THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK 1942-43

VOLUME XXIX

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Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days.

○ Full Moon .. .. 2nd, 9h. 12m. P.M. | ● New Moon .. .. 17th, 3h. 2m.

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 10th, 11h. 35m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. .. 24th, 0h. 5m.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Su Decli ti at M Noo
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	°
Thursday ..	1	1	7 12	6 13	0 42	5 21	5 50	13·9	23
Friday	2	2	7 12	6 13	0 42	6 10	6 38	14·9	22
Saturday.. ..	3	3	7 13	6 14	0 43	7 0	7 27	15·9	22
Sunday	4	4	7 13	6 15	0 43	7 51	8 14	16·9	22
Monday	5	5	7 13	6 15	0 44	8 44	8 59	17·9	22
Tuesday	6	6	7 13	6 16	0 44	9 37	9 42	18·9	22
Wednesday ..	7	7	7 14	6 17	0 45	10 30	10 25	19·9	22
Thursday ..	8	8	7 14	6 17	0 45	11 25	11 7	20 9	22
Friday	9	9	7 14	6 18	0 46	..	11 50 P.M.	21·9	22
Saturday.. ..	10	10	7 14	6 19	0 46	0 21 A.M.	0 33	22·9	22
Sunday	11	11	7 15	6 19	0 46	1 17	1 19	23·9	21
Monday	12	12	7 15	6 20	0 47	2 17	2 7	24·9	21
Tuesday	13	13	7 15	6 20	0 47	3 18	2 59	25·9	21
Wednesday ..	14	14	7 15	6 21	0 47	4 20	3 56	26·9	2
Thursday ..	15	15	7 15	6 22	0 48	5 22	4 57	27·9	2
Friday	16	16	7 15	6 22	0 48	6 23	5 58	28·9	2
Saturday.. ..	17	17	7 15	6 23	0 48	7 20	6 59	0·4	1
Sunday	18	18	7 15	6 24	0 49	8 13	8 0	1·4	1
Monday	19	19	7 15	6 24	0 49	9 2	8 58	2·4	9
Tuesday	20	20	7 15	6 25	0 49	9 47	9 53	3·4	7
Wednesday ..	21	21	7 15	6 26	0 50	10 29	10 46	4·4	1
Thursday ..	22	22	7 15	6 26	0 50	11 9	11 38	5·4	1
Friday	23	23	7 15	6 27	0 50	11 48 P.M.	.. A.M.	6·4	1
Saturday.. ..	24	24	7 15	6 28	0 50	0 27	0 27	7·4	1
Sunday	25	25	7 15	6 28	0 51	1 6	1 16	8·4	0
Monday	26	26	7 15	6 28	0 51	1 47	2 6	9·4	1
Tuesday	27	27	7 15	6 29	0 51	2 30	2 55	10·4	1
Wednesday ..	28	28	7 15	6 29	0 51	3 16	3 44	11·4	1
Thursday ..	29	29	7 15	6 30	0 52	4 3	4 32	12·4	1
Friday	30	30	7 14	6 30	0 52	4 53	5 21	13·4	1

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 28 Days.

ull Moon	1st, 2h. 42m. P.M.	● New Moon	15th, 3h. 32m. P.M.
Last Quarter..	8th, 8h. 22m. P.M.	☽ First Quarter	23rd, 9h. 10m. A.M.

of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moonrise.	Moonset.			
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.		D.	° ′ S.
nday	1	32	7 14	6 32	0 52	6 38	6 56		15·4	17 15
nday	2	33	7 14	6 32	0 53	7 32	7 40		16·4	16 58
esday	3	34	7 13	6 33	0 53	8 26	8 24		17·4	16 41
dnesday ..	4	35	7 13	6 33	0 53	9 21	9 7		18·4	16 23
ursday ..	5	36	7 13	6 34	0 53	10 17	9 50		19·4	16 5
day	6	37	7 12	6 34	0 53	11 13	10 32		20·4	15 47
turday.. ..	7	38	7 12	6 35	0 53	..	11 18	P.M.	21·4	15 28
nday	8	39	7 11	6 35	0 53	A.M. 0 10	P.M. 0 5		22·4	15 10
nday	9	40	7 11	6 36	0 53	1 10	0 54		23·4	14 51
esday	10	41	7 10	6 36	0 53	2 10	1 47		24·4	14 31
Vednesday ..	11	42	7 10	6 37	0 53	3 10	2 44		25·4	14 12
hursday ..	12	43	7 10	6 38	0 53	4 9	3 43		26·4	13 52
iday	13	44	7 9	6 38	0 53	5 6	4 43		27·4	13 32
urday.. ..	14	45	7 8	6 39	0 53	6 0	5 43		28·4	13 12
nday	15	46	7 8	6 39	0 53	6 50	6 42		29·4	12 52
nday	16	47	7 7	6 39	0 53	7 37	7 39		0·9	12 31
aday	17	48	7 7	6 40	0 53	8 21	8 33		1·9	12 10
nesday ..	18	49	7 6	6 40	0 53	9 3	9 26		2·9	11 49
rsday ..	19	50	7 6	6 41	0 53	9 42	10 17		3·9	11 28
day	20	51	7 5	6 41	0 53	10 22	11 7		4·9	11 7
urday.. ..	21	52	7 4	6 42	0 53	11 2	11 57		5·9	10 45
day ..	22	53	7 4	6 42	0 53	11 43	A.M.		6·9	10 23
y	23	54	7 3	6 43	0 53	P.M. 0 25	0 47		7·9	10 2
.. ..	24	55	7 2	6 43	0 52	1 9	1 56		8·9	9 40
ay ..	25	56	7 2	6 43	0 52	1 56	2 24		9·9	9 17
y ..	26	57	7 1	6 44	0 52	2 44	3 12		10·9	8 55
.. ..	27	58	7 0	6 44	0 51	3 35	4 1		11·9	8 33
day.. ..	28	59	7 0	6 44	0 51	4 27	4 48		12·9	8 10

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days.

○ Full Moon .. 3rd, 5h. 50m. A.M.		● New Moon .. 17th, 5h. 20m.	
☾ Last Quarter .. 10th, 3h. 30m. A.M.		☽ First Quarter .. 25th, 5h. 31m.	

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	°
Sunday	1	60	6 59	6 45	0 51	5 21	5 34	13·9	7
Monday	2	61	6 58	6 45	0 51	6 17	6 18	14·9	7
Tuesday	3	62	6 57	6 46	0 51	7 12	7 2	15·9	7
Wednesday ..	4	63	6 57	6 46	0 51	8 8	7 46	16·9	6
Thursday ..	5	64	6 56	6 46	0 51	9 6	8 30	17·9	6
Friday	6	65	6 55	6 46	0 50	10 4	9 16	18·9	5
Saturday	7	66	6 55	6 46	0 50	11 4	10 3	19·9	5
Sunday	8	67	6 54	6 46	0 50	..	10 51	20·9	5
Monday	9	68	6 53	6 47	0 50	A.M. 0 4	11 43	21·9	4
Tuesday	10	69	6 53	6 47	0 49	1 4	P.M. 0 39	22·9	4
Wednesday ..	11	70	6 52	6 47	0 49	2 2	1 36	23·9	3
Thursday ..	12	71	6 51	6 47	0 49	2 59	2 33	24·9	3
Friday	13	72	6 50	6 48	0 49	3 53	3 32	25·9	3
Saturday ..	14	73	6 49	6 48	0 49	4 43	4 30	26·9	2
Sunday	15	74	6 48	6 49	0 49	5 30	5 27	27·9	2
Monday	16	75	6 48	6 49	0 48	6 14	6 21	28·9	1
Tuesday	17	76	6 47	6 49	0 48	6 57	7 14	0·3	1
Wednesday ..	18	77	6 46	6 49	0 48	7 37	8 6	1·3	1
Thursday ..	19	78	6 45	6 50	0 47	8 17	8 58	2·3	0
Friday	20	79	6 44	6 50	0 47	8 57	9 48	3·3	0
Saturday	21	80	6 43	6 50	0 47	9 37	10 38	4·3	0
Sunday	22	81	6 42	6 50	0 46	10 19	11 28	5·3	0
Monday	23	82	6 41	6 51	0 46	11 2	..	6·3	0
Tuesday	24	83	6 41	6 51	0 46	11 48	A.M. 0 16	7·3	1
Wednesday ..	25	84	6 40	6 51	0 45	P.M. 0 35	1 4	8·3	1
Thursday ..	26	85	6 39	6 51	0 45	1 24	1 52	9·3	1
Friday	27	86	6 38	6 52	0 45	2 15	2 40	10.3	2
Saturday ..	28	87	6 37	6 52	0 45	3 8	3 25	11·3	2
Sunday	29	88	6 36	6 52	0 44	4 2	4 9	12·3	3
Monday	30	89	6 35	6 53	0 44	4 58	4 53	13·3	3
Tuesday	31	90	6 35	6 53	0 44	..	..		

Phases of the Moon—APRIL. 30 Days.

rall Moon ..	.. 1st, 6h. 2m. P.M.	● New Moon ..	.. 16th, 8h. 3m. P.M.
Last Quarter ..	.. 8th, 10h. 12m. A.M.	☽ First Quarter ..	..23rd, 11h. 50m. P.M.

y of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moonrise.	Moonset.			
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.		D.	° ′ N.
ednesday ..	1	91	6 34	6 53	0 43	6 53	6 22		15·3	4 20
hursday ..	2	92	6 33	6 53	0 43	7 52	7 8		16·3	4 43
riday	3	93	6 32	6 53	0 42	8 53	7 55		17·3	5 6
aturday.. ..	4	94	6 31	6 53	0 42	9 55	8 45		18·3	5 29
unday	5	95	6 31	6 53	0 42	10 57	9 37		19·3	5 51
onday	6	96	6 30	6 53	0 42	11 57	10 33		20·3	6 14
uesday	7	97	6 29	6 54	0 41	.. A.M.	11 31 P.M.		21·3	6 37
ednesday ..	8	98	6 29	6 54	0 41	0 55	10 29		22·3	6 59
hursday ..	9	99	6 28	6 54	0 40	1 50	1 27		23·3	7 22
riday	10	100	6 27	6 54	0 40	2 41	2 24		24·3	7 44
aturday.. ..	11	101	6 26	6 55	0 40	3 28	3 21		25·3	8 6
unday	12	102	6 25	6 55	0 40	4 11	4 14		26·3	8 29
onday	13	103	6 25	6 55	0 39	4 54	5 7		27·3	8 50
uesday	14	104	6 24	6 56	0 39	5 34	5 59		28·3	9 12
ednesday ..	15	105	6 23	6 56	0 39	6 13	6 50		29·3	9 34
ursday ..	16	106	6 22	6 56	0 38	6 54	7 40		0·7	9 55
iday	17	107	6 21	6 56	0 38	7 33	8 31		1·7	10 17
urday.. ..	18	108	6 21	6 57	0 38	8 15	9 21		2·7	10 38
nday	19	109	6 20	6 57	0 38	8 57	10 10		3·7	10 59
nday	20	110	6 19	6 57	0 38	9 42	10 58		4·7	11 20
sday	21	111	6 18	6 58	0 38	10 29	11 46		5·7	11 40
dnesday ..	22	112	6 18	6 58	0 38	11 16 P.M.	.. A.M.		6·7	12 0
ursday ..	23	113	6 17	6 58	0 37	0 6	0 33		7·7	12 1
iday	24	114	6 16	6 59	0 37	0 57	1 18		8·7	12 41
urday ..	25	115	6 15	6 59	0 37	1 49	2 2		9·7	13 0
nday	26	116	6 15	6 59	0 37	2 43	2 45		10·7	13 20
nday	27	117	6 14	7 0	0 37	3 38	3 28		11·7	13 39
sday	28	118	6 13	7 0	0 36	4 35	4 12		12·7	13 58
dnesday ..	29	119	6 13	7 0	0 36	5 34	4 56		13·7	14 17
ursday ..	30	120	6 12	7 1	0 36	6 35	5 43		14·7	14 36

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

○ Full Moon .. .. 1st, 3h. 29m. A.M.	● New Moon .. 15th, 11h. 13m. A.M.
☾ Last Quarter .. 7th, 5h. 43m. P.M.	☽ First Quarter .. 23rd, 2h. 41m. P.M.
	○ Full Moon .. 30th, 10h. 59m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.								Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.		Sunset.		True Noon.		Moon-rise.		Moon-set.			
			H. M. A.M.		H. M. P.M.		H. M. P.M.		H. M. P.M.		H. M. A.M.		D.	° N. ′
Friday	1	121	6	12	7	1	0	36	7	38	6	33	15·7	14 54
Saturday ..	2	122	6	11	7	1	0	36	8	43	7	25	16·7	15 12
Sunday	3	123	6	10	7	2	0	36	9	45	8	21	17·7	15 36
Monday	4	124	6	10	7	2	0	35	10	47	9	21	18·7	15 48
Tuesday	5	125	6	9	7	3	0	35	11	45	10	21	19·7	16 5
Wednesday ..	6	126	6	8	7	3	0	35	.. A.M.		11 P.M.	21	20·7	16 32
Thursday ..	7	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	0	38	0	19	21·7	16 39
Friday	8	128	6	8	7	4	0	35	1	27	1	16	22·7	16 56
Saturday	9	129	6	7	7	4	0	35	2	12	2	12	23·7	17 12
Sunday	10	130	6	6	7	4	0	35	2	55	3	4	24·7	17 28
Monday	11	131	6	6	7	5	0	35	3	35	3	56	25·7	17 44
Tuesday	12	132	6	6	7	5	0	35	4	13	4	46	26·7	17 59
Wednesday ..	13	133	6	6	7	5	0	35	4	53	5	36	27·7	18 14
Thursday ..	14	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	5	32	6	26	28·7	18 30
Friday	15	135	6	5	7	6	0	35	6	12	7	16	0·1	18 44
Saturday	16	136	6	5	7	6	0	35	6	54	8	5	1·1	18 58
Sunday	17	137	6	5	7	6	0	35	7	38	8	54	2·1	19 13
Monday	18	138	6	4	7	7	0	35	8	25	9	42	3·1	19 26
Tuesday	19	139	6	4	7	7	0	35	9	12	10	29	4·1	19 39
Wednesday ..	20	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	10	0	11	15	5·1	19 52
Thursday ..	21	141	6	3	7	8	0	35	10	50	11	58	6·1	20 4
Friday	22	142	6	3	7	8	0	35	11 P.M.	41	.. A.M.		7·1	20 16
Saturday	23	143	6	3	7	9	0	35	0	33	0	41	8·1	20 28
Sunday	24	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	1	26	1	23	9·1	20 40
Monday	25	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	2	20	2	5	10·1	20 51
Tuesday ..	26	146	6	2	7	10	0	36	3	16	2	47	11·1	21 2
Wednesday ..	27	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	4	15	3	32	12·1	21 12
Thursday ..	28	148	6	1	7	11	0	36	5	17	4	19	13·1	21 22
Friday	29	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	6	21	5	9	14·1	21 32
Saturday ..	30	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	7	26	6	4	15·1	21 41
Sunday ..	31	151	6	1	7	12	0	36	8	30	7	3	16·1	21 50

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

Last Quarter ..	6th, 2h. 56m. A.M.	☽ First Quarter ..	22nd, 2h. 14m. A.M.
New Moon	14th, 3h. 32m. A.M.	○ Full Moon	29th, 5h. 30m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.				Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	N. ° ′
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		
Monday	1	152	6 1	7 12	0 36	9 32	6 4	17·1	21 59
Tuesday	2	153	6 1	7 13	0 36	10 30	9 7	18·1	22 7
Wednesday ..	3	154	6 1	7 13	0 37	11 23	10 9	19·1	22 14
Thursday ..	4	155	6 1	7 13	0 37	..	11 9	20·1	22 22
						A.M.	P.M.		
Friday	5	156	6 1	7 14	0 37	0 11	0 6	21·1	22 29
Saturday	6	157	6 1	7 14	0 37	0 54	1 0	22·1	22 36
Sunday	7	158	6 1	7 15	0 37	1 36	1 52	23·1	22 42
Monday	8	159	6 1	7 15	0 37	2 15	2 44	24·1	22 48
Tuesday	9	160	6 1	7 15	0 38	2 54	3 33	25·1	22 53
Wednesday ..	10	161	6 1	7 15	0 38	3 32	4 23	26·1	22 58
Thursday ..	11	162	6 1	7 16	0 38	4 12	5 12	27·1	23 3
Friday	12	163	6 1	7 16	0 38	4 54	6 2	28·1	23 7
Saturday ..	13	164	6 1	7 17	0 38	5 36	6 50	29·1	23 11
Sunday	14	165	6 1	7 17	0 39	6 22	7 39	0·4	23 14
Monday	15	166	6 1	7 17	0 39	7 9	8 27	1·4	23 17
Tuesday	16	167	6 1	7 17	0 39	7 57	9 14	2·4	23 20
Wednesday ..	17	168	6 1	7 18	0 39	8 46	9 57	3·4	23 22
Thursday ..	18	169	6 1	7 18	0 39	9 37	10 40	4·4	23 24
Friday	19	170	6 2	7 18	0 40	10 28	11 22	5·4	23 25
Saturday	20	171	6 2	7 18	0 40	11 19	..	6·4	23 26
						P.M.	A.M.		
Sunday	21	172	6 2	7 19	0 40	0 11	0 3	7·4	23 26
Monday	22	173	6 2	7 19	0 40	1 6	0 44	8·4	23 27
Tuesday	23	174	6 3	7 19	0 41	2 2	1 26	9·4	23 26
Wednesday ..	24	175	6 3	7 19	0 41	2 59	2 10	10·4	23 26
Thursday ..	25	176	6 3	7 19	0 41	4 0	2 57	11·4	23 24
Friday	26	177	6 3	7 20	0 41	5 5	3 47	12·4	23 23
Saturday	27	178	6 3	7 20	0 41	6 8	4 43	13·4	23 21
Sunday	28	179	6 4	7 20	0 42	7 12	5 44	14·4	23 19
Monday	29	180	6 4	7 20	0 42	8 14	6 47	15·4	23 16
Tuesday	30	181	6 4	7 20	0 42	9 11	7 50	16·4	23 13

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 5th, 2h. 22m. P.M.	☽ First Quarter .. .. 21st, 10h. 43m. P.M.
● New Moon .. .. 13th, 5h. 33m. P.M.	○ Full Moon .. .. 28th, 0h. 44m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moonrise.	Moonset.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	° ′ N.
Wednesday ..	1	182	6 5	7 20	0 42	10 2	8 53	17·4	23 9
Thursday ..	2	183	6 5	7 20	0 42	10 49	9 54	18·4	23 5
Friday	3	184	6 5	7 20	0 43	11 33	10 51	19·4	23 1
Saturday.. ..	4	185	6 6	7 20	0 43		11 46	20·4	22 56
Sunday	5	186	6 6	7 20	0 43	A.M. 0 14	P M 0 38	21·4	22 51
Monday	6	187	6 6	7 20	0 43	0 53	1 29	22·4	22 45
Tuesday	7	188	6 7	7 20	0 43	1 33	2 19	23·4	22 39
Wednesday ..	8	189	6 7	7 20	0 43	2 12	3 9	24·4	22 [illegible]
Thursday ..	9	190	6 7	7 20	0 44	2 53	3 58	25·4	[illegible]
Friday	10	191	6 8	7 20	0 44	3 35	4 47	26·4	22 [illegible]
Saturday.. ..	11	192	6 8	7 20	0 44	4 19	5 35	27·4	22 11
Sunday	12	193	6 8	7 20	0 44	5 6	6 23	28·4	22 3
Monday	13	194	6 9	7 20	0 44	5 54	7 11	29.4	21 55
Tuesday	14	195	6 9	7 20	0 44	6 42	7 57	0·8	21 46
Wednesday ..	15	196	6 9	7 20	0 45	7 33	8 40	1·8	21 37
Thursday ..	16	197	6 10	7 19	0 45	8 24	9 22	2·8	21 28
Friday	17	198	6 10	7 19	0 45	9 16	10 3	3·8	21 18
Saturday.. ..	18	199	6 11	7 19	0 45	10 8	10 44	4·8	21 8
Sunday	19	200	6 11	7 19	0 45	11 0	11 25	5·8	20 57
Monday	20	201	6 11	7 19	0 45	11 55		6·8	20 46
Tuesday	21	202	6 12	7 18	0 45	P.M. 0 50	A.M. 0 7	7·8	20 34
Wednesday ..	22	203	6 12	7 18	0 45	1 48	0 51	8·8	20 2
Thursday ..	23	204	6 13	7 18	0 45	2 49	1 38	9·8	20 12
Friday	24	205	6 13	7 17	0 45	3 51	2 29	10·8	19 59
Saturday.. ..	25	206	6 13	7 17	0 45	4 52	3 26	11·8	19 47
Sunday	26	207	6 14	7 17	0 45	5 54	4 27	12·8	19 34
Monday	27	208	6 14	7 16	0 45	6 54	5 29	13·8	19 21
Tuesday	28	209	6 14	7 16	0 45	7 49	6 33	14·8	19 7
Wednesday ..	29	210	6 15	7 16	0 45	8 39	7 35	15·8	18 53
Thursday ..	30	211	6 15	7 15	0 45	9 25	8 36	16·8	18 39
Friday	31	212	6 15	7 15	0 45	10 9	9 33	17·8	18 25

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 4th, 4h. 34m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 19th, 5h. 6m. P.M.

● New Moon .. .. 12th, 7h. 56m. A.M. | ○ Full Moon .. 26th, 9h. 19m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.								Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.		Sunset.		True Noon.		Moon-rise.		Moon-set.			
			H. M. A. M.		H. M. P. M.		H. M. P. M.		H. M. P. M.		H. M. A. M.		D.	° N.
Saturday	1	213	6	16	7	15	0	45	10	50	10	28	18·8	18 10
Sunday	2	214	6	16	7	15	0	45	11	31	11	21	19·8	17 55
Monday	3	215	6	16	7	14	0	45	..		P.M. 0	13	20·8	17 39
Tuesday	4	216	6	16	7	14	0	45	A.M. 0	11	1	3	21·8	17 24
Wednesday ..	5	217	6	16	7	13	0	45	0	51	1	53	22·8	17 8
Thursday ..	6	218	6	16	7	13	0	45	1	33	2	43	23·8	16 52
Friday	7	219	6	17	7	12	0	44	2	16	3	31	24·8	16 35
Saturday	8	220	6	17	7	12	0	44	3	2	4	19	25·8	16 18
Sunday	9	221	6	18	7	11	0	44	3	49	5	7	26·8	16 1
Monday	10	222	6	18	7	10	0	44	4	38	5	54	27·8	15 44
Tuesday	11	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	5	28	6	38	28·8	15 27
Wednesday ..	12	224	6	18	7	9	0	44	6	19	7	21	0·2	15 9
Thursday ..	13	225	6	19	7	8	0	43	7	11	8	3	1·2	14 51
Friday	14	226	6	19	7	8	0	43	8	4	8	45	2·2	14 33
Saturday	15	227	6	20	7	7	0	43	8	56	9	25	3·2	14 14
Sunday	16	228	6	20	7	6	0	43	9	51	10	7	4·2	13 55
Monday	17	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	10	45	10	50	5·2	13 36
Tuesday	18	230	6	20	7	5	0	42	11	41	11	35	6·2	13 17
Wednesday ..	19	231	6	21	7	4	0	42	P.M. 0	40	..		7·2	12 58
Thursday ..	20	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	1	40	A.M. 0	24	8·2	12 38
Friday	21	233	6	21	7	3	0	42	2	40	1	17	9·2	12 18
Saturday	22	234	6	22	7	2	0	42	3	40	2	13	10·2	11 59
Sunday	23	235	6	22	7	1	0	42	4	39	3	14	11·2	11 38
Monday	24	236	6	22	7	1	0	41	5	35	4	15	12·2	11 18
Tuesday	25	237	6	22	7	0	0	41	6	27	5	17	13·2	10 58
Wednesday ..	26	238	6	22	6	59	0	41	7	15	6	19	14·2	10 37
Thursday ..	27	239	6	23	6	58	0	40	8	0	7	17	15·2	10 16
Friday	28	240	6	23	6	57	0	40	8	43	8	14	16·2	9 55
Saturday ..	29	241	6	23	6	56	0	40	9	25	9	9	17·2	9 34
Sunday	30	242	6	24	6	56	0	39	10	6	10	1	18·2	9 12
Monday	31	243	6	24	6	55	0	39	10	46	10	53	19·2	8 51

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter	2nd, 9h. 12m. P.M.	☽ First Quarter	17th, 10h. 26m. P.M.
● New Moon	10th, 9h. 23m. P.M.	○ Full Moon	24th, 8h. 4m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	N. ° ′
Tuesday	1	244	6 24	6 54	0 39	11 28	11 45 P.M.	20.2	8 29
Wednesday ..	2	245	6 24	6 53	0 39	.. A.M.	0 36	21·2	8 8
Thursday ..	3	246	6 24	6 52	0 38	0 11	1 25	22·2	7 46
Friday	4	247	6 25	6 51	0 38	0 57	2 13	23·2	7 24
Saturday.. ..	5	248	6 25	6 51	0 38	1 44	3 1	24·2	7 2
Sunday	6	249	6 25	6 50	0 37	2 31	3 48	25·2	6 39
Monday	7	250	6 25	6 49	0 37	3 21	4 33	26.2	6 17
Tuesday	8	251	6 25	6 48	0 36	4 12	5 17	27·2	5 54
Wednesday ..	9	252	6 25	6 48	0 36	5 4	6 0	28·2	5 32
Thursday ..	10	253	6 25	6 47	0 36	5 57	6 42	29·2	5 9
Friday	11	254	6 25	6 46	0 35	6 50	7 24	0·6	4 47
Saturday.. ..	12	255	6 25	6 45	0 35	7 45	8 5	1.6	4 24
Sunday	13	256	6 26	6 44	0 35	8 41	8 49	2·6	4 1
Monday	14	257	6 26	6 43	0 34	9 37	9 34	3·6	3 38
Tuesday	15	258	6 26	6 43	0 34	10 35	10 21	4·6	3 15
Wednesday ..	16	259	6 26	6 42	0 33	11 34	11 12	5·6	2 52
Thursday ..	17	260	6 27	6 41	0 33	0 34 P.M.		6·6	2 29
Friday	18	261	6 27	6 40	0 32	1 32	0 8 A.M.	7·6	2 5
Saturday.. ..	19	262	6 27	6 39	0 32	2 30	1 5	8·6	1 42
Sunday	20	263	6 27	6 38	0 32	3 26	2 4	9·6	1 19
Monday	21	264	6 27	6 37	0 31	4 18	3 5	10·6	0 55
Tuesday	22	265	6 28	6 36	0 31	5 6	4 5	11·6	0 32
Wednesday ..	23	266	6 28	6 35	0 31	5 52	5 3	12·6	0 9
Thursday ..	24	267	6 28	6 34	0 30	6 35	6 0	13·6	0 S 14
Friday	25	268	6 28	6 33	0 30	7 17	6 56	14·6	0 38
Saturday.. ..	26	269	6 28	6 33	0 30	7 59	7 50	15·6	1 1
Sunday	27	270	6 29	6 32	0 30	8 40	8 42	16·6	1 25
Monday	28	271	6 29	6 31	0 30	9 22	9 34	17·6	1 48
Tuesday	29	272	6 29	6 30	0 29	10 4	10 26	18·6	2 11
Wednesday ..	30	273	6 29	6 29	0 29	10 49	11 17	19·6	2 35

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. 2nd, 3h. 57m. P.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 17th, 4h. 28m. A.M.

● New Moon .. 10th, 9h. 36m. A.M. | ○ Full Moon .. .. 24th, 9h. 35m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.				
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	° ′ S.
Thursday ..	1	274	6 30	6 28	0 29	11 36	0 5		20·6	2 56
Friday	2	275	6 30	6 27	0 29	..	0 53		21·6	3 21
Saturday ..	3	276	6 30	6 26	0 29	0 23 A.M.	1 41		22·6	3 45
Sunday	4	277	6 30	6 25	0 28	1 12	2 27		23·6	4 8
Monday	5	278	6 31	6 25	0 28	2 2	3 10		24·6	4 31
Tuesday	6	279	6 31	6 24	0 28	2 53	3 53		25·6	4 54
Wednesday ..	7	280	6 31	6 23	0 28	3 46	4 36		26·6	5 17
Thursday ..	8	281	6 31	6 22	0 27	4 39	5 18		27·6	5 40
Friday	9	282	6 31	6 21	0 27	5 34	6 0		28·6	6 3
Saturday.. ..	10	283	6 31	6 21	0 27	6 30	6 43		0·1	6 26
Sunday	11	284	6 31	6 20	0 27	7 26	7 29		1·1	6 49
Monday	12	285	6 32	6 20	0 27	8 26	8 16		2·1	7 11
Tuesday	13	286	6 32	6 19	0 27	9 27	9 7		3·1	7 34
Wednesday ..	14	287	6 32	6 18	0 26	10 28	10 3		4·1	7 56
Thursday ..	15	288	6 32	6 17	0 26	11 28	11 0		5·1	8 19
Friday	16	289	6 33	6 17	0 26	P.M. 0 26	11 59		6·1	8 41
Saturday.. ..	17	290	6 33	6 16	0 26	1 23	.. A.M.		7·1	9 3
Sunday	18	291	6 34	6 15	0 25	2 15	0 58		8·1	9 25
Monday	19	292	6 34	6 14	0 25	3 3	1 57		9·1	9 47
Tuesday	20	293	6 34	6 14	0 25	3 48	2 55		10·1	10 8
Wednesday ..	21	294	6 35	6 13	0 25	4 31	3 51		11·1	10 30
Thursday ..	22	295	6 35	6 12	0 24	5 13	4 46		12·1	10 51
Friday	23	296	6 35	6 12	0 24	5 54	5 40		13·1	11 13
Saturday.. ..	24	297	6 36	6 11	0 24	6 35	6 32		14·1	11 34
Sunday	25	298	6 36	6 10	0 24	7 16	7 25		15·1	11 54
Monday	26	299	6 37	6 10	0 24	7 58	8 17		16·1	12 15
Tuesday	27	300	6 37	6 9	0 23	8 43	9 9		17·1	12 36
Wednesday ..	28	301	6 37	6 8	0 23	9 29	9 58		18·1	12 56
Thursday ..	29	302	6 38	6 8	0 23	10 16	10 47		19·1	13 16
Friday	30	303	6 38	6 7	0 23	11 4	11 35		20·1	13 36
Saturday.. ..	31	304	6 38	6 7	0 23	11 53	P.M. 0 21		21·1	13 56

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter	1st, 11h. 48m. A.M.	☽ First Quarter ..	15th, 0h. 26m. P.M.
● New Moon	8th, 8h. 49m. P.M.	○ Full Moon	23rd, 1h. 54m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S. ° ′
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		
Sunday	1	305	6 39	6 6	0 22	..	1 5	22·1	14 15
Monday	2	306	6 40	6 6	0 22	0 43	1 48	23·1	14 34
Tuesday	3	307	6 40	6 5	0 22	1 34	2 29	24·1	14 53
Wednesday ..	4	308	6 40	6 5	0 22	2 26	3 10	25·1	15 13
Thursday ..	5	309	6 41	6 4	0 22	3 19	3 52	26·1	15 31
Friday	6	310	6 42	6 4	0 22	4 14	4 34	27·1	15 49
Saturday	7	311	6 42	6 3	0 22	5 10	5 19	28·1	16 7
Sunday ..	8	312	6 42	6 3	0 22	6 10	6 6	29·1	16 25
Monday	9	313	6 43	6 2	0 23	7 11	6 57	0·7	16 42
Tuesday	10	314	6 44	6 2	0 23	8 15	7 52	1·7	16 59
Wednesday ..	11	315	6 44	6 2	0 23	9 17	8 51	2·7	17 16
Thursday ..	12	316	6 44	6 1	0 23	10 19	9 52	3·7	17 33
Friday	13	317	6 45	6 1	0 23	11 17	10 52	4·7	17 49
Saturday	14	318	6 46	6 1	0 23	P.M. 0 12	11 52	5·7	18 5
Sunday	15	319	6 46	6 1	0 23	1 2	..	6·7	18 21
Monday	16	320	6 47	6 1	0 23	1 48	A.M. 0 51	7·7	18 36
Tuesday	17	321	6 47	6 1	0 23	2 31	1 48	8·7	18 51
Wednesday ..	18	322	6 48	6 1	0 23	3 13	2 42	9·7	19 6
Thursday ..	19	323	6 48	6 1	0 23	3 52	3 35	10.7	19 20
Friday	20	324	6 48	6 1	0 24	4 33	4 27	11·7	19 34
Saturday ..	21	325	6 49	6 1	0 24	5 13	5 18	12·7	19 48
Sunday	22	326	6 50	6 0	0 24	5 55	6 10	13·7	20 1
Monday	23	327	6 51	6 0	0 24	6 37	7 1	14·7	20 14
Tuesday	24	328	6 52	6 0	0 25	7 24	7 52	15·7	20 26
Wednesday ..	25	329	6 52	6 0	0 25	8 10	8 41	16·7	20 38
Thursday ..	26	330	6 53	6 0	0 25	8 58	9 29	17·7	20 50
Friday	27	331	6 53	6 0	0 25	9 46	10 16	18·7	21 2
Saturday	28	332	6 54	6 0	0 26	10 36	11 1	19·7	21 13
Sunday	29	333	6 54	6 0	0 26	11 26	11 44	20·7	21 23
Monday	30	334	6 55	6 0	0 27	..	P.M. 0 25	21·7	21 32

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

Last Quarter ..	.. 1st, 7h. 7m. A.M.	☽ Full Moon ..	.. 22nd, 8h. 33m. P.M.
New Moon ..	.. 8th, 7h. 20m. A.M.		
First Quarter	.. 14th, 11h. 17m. P.M.	☾ Last Quarter ..	.. 31st, 0h. 7m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.								Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.		Moonrise.		Moonset.			
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H. M. A.M.		H. M. P.M.		D.	° ′ S.
...esday ..	1	335	6	55	6	0	0	28	0	17	1	4	22·7	21 43
...ednesday ..	2	336	6	56	6	1	0	28	1	8	1	45	23·7	21 52
...hursday ..	3	337	6	57	6	1	0	28	1	59	2	26	24.7	22 1
...riday ..	4	338	6	57	6	1	0	29	2	55	3	8	25.7	22 10
...turday ..	5	339	6	58	6	1	0	29	3	51	3	53	26·7	22 18
...nday ..	6	340	6	58	6	1	0	30	4	51	4	42	27·7	22 26
...day ..	7	341	6	59	6	2	0	30	5	53	5	35	28·7	22 33
...day ..	8	342	7	0	6	2	0	30	6	58	6	33	0·2	22 40
...ednesday ..	9	343	7	0	6	2	0	31	8	2	7	34	1·2	22 46
...hursday ..	10	344	7	1	6	2	0	31	9	4	8	38	2·2	22 52
...riday ..	11	345	7	1	6	3	0	32	10	3	9	41	3·2	22 57
...turday ..	12	346	7	2	6	3	0	32	10	57	10	43	4·2	23 2
...nday ..	13	347	7	3	6	3	0	33	11	46	11	42	5·2	23 7
...onday ..	14	348	7	3	6	4	0	33	10 P.M.	31	..		6.2	23 11
...esday ..	15	349	7	4	6	4	0	34	1	13	0 A.M.	38	7.2	23 14
...ednesday ..	16	350	7	4	6	5	0	35	1	54	1	31	8·2	23 18
...ursday ..	17	351	7	5	6	5	0	35	2	34	2	24	9·2	23 20
...day ..	18	352	7	5	6	5	0	36	3	13	3	15	10·2	23 22
...urday ..	19	353	7	6	6	6	0	36	3	54	4	6	11·2	23 24
...nday ..	20	354	7	7	6	6	0	37	4	36	4	57	12.2	23 25
...nday ..	21	355	7	7	6	7	0	37	5	20	5	48	13·2	23 26
...esday ..	22	356	7	8	6	7	0	38	6	6	6	37	14·2	23 27
...ednesday ..	23	357	7	8	6	7	0	39	6	53	7	25	15·2	23 26
...ursday ..	24	358	7	9	6	8	0	39	7	42	8	13	16·2	23 26
...day ..	25	359	7	9	6	8	0	39	8	31	8	59	17·2	23 25
...urday ..	26	360	7	9	6	9	0	40	9	21	9	42	18·2	23 23
...nday ..	27	361	7	10	6	10	0	40	10	11	10	24	19·2	23 21
...nday ..	28	362	7	10	6	10	0	41	11	1	11	3	20·2	23 19
...esday ..	29	363	7	11	6	11	0	41	11	51	11	43	21·2	23 16
...ednesday ..	30	364	7	11	6	11	0	42	..		0 P.M.	22	22·2	23 12
Thursday ..	31	365	7	12	6	12	0	42	0 A.M.	43	1	2	23.2	23 8

An Indian Glossary

ABKARI.—Excise of liquors and drugs; the business of a wine-merchant or distiller.

ACHHUT.—Untouchable. (Hindi) Asuddhar.

ADAB.—Politeness, manners; (long a) form of address, salutation.

ADAT.—Habit, custom.

ADHIRAJ.—Over lord, added to "Maharaja," it makes a higher title for a landlord or a Chief.

AFSAR.—A corruption of the English "officer."

AHIMSA.—Non-violence (pron. Ahingsa).

AKALI.—A Sikh devotee, of a specially faithful band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708); now, a member of the politico-religious *dal* or community of Sikhs; a strictly orthodox community of Sikhs.

AKBAR.—Comp. of Kabir, greater, very great, greatest.

AKHBAR.—Newspaper, news.

AL-HAMDU-LILLAHI.—God be praised.

ALIJAH.—Of exalted rank.

ALIM.—Learned, knowing.

ALLAH.—God (Muslim), also Khuda.

ALLAHHU AKBAR.—God is great.

AMIR.—(corruptly EMIR).—A nobleman, also a chief; often a personal name.

AMMA.—Mother (usual form of address to mother).

ANJUMAN.—A gathering. The term is commonly used by Muslims.

ARZ, ARZI.—Written or oral petition, representation.

ARZI, ARZ-DASHT.—Written petition.

ATTAR.—The fragrant essential oil of Roses, Jasmine and other flowers.

AURAT, ZANANA.—Woman.

AVATAR—An incarnation.

AYURVEDA.—Hindu science of Medicine.

AZAN.—Summons to prayer (Muslim).

BABA.—Lit. "Father," mode of address to father, religious men, ascetics, etc. The descendants of Nanak, founder of Sikhism, are addressed as Baba.

BABAR.—Lion, tiger.

BABU.—A title equivalent to Mr. or Esq., specially used in Bengal, akin to 'ji' in North India, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan, used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir.

BADMASH.—A bad character, a rascal.

BAG, BAGCHA.—(uttered with deep compression in the throat). Garden.

BAGH.—Tiger or panther.

BAHADUR.—Lit. "brave" or "champion" or "hero," a title used by both Hindus and Muhammadans, often bestowed by Government.

BAI.—Mistress, lady (title added to names); Dancing girl.

BAIRAGI.—A Hindu religious mendicant.

BAJRA OR BAJRI.—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *pennisetum typhoideum* syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKHSHI.—A paymaster or minor revenue officer.

BAKHSHISH.—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip.

BAND, BUND.—A dam or embankment.

BANDAR.—Monkey; Port, harbour, a landing place or quay.

BANDE MATARAM.—Lit. I bow to or adore my motherland (term of acclamation of national sentiment.)

BANDUQ.—Gun.

BANIA.—A petty shop-keeper, money-lender, broker. A term variously spelled and often applied by early writers to Hindus in general.

BAP, WALID.—Father.

BARA WAFAT.—Annual observance of the death of Muhammad.

BARSAT.—A fall of rain; the rainy season

BATTA.—Lit. 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BAWARCHI.—Cook, Syn. Mistri, in Bombay only;—khana—Kitchen.

BAZAR.—Market, a street lined with shops a covered market, Burma.

BEGAM OR BEGUM.—The feminine of "Nawab"; combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum" in case of a female ruler; common title for Muslim ladies.

BEGAR.—Forced paid or free labour.

BHANG.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *cannabis sativa*, an intoxicant, a narcotic.

BHANGI.—Sweeper, scavenger.

BHARAT, BHARATA-VARSHA, HINDUSTHAN.—India.

BIBI.—A lady; a European lady.

BIDRI.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which pewter alloyed with copper is inlaid with patterns in silver, named from the town of Bidar, Deccan.

BIGHA.—A measure of land varying widely; the more accepted bigha is one-third of an acre.

BIJLI.—Lightning, electric.

BIHISHTI.—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti." Water-carrier, lit. "heavenly" or "man of heaven."

BIRI, BIDI.—Country made cigarettes.

BISMILLAH.—In the name of God.

BUDDHA.—(DDHA dental) Enlightened one, the surname of the founder of Buddhism.

CATAMARAN.—"To bind a tree", a log-raft on which the natives of Madras paddle through surf.

CHADAR. (Chaddar).—A thin sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women; bedsheet; cloth spread over a Muhammadan tomb.

CHAKAR or CHUKKAR.—A "period" in a game of polo.

CHAMAR.—Cobbler, shoe-maker. Cobbler-caste.

CHAMPAK —A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia champaca*, a kind of magnolia.

CHANA —Gram.

CHANDI.—(Pron with long a and dental d) Silver, (with lingual d and short a)—Goddess Durga, the Goddess of primordial energy.

CHANDNI.—An awning, moonbeams

CHANDNI-CHAUK —A wide street (generally with a market)

CHAPATI.—A thin flat cake of unleavened bread

CHAPRASI —An orderly or bearer, Northern India, Syn. pattawala, Bombay, peon, Madras

CHARAKH PUJA —A ceremony on the last day of the Hindu year Fastened to poles by ropes, people swing in the air Shiva is worshipped

CHARAS —The resin of the hemp plant, it is smoked, an intoxicant, *cannabis sativa*

CHARKHA —A spinning wheel

CHARPAI (charpoy) —A bedstead with tape stretched across the frame for a mattress

CHAUDHURI —Under Muslim rule, a hereditary title of honour, at present the term is applied to the headman of a trade guild

CHAUK (CHOWK) —A place where four roads meet, market, square, courtyard

CHAUKIDAR.— Watchman

CHEE-CHEE, CHI-CHI —A disparaging term applied to half-castes or Anglo Indians, especially to the mincing pronunciation which sometimes characterises them

CHEETA, CHITA —Leopard

CHELA —A pupil

CHHOTA —Small, little.

CHITA —Funeral pyre, leopard.

CHOKRA —A boy, especially a boy employed about a household or, in South India, in a regiment

CHUNAM — An English corruption of Chuna, lime, a plaster or mortar sometimes made of powdered shells of a remarkable whiteness and brilliance

CONGRESS (INDIAN NATIONAL) —The largest nationalist party in India

COOLY —Porter, labourer

COPRA —The dried kernel of the coconut

CRORE, karor —Ten million

DADA —Grandfather (paternal), elder brother, venerable person Bombay slang—hooligan boss

DAFTAR —Book, record, register —Khana —Office

DAFTARI —Record-keeper, book-binder, a man who looks to the stationery of the office

DAG, DAGH —Spot, stain

DAK —Post, postal service,—Ghar or Khana P. O ;—Bungalow.—Rest houses

DAKA, DAKAITI, DACOITY —Robbery by five or more persons

DAL —(Pron with dental d and short a) company, any disciplined body, *e g*, Akali Dal, Seva Dal.

DAL.—Pulses.

DALLAL.—Broker.

DARBAN.—Door-keeper.

DARBAR —A ceremonial court presided over by a Chief, Viceroy, Governor, etc.; a court, a hall of audience; the holding of a court; the Government of an Indian State.

DARGAH —A tomb of a Muslim saint. A shrine, mosque.

DARI, DHURRIE —A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool

DAROGA, DAROGHA.—Minor officials in various departments, especially subordinate Police Officers.

DARSHAN.—Sight. to get a sight of the image. Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN.—A door keeper.

DARZI —Tailor

DASHAHARA —Day of the advent of Ganga (the river Ganges, held holy by the Hindus).

DASHERA DASSERA.—All India name for the ten days festival of Durga-puja, the day of immersion of the image of Durga is specially called Dashera

DASTUR —Custom, usage.

DASTURI —Customary perquisite, commission.

DAULAT-KHANA.—Palace, (your) house

DESH —Country, [redacted]

DESH-BHAKT.—Patriot.

DESH-SEVIKA.—Servant (Fem) of the country; woman volunteer in the Civil Disobedience Movement

DESHI —Indigenous Bideshi—foreign.

DEO, DEOTA, DEVA.—A deity

DEVADASI —Temple girl dedicated to God.

DHARAM, Dharma.—Religion.

DHARMSALA —Free resting-houses to be found in all places of pilgrimage and important places.

DHOBI —A washerman.

DHOTI —A cloth worn by men round the waist and between the legs (only round the legs in Madras)

DHOW —A vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast and lateen rig and of 150 to 200 tons burden.

DIWALI —Lamp festival of Hindus on the new moon of Kartika (Oct-Nov) in honour of Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity

DIWAN —Minister, secretary, Tribunal A book of poems, the rhymes ending successively with every letter of the alphabet.

DIWAN —Religious sitting of the Sikhs.

DIWANI —Civil.

DIWAN-I-AM —Hall of public audience.

DIWANI-I-KHAS.—Hall of private audience.

DOAB —The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and the Jumna

DURGA.—Goddess, personifying primordial energy and divine beneficence.

DUSHMAN.—Enemy.

EKKA.—A pony cart.

FAQIR, FAKIR.—A Muslim mendicant.

FARANGI.—A European.

FARMAN, FIRMAN.—Mandate, order, Royal patent.

FASLI.—An era (the agricultural year).

FATWA.—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

GADDI.—A cushion, a throne.

GAEKWAR (GUICOWAR).—Surname or title of Maharaja of Baroda. Once a caste name, meaning, "Cowherd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," or Scindia it came to be a dynastic appellation and regarded as a title. Thus, a prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the State of Baroda, "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

GALI.—Short 'a'—Lane; long 'a'—Abuse.

GANESH.—Elephant-faced god of success, son of Siva.

GANJ.—Market, mart.

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated hemp plant, *cannabis sativa*, used for smoking.

GARI, GHARRIE.—A carriage, cart.

GHAT, GHAUT.—(1) A landing-place or the bathing steps on the bank of a river or tank; (2) a pass up a mountain; (3) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHAZI.—Conqueror, hero; one who fights against infidels.

GHI, Ghee.—Clarified butter, used for lard.

GODAM, Godown.—A store room or a warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang."

GOLD MOHUR or GUL MOHUR.—A flowering tree, (*poinciana Regia*), and a shrub, (*poinciana cæsalpinia pulcherrima*).

GOSAIN.—Hindu monk or devotee.

GOSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'parda women'; lit. "Gosha" means corner or seclusion. "One who sits in" is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda"; Goshanashin or Pardanashin means a woman not open to the sight of strangers.

GRAM.—Grain, or a kind of vetch used as horse fodder.

GRAM-FED.—Mutton or beaf fattened on gram. Applied figuratively to any pampered creature.

GRANTHA-SAHEB.—The Sikh's Bible or Book of Prophets.

GURDWARA.—A Sikh place of worship.

GURU.—A Hindu religious preceptor; a schoolmaster.

HADIS.—(Short 'a').—The traditional sayings of Muhammad, history, tradition.

HAFIZ.—Guardian; one who has the Quran by heart.

HAJ.—(correctly, Hajj) Pilgrimage to Mecca. It is an incumbent religious duty founded upon express injunctions in the Quran.

HAJI.—A Mahomedan who has performed the hajj. (He is entitled to dye his beard red.)

HAKIM (short a, long i).—Practitioner of Muslim system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a, short i).—Governor, ruler, judge, sage, philosopher.

HALAL.—Lawful (from Islamic point of view). Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife. cf. "Jhatka."

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit. one to whom everything is lawful food.

HAMMAL.—A bearer.

HANUMAN.—Monkey-god who was the keenest devotee of Ram, the incarnation of Vishnu. Hence it stands as the image of service to God.

HARAM.—Prohibited. It is used in both a good and bad sense, applied, *e g*., to a sacred house or to unlawful possessions or to a bastard.

HARIJAN.—Untouchables. The term literally means "the people of God." According to Mr. Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who disliked the appellation of "untouchable." The term was borrowed from a poet of Gujrat.

HAVILDAR.—"One holding an office of Trust"; officer in Indian regiments corresponding to a Sergeant.

HAZRAT.—Dignity, Majesty, Highness: a title addressed to the great also used respectfully instead of a name or pronoun; H.—zell-i-subhani.—H. M. the shadow of God the king.

HEJIRA (HIJRAH).—The era dating from the flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, July 15th, 622 A.D.

HIND.—India (Hindusthan).

HOLI.—A Hindu festival celebrated at the Vernal equinox.

HOLKAR.—See "Gaekwar."

HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft, a bill of exchange.

HUKM (commonly spelled Hookum).—An order.

HUQQA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe for smoking through water, and hence, because of the gurgling sound, a hubble-bubble.

HUZUR, JANAB.—Sir, terms of respectful address.

ID.—(1) Muslim festival in commemoration of Abraham's offering to sacrifice his son Ismail (not Ishaq, according to Muslims). Muslim festival of the Passover; (2) festival or the breaking of the fast after the Muslim Lent (Ramazan).

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Muslim services are held on festivals of Id., etc.

IMAM.—The leader in Muslim prayer.—bara.—The house of Imam, Taziya is deposited here on the occasion of the Muharram. (S. V. Taziya).

INQILAB.—Revolution.—Zindabad.—Long live the revolution.

INSHA-ALLAHU-TAALA (INSHA-TAALA).—D. V. By the grace of God.

ISHWAR OR ISWAR.—God, Lord, attribute of a Hindu diety.

ITTHAD.—Union, concord.

IZZAT —Honour, respect, prestige

JAGIR —Land given by Government as reward —dar —holder of jagir

JAI —Victory

JAM —A title borne by certain rulers in Kathiawar (*e g* , The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar) and in Sind and its borders (*e g* , the Jam of Las Bela)

JAMAAT —Crowd, assembly, meeting, society

JAMADAR —The lowest Indian officer in the army or police The term is also used in the customs and other civil departments and in large households, to designate a Superintendent

JANAB —Your or His Majesty or Excellency

JAT, JATI —Caste, sect, tribe, class, race

JATHA —A company, party, association

JHATKA —' Stroke," used in slaughtering of animal, whose head is cut off with a straight stroke as opposed to ' Halal S V

JI —Yes, Sir, Madam , life, soul, mind , added to names it serves for Mr , Mrs , Babu, Esq

JIHAD —A religious war, especially waged by Muslims against infidels

JIRGA —A council of tribal elders (North-West Frontier)

JOGI (Yogi) —A Hindu ascetic

JOHN COMPANY —The Honourable East India Company

JOSHI, JYOTISHI, JUTSI —Astrologer

JOWAR —The large millet, a very common food grain, *andropogon sorbhum* or *sorghum vulgare* , Syn cholam and jola, in Southern India

JUMA MUSJID —A mosque, where large numbers gather on Friday (Juma) for prayer

KAABA —The cube like building (containing the Hajarn't Aswad or black stone) in the centre of the mosque of Mecca

KACHARRI —An office or office building , court

KAFIR —Literally, the covcrer One who covers up the truth Infidel non Muslims

KALI-YUGA, KALI (short a) —The Iron age, a bud

KALI (long a) —Goddess of primordial energy and consort of Shiva

KALIMA, KALMA —The Muslim confession of faith (' There is no God but God Muhammad is the Prophet of God)

KARBALA —Name of the place in Iraq where Husain, the son of Ali, was killed and buried.

KARBARI —Trader

KARM, KARMA —Act , business , fate, the doctrine that the condition of existence rests on the good and evil actions in past and present existences

KARMCHARI, KARMACHARI —Officer, agent

KARTA —Master, master of the house, maker, doer

KASTURI —Musk

KAZI —Correctly *Qazi*—Formerly a judge administering Muhammadan law Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Muslims and performs other functions but has no powers conferred by law

KELA —Plantain The fruit of *Musa Sapientum* is known as plantain or banana and attempts to distinguish between the two have not been successful

KHABAR —News.

KHABARDAR —Beware

KHADI, Khaddar —Hand loom cloth from hand spun yarn

KHAK SAR —Humble, mean, base The term Khaksars is now applied to a semi military organisation of Muslims, disciplined and drilled but armed only with spades Their activities have mainly been in the U P and the Punjab

KHALASI —An Indian fireman, sailor, artillerymman, or tentpitcher Release

KHALIFAH —The successor of Muhammad who is vested with absolute authority in all matters of State as long as he rules in conformity with the law of the Quran and the Hadis

KHALSA —Lit ' pure, ' society of the pure, founded by Guru Govind Singh, is now equivalent to the Sikh community

KHA(N) —A Pathan title

KHAND, KHANDI —Candy A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 maunds

KHANSAMA —A butler, a cook

KHARIJI —A sect among Muslims who do not reckon Ali as one of the legal successors of Muhammad They are opposed to the Rafizis or Shias who reject Abu-bakr, Umr and Usman, The Shias call the Kharijis

KHARITA —Letters between an Indian Prince and the Governor General Bag, mail

KHAS KHAS, Kus Kus —A grass with scented roots, used for making screens known as Tatty which are placed in doorways and kept wet, to cool a house by evaporation, *andropogon zizanioides*

KHAS —Personal , private State owned

KHEDDA, KHEDA —A stockade into which wild elephants are driven , also applied to the operations for catching elephants

KHICHRI, KHICHARI, Kejeree —A cooked dish of mixed rice, pulses, and other ingredients and by Europeans specially used of rice with fish

KHIDMATGAR.—Servant, butler

KHILAFAT —Being successor to Muhammad Deputyship, Majesty, office of Caliph

KHILAT —A robe of honour, by the gift of which princes confer dignity on subjects

KHITAB.—Title

KHUDA —God (Muslim) ,—e taala—the Most High God ,—Hafiz —Good bye, adieu

KHUTBA —A sermon delivered after divine service every Friday, in which the preacher blesses Muhammad, his successors, Muslims in general and the reigning sovereign in particular

KIRPAN —A sword, a Sikh religious emblem

KISAN, RYOT —Agriculturist, peasant, plough man

KISMAT (correctly Qismat) —Fate, fortune

KITAB —Book

KOS —A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles The distance between the kos minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards

KOT —A fort, rampart

KOTHI —A house

KOTWAL —The head of the police in a town

KOTWALI —The chief police station

KRISHNA, KRISHAN, KISHN —Incarnation of the God Vishnu, the loving aspect of God

KUMAR, Rajkuma- —Son of a Raja

KUMBHAMELA —A great religious gathering held every 12th year when Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbha (Aquarius)

KUND, KUNDA —Spring

KYAUNG —A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma

LADDU —Sweetmeat

LAKH, LAC, LAK —A hundred thousand

LAKSHMI —Goddess of wealth abundance and grace Vishnu's wife, worshipped during the Diwali festival

LALA —Mode of respectful address (Hindu)

LAMBAR —Number —dar —A minor village official

LASCAR, correct lashkar —(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor

LATHI (th lingual) —Stick, staff

LINGAM —The phallic emblem of the order of creation, worshipped as an emblem of Siva

LITCHI —A kind of plum fruit (*Litchi chinensis*)

LONGYI —A waist cloth

LOTA —A small water pot

MADRASA —A Muslim school for higher education

MAHADEV —See Shiva Lit great god

MAHAJAN —Money lender, merchant

MAHAL —Place, house, seraglio estate for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue palace, street, district, department

MAHALLA —A quarter or part

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA —A (Hindu) title denoting great learning in Sanskrit lore

MAHANT —The head of a Hindu conventual establishment

MAHARAJA —The hereditary or personal title of Princes and big landlords commonly among the Hindus Lower in rank is the title of Raja Equivalent Maharana (among Rajputs) Its feminine is MAHARANI (MAHA = great, RAJA = king RANI = Queen)

MAHARAJ KUMAR —Son of a Maharaja

MAHATMA —(lit) A great soul applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world

MAHAVIR —See Hanuman Lit great hero

MAHR —A marriage portion or gift settled upon the wife before marriage, contracting by writing for such a settlement (Muslim)

MAHUA —A tree, *bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds furnish oil Also known as Mowa and Mowra

MAHURAT —The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertakings. The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta", in Gujarati 'Murrat" or 'Mhurat"

MAIDAN —An open space of level ground

MAJLIS —Convivial conversation Assembly

MAKTAB.—A Muslim elementary school.

MAMLATDAR —(Marathi "Mamlatdar") —The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are executive syn tahasildar

MAMULI —Customary, practised

MANDAP or mandapam —A porch or pillared hall especially of a temple

MANTRA Mantar —Sacred words to propitiate gods, degenerated to incantation, spell, charm philter

MANZIL —Storey floor of a house, mansion

MAQBARA —Burying place, tomb, sepulchre

MARWARI —Men of Marwar, Rajputana An appreciable section of the people are engaged in trade, commerce and import in various parts of India There are a number of Jains in the community

MASJID —A mosque Jama or Jamai Masjid, the principal mosque in a town

MASNAD —Seat of state or throne, syn gaddi

MATH —A Hindu conventual establishment

MAULANA —A man of erudition (Muslim)

MAULVI —A learned person (Muslim)

MAUND, ver Man —A weight varying in different localities The Bengal or Railway maund is 82 2/7 lbs Standard 82 28 lbs

MAYA —Sanskrit term for "Cosmic illusion"

MAZDI —A class of Sikhs originally of low caste

MAZDOOR —A labourer

MEHERBANI —Kindness, graciousness

MELA —A fair

MINAR —A pillar or tower

MISTRI —A foreman, a cook

MITHAI —Sweetmeat

MOFUSSIL —The interior of a district or province as distinguished from the headquarters

MONSOON —(A corruption of the Arabic word *mausim*, meaning a season), periodical rain bearing winds, applied to the two rainy seasons in India the South West Monsoon, from June to September, and the North East Monsoon which prevails on the Coromandel Coast from October to December

MOTI —Pearl

MOULVI —A learned person (Muslim)

MUAZZIN —The caller of the *azan* on Muslim Summons to prayer The call is usually from the top of a minaret in a mosque

MUBARAK —Happy, blessed, fortunate, sacred, welcome, auspicious

MUFFASSAL, mofussil —Interior of a District or Province as distinguished from the headquarters (Sadr)

MUHARRAM —First Muslim month, held sacred on account of the death of Husain, son of Fatimah daughter of the Prophet by Ali The first ten days of the month are observed as days of lamentation by Shiah Muhammadans

MUJAWIR —Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially saint's tomb

MUKADAM —Chief, leader, in Bombay, leader of coolie gang, also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar) —(1) a legal practitioner who appears in District or subordinate Criminal Courts, (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person —nama.—Power of attorney

MUKTI, 'release'—Death, final reunion of individual soul with world soul, passing into heaven for ever, syn MOKSHA

MULLAH —Doctor, learned

MUNSHI —A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language Secretary or writer

MUNSIF —Judge of the lowest court with Civil jurisdiction

NACH —Dance

NAGAR —City, town

NAIK —An officer in Indian armies corresponding to a Corporal an ancient title

NAMASTE, NAMASKAR (Bengal) —I salute you

NAMAZ —Prayer

NAUROZ —New Year's day, being that on which the Sun enters the Aries

NAWAB —A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding to that of Raja or Maharaja among Hindus

NAWABZADA —Son of a Nawab

NAZAR, NAZARANA —Sight, presents and offers made on the occasion of visit to or of the landlord or any superior

NID —Sleep

NIKAH —Celebration of the Muhammadan marriage contract

NIM, neem —A tree, *melia azadirachta*, margosa —Prefix, indicating half, *e g*, Nim hakim, quack

NIRVANA —(Buddhist) Final release or salvation

NIZAM —The title of the ruler of Hyderabad

NULLAH, NALA —A narrow watercourse, or drain,

PADDY —Rice in the husk

PAEJAMA, PAJAMA, PAYJAMA —Long drawers or loose trousers

PAG, PAGRI, PAGIYA —A turban, a head dress

PAISA, PICE —A copper coin worth one farthing, also used as a generic term for money —*Wallah*—Money ed

PAKISTAN —Literally, land of the pure, term generally applied to Muslim League scheme of partitioning India into Muslim and Hindu States

PAKKA, PUCCA —Ripe, mature, complete cooked, strong, adept

PALKI —A palanquin or litter

PAN —The betel vine, PIPE BETEL The leaf is chewed with the dried areca nut which is thence incorrectly called betel-nut *See* SUPARI

PANCHAMA —Low caste (Southern India)

PANCHAYAT —A committee for management of the affairs of a caste or village, arbitrators Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members

PANDIT —A Hindu title, applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures Also commonly used by Brahmans

PANKHA, more commonly PUNKAH —Fan

PANSUPARI —Distribution of PAN (leaf of betel vine) and SUPARI (fruit of betel palm) (*q v*) as a form of ceremonial hospitality

PAPHA, PAPTA, PAPIYA —Fruit tree or its fruit Pawpaw *Carica Papaya*

PARDA, purdah —A veil or curtain, the practice of keeping women secluded, syn gosha

PARDANASHIN —Women who observe purdah

PARDESI —Foreign

PARGANA —A sub district see Thasil

PASHTO, PASHTU —Language of the N W F tribes and Pathans

PATEL —The headman of a village, invested with some magisterial and revenue functions

PATWARI —A village accountant, a land steward, syn karnam, Madras, kulkarni, Bombay, Deccan, talati, Gujarat, Shanbhog Mysore Kanara and Coorg, Mandal, Assam, Tapedar, Sind

PEON, *CHAPRASI* —Bearer, orderly

PESHKAR —One who brings forward, submits papers, etc, personal clerk

PILAO (pulao) —A dish of rice cooked with ghee and other ingredients, and by Anglo Indians specifically used of chicken or meat cooked with rice and spices

PINJRAPOL.—(*Pinjra* a cage), an animal hospital, mostly maintained by the Jains, an animal infirmary

PIPAL —Sacred fig tree *Ficus Religiosa*

PIR —A Mahomedan saint or religious teacher

PLEADER —A lawyer, a legal practitioner

PONGYI —A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma

PRABHAT PHERI —Lit "Morning round,' parties going round early in the morning singing political songs

PUCCA.—An Urdu word meaning good correct, substantial, of standard quality or measurement, as contrasted with *Kutcha*

PUJA —Worship (Hindu)

PUJARI —The priest

PUNDIT —See PANDIT

PURANA —Old, also applied to certain Hindu religious books

PURDAH —A veil or curtain, the practice of keeping women in seclusion

PURNA SWARAJ —Complete independence or self government

PUROHIT —A domestic chaplain, Hindu

RADHA —Consort of Krishna

RAG, Ragni.—Mode in Indian music, tune

RAIS —Wealthy, a chief citizen

RAIYAT OR RYOT —Farmer

RAJ —Government, Sovereignty, reign, mason

RAJA —A Hindu chief or landlord, exceptionally used by Muslims, inferior to "Maharaja' The feminine is *Rani* (Queen)

RAMAYANA —National epic of Hindus Rama one of the nine incarnations of Vishnu is the hero of the poem

RAMAZAN —Ninth month of the Muhammadan year which is observed as a strict fast from dawn to sunset of each day in the month

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja

RANG MAHAL.—The palace of pleasure

RANI —The wife or widow of a Raja

RAO —A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Raja Also a common surname

RASUL —Prophet, Muhammad

RATH —A chariot formerly, now refers to car used for Hindu gods on ceremonial occasions

RICKSHAW —A one or two seated vehicle on two wheels, drawn by man.

RISALDAR —Commander of a troop of horses

RIYASAT —Government, state (applied to an Indian State).

ROTI —Bread, unleavened thin flat bread

ROZA —Muslim fast during Ramazan

RUMAL —Handkerchief

RUPIYA, RUPIYA —Indian silver coin Rupee

RYOT —A corruption of the Arabic word *ra'iyyat*, a subject, a peasant

RYOTWARI —The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings

SABHA —Assembly, meeting, congress

SADAR —The headquarters of a district

SADHU —A Hindu ascetic, a religious man

SAHIB, SAHAB, SAHEB —A term of respectful address Often added to names A term used to or of a European A European

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR —Money-lender, banker, dealer in money, exchanger, etc

SAID, SAIYAD, SAYED, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD —Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct descent from Muhammad A descendant of Husain, grandson of Muhammad

SALAM —Formed from the abbreviation of Calis-ullah allahiwa Sallam, the blessing and peace of God be with him Usual term of salutation Peace, safety

SAMAN —Furniture, apparatus, goods

SAMITI —Association, union, assembly

SANAD —A charter or grant, any kind of deed of grants Diploma Signature

SANDAL —The fragrant wood of a tree, the *Santalum Album*

SANGATHAN —Literally tying together, proper development A movement which aims at unity and the growth of knowledge of the art of selfdefence among Hindus The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzim"

SANGRAM SAMITI —War Council in Civil Disobedience movement

SANNYASI —Hindu ascetic

SARAI, SARAE.—Caravansary

SARASVATI —The wife of Brahma Goddess of all arts and sciences

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR) —Lit A leader A title In practice all Sikhs bear the title. Government titles—Sardar Bahadur and Sardar Sahab

SARI —Cloth worn by women

SARKAR —The Government, state

SATEE —Suicide by widow on funeral pyre of her husband

SATYAGRAHA —(lit . Insistence on or acceptance of truth), passive resistance

SHER —A weight or measure varying in size in different parts of the country

SATYAGRAHI —A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead

SETH, SHETH —Merchant, banker, rich man

SHABASH —Bravo! Excellent!

SHAHID —A (Muslim) martyr

SHAHZADA —Son of a King

SHAIKH OR SHEIKH (Arabic) —Lit a chief

SHAMS UL-ULAMA —A Mohammedan title denoting "learned"

SHAMSHER JANG —"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore, the royal and the prime minister s families of Nepal)

SHARBAT, SHERBET —Beverage, cold drink of syrup, etc

SHARIYAT —Laws of Mohammed, justice, equity

SHASTR, SHASTRAS —The religious law books of the Hindus

SHER, Ser, seer —A weight, or measure varying in different parts of the country The standard seer is 2 057 lbs , or 2 lbs 0 oz 13 853 drs

SHIAS —Muslims who accept Ali as the first Nawiul Khalifa and successor of the prophet and who therefore reject Abu Bakr, Umar and Usman, the first three Khalifas of the Sunni Muslims, as usurpers

SHIKAR —Hunting

SHIVA —God of destruction

SHAMSER —Sword

SHRADDHA, SARADH —Hindu ceremony of offering oblations to departed ones

SHRI —Lit fortune, beauty , Goddess of Fortune, another name for Lakshmi A Sanskrit term used by Hindus to denote 'Mr" or "Esquire", this term is common before Hindu names

SHRIJUT, SHRIYUT —Same as the honorific Shri Shortened form Sj

SHRIYUTA, SHRIYUKTA (long a) —Fem of Srlyut, shortened form Sja

SHROFF, SARRAF —Banker, money-changer

SHRUTI —Literally "heard" The Vedas revealed to inspired sages

SHUDDHI —Literally purification A movement of conversion among Hindus particularly of those whose ancestors were Hindus and who have retained many Hindu practices

SIKH —Disciple A sect of the Punjab, the disciples of Nanak, established in the early part of the 16th century

SINDHIA —See under "GAEKWAR."

SINGH, SINGHA —Lion A title used by all Sikhs and some Hindus

SIPAHI, SEPOY, SEPAI —An Indian soldier

SITAR —A kind of guitar with three strings

SMRITI —Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, the revealed Vedas Books of Hindu Law

SOWAR —A mounted soldier or constable

SOWKAR —See SAHUKAR

SRADDH —Funeral obsequies, consisting in offering rice, fruits, etc , to the departed ones.

STUPA (tope) —A Buddhist or Jain tumulus, usually of , brick or stone, hemispherical, containing relics or marking sacred spots

SULTAN —A King

SUNNI —The sect of Muslims who accept the first four Khalifas as lawful successors of the Prophet and who receive the six authentic " books of tradition They embrace by far the greater part of the Muhammadan world

SUPARI —The seed or nut of the palm, ARECA CATECHU *See* PAN

SWADESI —Of one s own country, made In India

SURAJ, SURYA —Sun

SWAMI —A Hindu religious ascetic, husband, lord

TABLIGH —The Muslim conversion movement of Suddhi

TABUT —Coffin

TAHSIL —A revenue sub division of a district

TAHSILDAR —The officer in charge of a tahsil, syn Mamladar, Bombay

TAJ —Crown, cap, crest

TAKLI —Small distaff for spinning yarn revived by Mr Gandhi

TAL —Lake Musical time

TALAK —Muslim term for divorce Utterance of this term thrice by the husband in presence of the wife dissolves the marriage

TALUK, taluka —The estate of a talukdar A revenue sub division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, syn tahsil

TALUKDAR —A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars)

TAMASHA —Entertainment, gala In sarcastic sense, exhibition

TAMBU —Tent

TAMTAM, tumtum —A North Indian name for a light trap or cart

TANGA, TONGA —A one or two horsed, two wheeled, vehicle with a covered top, syn SHIGHRAM

TANZIM —Literally " organization ' A movement among the Muslims which aims at securing a closer approach to unity of Muslims *See* SANGATHAN

TAPPAL —The Post

TARI, TODDY —The sap of the date palm(?), or coconut palm used as a drink, after fermentation Also made from rice

TATTY —*See* KHAS KHAS

TAZIA —Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival, syn tabut, Marathi, dola

TAZIAT NAMA —Letter of condolence

THUGGEE or THAGI —Robbery after strangulation of the victim, practised by Thugs who formed an association of professional murderers and robbers

THAKUR —A title of respect applied to Brahmans or a petty chief

THANA —Police station, hence, its jurisdiction

TIKA —Ceremonial anointing on the forehead

TIKA SAHEB —Heir apparent

TILAK —A streak on the fore head or elsewhere on the upper part of the body, sect (at some places caste) mark on the forehead among Hindus

TINDAL, tandel —A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship

TOLA —A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy), 179 666 exactly

TONGA —A two wheeled vehicle drawn by a pony

TOPE —The word used by South Indian planters to describe their estates It is derived from the Kanarese *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate

ULEMA (Plural of Alim) —Muslim learned men The term usually includes all religious teachers, such as Imams, Muftis, Qazis and Moulvis

URDU —An army, a camp, a market Lit *Camp or market language*, a mixture of Persian and Hindi Alphabets Perso Arabic Grew up during Muslim rule Most of the words of the Glossary are Urdu

USTAD —Master, teacher, one skilled in any art or science

UTHAMNA —Among Hindus, visit to console, paid on second or third day after the death of a person Among Parsis a religious ceremony held on the third day after death

VAID OR BAIDYA —Practitioner of Hindu system of medicine, also a caste

VAKIL —A class of legal practitioners, entitled to practice in High Courts

VEDA —Revealed sacred books of Hindus

VEDANTA —System of Hindu philosophy It professes that only Brahma (God) exists and all else is Maya or cosmic illusion

VIHARA —A Buddhist monastery

VISHNU —God of protection

WALA, WALLA —A suffix, indicating owner, dealer, agent, keeper

WAQF —A Muslim religious or charitable endowment

WATAN —Native country Country In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful to Government or to the village community

WAZIR —Chief minister, a Muhammadan term which is anglicised as Vizier

WILAYAT —England, Europe

YAMA —Hindu god of death

YOGA —(1) A system of Hindu philosophy leading to Yoga or union with God (2) Practice of control of breath, senses sensations, etc, said to give supernatural powers of body and mind Ultimate aim is Mukti

YOGI —A Hindu ascetic who practises Yoga

YUNANI, UNANI —Lit Greek, the system of medicine practised by Muslims

ZADA —Born Nawab-Zada —Son of a Nawab

ZAMINDAR —A landholder

ZAMINDARI — An estate, the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual for a Mahal as opposed to Ryotari or farmer s tenure system

ZANANA —Female, feminine Hence women s apartment, harem

ZARI —Gold thread, anything woven with gold thread

ZILA —A District

ZINDABAD —Long live

ZULM, ZULUM, ZALUM —Tyranny, oppression

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images

Dress —The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves the sleeves may be wide or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed The greatest variety is shown in the headdress More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles folded brims, projecting brims long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar

Fashion Variations —Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket, yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable Many well to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis Most Parsis however have retained their own headdress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs The majority of the people do not use shoes those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public

Women's Costumes —The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind In the greater part of India women wear a bodice on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *goshe* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc Other parts of the body are also similarly marked The material used is a kind of yellowish clay To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn bound their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas, respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments Flowers are worn in the chignon Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times In many other cases this colour has no such associations The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be This practice survives among the higher classes as well Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red gold or silver gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone, small or tall, weak or strong a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna Krishna black Bhima terrible. Nakula a mongoose Shunaka a dog, Shuka a parrot Shringa a horn Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond. Ratna or Ratan a jewel Sonu or Chinna gold Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them To pronounce the name of a devil is to invite him to do harm If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings, the reason seems to be that they were originally human

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible These are also sonorous and picturesque Shiva is happy Vishnu is a pervader Govinda is the cowherd Krishna Keshava has fine hair Rama is a delighter Lakshmana is lucky Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha Sita is a furrow Savitri a ray of light Tara a star Radha prosperity Rukmini is she of golden ornaments Bhama of the glowing heart Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children, and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name It was once the rule, that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishya's, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyar or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles of castes, were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sobhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavsagars, Malabaris and Bilimorias, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar in Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the cases of Hindus in Western India. Batliwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell tale names.

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, Industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature, and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them; or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:—

Name.	Dates	Locality of the best Examples
Buddhist	B.C. 250—A.D. 750	Ellora, Ajanta, Kajl, Sanchi.
Jaina	A.D. 1000—1800	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana.
Brahminical	A.D. 500 to the present day.	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvaneswar, Dharwar
Chalukyan	A.D. 1000—1200.	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballur
Dravidian	A.D. 1350—1750.	Ellora, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly.
Pathan	A.D. 1200—1550	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore
Indo-Saracenic	A.D. 1520—1760	Lahore, Delhi, Agra Amber, Bijapur

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint a

porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches The outer forms vary The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence, but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu Indo Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud Though less refined and lacking the extraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and finer proportions, The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers Splendid palaces and forts were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fattehpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome

Sculpture —The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed ; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the rulers of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline, but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art

Painting —Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era They exhibit all the finer characteristics of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally rediscovered by officers of the Madras army in 1929 They are painted in a species of tempora, and when first brought to light were well preserved, but day by day have deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction by Persian artists of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar, and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character, this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist As its range expanded, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetical and imaginative subjects The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and when not used as illustrations or decorations

to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor, to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule, and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and draftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in *1757*, very *little vitality survived* in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same, for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were imported from Europe, and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in Europe. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archæologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

The **Schools of Art** then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century were imitated in India, and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere, and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of a few of the Indian Art Schools in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

Bombay School of Art—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters, that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art, and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as line and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr W H Gladstone Solomon, K.I.H., R.E.C., who retired in 1927. He was succeeded by the present Director, Mr C R. Gerrard, A.R.C.A., R.B.A., R.O.I.

Mr Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study. He also, as Chairman of the Government Art Examinations, revised and recon-

structed the code which governs these tests in co-operation with the Board of Examiners The result is an efficient system of tests of efficiency in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and the latest development in the curriculum has been the introduction in 1935 of a section devoted to the study of Commercial Art The popularity of the improved curriculum is shown by the great influx of students to the School on the present new number some six hundred including at least sixty-five ladies It is noteworthy that whereas no candidates had entered for the Government Diploma of Sculpture prior to 1920 in the year 1937 no fewer than 54 competed in this very advanced test of capacity The life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training, for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negativing its own object In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd) As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England

The School of Art has of late been under the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi This result of this Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr W E Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1936 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed

Exhibition in London —The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H H the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934 The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England, The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectural drawings At the request of the Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Painting, and since this Exhibition the long standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilisation, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the stoutest building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written The subject is a vast and varied one, and it must be such a treatise not written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian Art is foreign to the European and few can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions and it is sometimes held that he is a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ-

ian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as also does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C 272 to 232."

Buddhist Work

Fergusson's first architectural period is when the Buddhist, of which the great tope at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognised as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount "Abu and the unique "Tower of Victory," at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, as undertaking of vast and; to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study —Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bijebrabun, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udaipur

Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognisable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class The minaret also became a distinctive feature The requirements of the new religion—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organised congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the development of other decorative forms Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the esthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort At Delhi we have the great Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayun, Safdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutab Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Deccan, both in the Bombay Presidency

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musjid.

Bijapur

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shows a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North

II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States, particularly those in Rajputana. Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "indigenous Indian" school of archæologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archæology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival"! The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were want to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgement of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories: and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied.

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often undiscriminating in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges, from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediæval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials; veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they inlaid with patterns of mosaic composed of jasper, agate, onyx and other costly stones. A special feature of the art of inlaying and working in hard stones is, as it was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman, and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Woodwork.—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India; and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand; and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is

equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised if one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or design.

Archæology.

Although India is one of the most ancient lands in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization, it has long remained in the background owing to the absence of written histories going back to the earliest period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt and Mesopotamia. Just over a hundred years ago the foundation of Indian Archæology was laid by Prinsep, who first deciphered the ancient Brahmi script and thus opened the way to the knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Asoka and other ancient documents, which till then were a sealed book to the natives of the soil. Since then a large number of scholars both Indian and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian Archæology which though fairly comprehensive is still incomplete in several respects.

The story of Indian Archæology commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent. The rough and chipped stone implements discovered in various parts of the country, particularly in the eastern districts of the Madras Presidency, and the valleys of the Sabarmati, Narmada and the Godavari have yielded hundreds of implements which show the first attempts made by man to work his tools with which to master his surroundings. Two of these paleolithic implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals, one from Bhatra in Narsingpur district, C.P. on the banks of the Narmada and the other from Mungi on the upper Godavari. The age of the paleoliths determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 years, and the great interval of time between the neolithic and the paleolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvial and wind-blown loess deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river. Last year the Archæological survey's investigations in the Baroda State have thrown a flood of light on the early stone age cultures of Gujarat. Another outstanding attempt made by a scientific expedition under Dr de Terra of the Yale University has established some kind of sequence between the stone cultures of the foot-hills of the Punjab and brought them in relation with the different ice ages of Kashmir.

The whole field of prehistory is gradually receiving much attention, which is expected to systematise our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants of India. Neolithic man, who used a large variety of polished stone implements, was more widely distributed throughout the country, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhyan regions. To this period must also be dated some of the earliest megalithic tombs which occur in a great variety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula, although a vast majority belong to the iron age and some even persists to our age. The knowledge of metals supervened at a later stage but its development has been different in northern and southern India. Thus in northern India the copper implements, Gangetic Valley and the copper and bronze antiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of iron. In the south, however, the neolithic settlements of the tertiary district seem to have been immediately superseded by the knowledge of the smelting of iron, as evidenced by the large scale furnaces which stand in the shape of cinder mounds. It is clear, however, that while copper and bronze was known in the north in the fourth millennium B.C. the south may have been content with the

use of stone implements right up to the first millennium B C. until stone was supplanted by iron. It is remarkable that in some of the localities in the ancient Deccan, comprising the Bombay Karnatic, the Ceded Districts of Madras, south Hyderabad and North Mysore, stone implements and painted pottery are followed by antiquities of the regular historic period This gives the hope that a sequence can be established and links forged between the history and prehistory of the Deccan

The most interesting and well developed phase of the prehistoric civilization of India is, however, that represented by the recent excavations at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohen-jo-daro in Sind. These have completely revolutionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B C and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt Both at Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities super-imposed one upon the ruins of another

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohen-jo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site Those of the third or earliest are the best in style, those of the first the poorest Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, some remarkable statuary in stone and copper, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste, some of them exquisite specimens of glyptic art, copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain all denoting a well-developed artistic sense.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B C. of a highly developed city life; and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab today. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well-developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohen-jo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with, namely, complete burials or fractional along, with funerary pottery, and "pot burials." Only 27 of the latter were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly post exposure fractional burials

Sir Aurel Stein's survey of Baluchistan and very recently of Bahawalpur State has added to our knowledge, a number of ancient sites of the prehistoric epoch Among the 20 or more sites in Sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of the late Mr. Majumdar, at least three are now recognised as representing distinct phases, some earlier and some later, than the main culture of Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro

The Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the North-east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watershed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it or its successors into the Valley of the Ganges On the south-east, this prehistoric culture has been traced upto Limdi State in Kathiawar. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separate the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known, but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations in the western U P from the time of the Mauryas, *viz*., 4th century B C, the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision The financial stringency caused by the world war cannot allow the programme of excavation to be carried as might be wished

Mauryan Monuments—The earliest monuments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents of Indian Archeology are pretty clear, thanks to the systematic research of the last half a century and in particular the field work of the last four decades The Mauryan monuments include certain caves in the Barabar hills, the remains of a pillared hall near Patna (ancient Pataliputra), remains of the wooden palisade near Patna, a number of stupas at different places, built of large sized bricks traditionally attributed to Asoka, and a wealth of minor antiquities such as sculptures, terracottas, beads, etc., recovered in the excavations at Patna, Taxila (Bir mound), Benares and Sarnath and in course of the sewage operations at Patna. The best example of Mauryan sculpture is the exquisite lion capital at Sarnath which represents the art of the Imperial court of Asoka which though Indian in tradition, was enlivened by fresh contact with the Perso-Greek world Other sculptures of the period include a well modelled female and two male statues from Patna now in the Calcutta Museum, and other

statues from Besnagar (Central India, Parkham near Madras). These characterised by a feeling of volume and mass exhibit rather primitive conception of modelling, characteristic of Indian popular art. The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (*Circa* 250 B.C.), deserve special mention. His major rock edicts are engraved in seven places, ranging from Shahbazgarhi in the Peshawar District to Jonnagiri in the Karnul District in the south. Amongst the thirteen pillars of Asoka (besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares) ten bear his inscriptions Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uninjured. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, viz, a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round Special mention must be made here of the *stupa* at Piprahwa opened by Peppe in 1898, which yielded a large stone box containing an inscribed steatite or soap-stone reliquary with a number of relics and beautiful precious stones now preserved at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The inscription written in characters of the 4th-3rd century B C, speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas

Sunga Art—The Mauryas were followed in the second century B C by the Sungas in the east, while in north-west India Græco-Bactrian rulers were extending their sway The Buddhist *stupa* at Bharhut (Nagand State, Central India) is the most typical and remarkable monument of this period illustrating the simple but expressive character of the art. The fragments of the railing around the Bharhut stupa, now kept in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, show how the artists have succeeded in depicting the stories of Buddha's life and his former existence both in human and animal forms, such as the monkey, deer or elephant. Besides dedicatory inscriptions the labels inscribed on the Bharhut panels are of unique importance Antiquities of this period particularly terracottas figurines have been found in the excavations of city sites all over North India, notably Kosam and Bhita near Allahabad Ahichchhatra near Bareilly, Benares and Patna

Sanchi Monuments—The best preserved in the series of early Buddhist monuments in India are the magnificent Buddhist remains at Sanchi, in Bhopal State. Here the main stupa of which the core probably belongs to the time of Asoka, was later faced with stone and surrounded by a stone railing with four great gateways, one at each cardinal point, sometime about the first century B C. The four gateways and another in front of stupa III are elaborately decorated inside and out with figure sculptures and bas-reliefs also referring to Buddha's life or the *jataka* legends, in a more developed style than Bharhut. Besides the stupas, a number of other buildings, temples, apsidal halls and monasteries of different periods form a splendid galaxy, illustrating the principal phases of the religion of the Buddha, from its early days to its decline.

Taxila.—The extensive remains of the ancient city of Taxila, near Rawalpindi, are among the most important in the country, constituting three different cities that flourished in successive epochs and a number of monastic establishments entered around stupas, situated in the suburbs or perched on the tops of hillocks in the vicinity For over a quarter of century, Sir John Marshall's labours here have served to elucidate the splendid history and culture of this centre, the meeting-place of the three great civilizations of India, Greece and Persia. The most prosperous city was the Indo-Scythian city, now known as Sirkap, dating from a century on either side of the Christian era with regularly planned streets and houses, the antiquities from which, including exquisite jewellery, beads, coins, all kinds of household objects and pottery, etc., form the bulk of the exhibits of the fine Museum on the spot

The Græco Buddhist School of Gandhara—Sometime in the 1st century A D, a new school arose in the north-west in what is known as the Gandhara country (comprising the region from Taxila to Peshawar and beyond including the Kabul valley) indicating a flood of new artistic ideas based on the Græco-Roman models, brought in by the contact of the Græco-Scythian and Parthian rulers The enthusiastic follow ing which the religion of Buddha then received in this region led to a phenomenal building activity in the shape of stupas and monasteries which were profusely decorated with sculptures, friezes and motifs revealing the influence of western art One innovation introduced by the Gandhara school was the image of Buddha which the older indigenous school refrained from attempting, the person of Buddha being invariably indicated by means of *symbolical representations* The Museums at Lahore and Peshawar and to a less extent the Indian Museum bear witness to the prolific activity of the Gandhara sculptors at such centres as Takhti-Bahi, Sahri-Bahlol, Lorivan Tangai, Jamalgarhi and Shahji-ki-Dheri, near Peshawar The period of the Kushana Emperor, Kanishka (2nd century A D) was the climax of Gandhara art, and along with the extension of Kushana rule in the interior, the new forces made themselves felt in the Gangetic valley, particularly Mathura A second Gandhara school which flourished in the third and fourth centuries A D and shows an exuberance of stucco reliefs is also now recognised

Mathura—Mathura one of the most important religious and art centres in northern India, from ancient times was galvanised into activity from the second century A D onwards Here the abundance of red sand-stone in the neighbourhood was availed of by the followers of all the religions and some of the earliest Brahmanical and Jain images were manufactured here, while the fusion of indigenous and western art was manifested in a peculiarly attractive and playful though sensuous art. From Mathura the Buddha image and some of the Hellenistic motifs travelled further to the east and south and even the distant Buddhist school of the lower Krishna valley as at Amravati, Nagar junikonda and other places such motifs as the garland bearer have been found By the fourth century A D. the Hellenistic element in Indian art was, however, completely absorbed when under the stimulus of the Gupta Empire Indian art reached its golden age

The Gupta Age.—The rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Indian achievement in literature, art and sculpture. A thoughtful synthesis of the best impulses of Indian art and the foreign influences

was brought about in this period of which the keynote was a broad intellectualism and a balance between spiritual thought and material expression. The best sculpture of this period has been found in Sarnath, Muttra, Deogarh and Garhwa in the United Provinces, while examples of terracotta and minor arts have been found in all north Indian excavations. Sarnath, where Buddhism first saw the light of the day, was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time and, significantly enough, is the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, the Mulagandhakuti vihara founded here by the Mahabodhi Society, having received from the Government of India three Buddhist relics recovered from excavations at Nagarjunikonda in Madras, Mirpurkhas in Sind and Taxila in the Punjab In the field of religion the Brahmanical faith was steadily in the ascendency while Buddhism still held its own, the intellectualism of the age finding expression in a broad spirit of tolerance. Simplicity of conception and restrained ornament is the keynote of the architecture of this period, examples of which are found at Sanchi, Bhumara, Deogarh and other places. A well known monument of the Gupta period is the iron pillar standing in the middle of the open court of the mosque near the Qutb Minar near Delhi, which has an inscription referring to king Chandra (identified with Chandragupta II) circa A D 379-413. It is wonderful to find that a bar of wrought iron of such dimension should have been made in India at this early period and still more surprising that not a speck of rust appears anywhere on it inspite of the weather action of 15 centuries Other interesting examples of wrought iron are the beams from Konarak, 12th century, and the iron pillar at Dhar C I, dating back to the time of the Paramara king Bhoja early 11th century

Caves—Of the rock cut caves which are among the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, Nasik and Badami in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Udaygiri and Bagh in Gwalior State, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa and the Seven Pagodas near Madras The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, *viz*, the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhaliputta Gosala The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B C by Fergusson and Dr Burgess, although Sir John Marshall ascribes a later date, about the middle of the first century B C The Buddhist caves are generally of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks, particularly during the rainy season. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end, one of the most striking examples being the great *chaitya* cave at Karli in Poona district. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consists of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later *viharas* there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu caves, the Udaygiri group near Bhilsa in Gwalior State is the earliest, (early 5th century). In Western India, the group at Badami is earliest in date, but that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented and best known. Here the sculptures, all Saiva in character include the famous Trimurti (properly Mahesamurti) which ranks among the world's most forceful sculptures. The famous *rathas* and caves, popularly known as the Seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram (6th century A.D) in Chingleput District near Madras have some spirited sculpture and complete models of structural temples out of living rock, mostly attributable to the Pallava Kings in the seventh century A D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock It also is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I (A D. 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine Of the Jaina caves the earliest caves are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri, those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora and Sittannavasal in Puddukkottai State, which contain paintings of the 7th century A.D ; and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik.

Fresco Paintings—The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings The earliest cave paintings are those at Ramgarh in Sirguja State in the Eastern States agency, but the most famous and the best preserved are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A D and have elicited high praise as works of art Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1901-11 Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society Another group of caves where equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found at Bagh in Gwalior State These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society. Recently the subject of paintings has drawn much attention and fresh discoveries of fresco paintings, mostly fragmentary, have been reported from places in Southern India, such as Badami, Conjeevaram, Tanjore, Tirumalaipuram and Padmanabhapuram, which provide an almost continuous chain of examples illustrating the development of this art through the centuries from the Chalukyan and Pallava times (6-7 Century A.D.) to the Vijayanagar Empire.

Structural Temples.—*Of this class the* earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitargaon in the district of Cawnpore, and the temples at Tigowa, Nachna, Eran and Bhumara all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigowa in

the Central Provinces. In the Bombay Province we have two more examples viz, Lad Khan and Durga temples at Aihole in Bijapur, the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Bhubaneswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Osia in Jodhpur, and Dilwar on Mount Abu One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mahabalipuram Rathas, or 'Seven Pagodas,' already referred to To the same age has to be assigned the temples of Kailasanath at Conjeveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Aihole and Pattadakal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above Of the Chola style the great temple at Tanjore (11th century A.D), is the best example The numerous temples in the South, including the Madura, Srirangam, and Rameswaram temples show the later developments in the Dravidian style in *Vijayanagar* days.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular, and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattihali, Tilliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions But it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection

Another type of architecture, which originating in India, formed the principal type of Burmese, Javanese and Indonesian architecture has only recently been brought to light by the spade This consists of Buddhist monuments raised in several terraces, on a cruciform plan, with projections between each arm of the cross. The earliest examples of this class, referable to the early centuries of the Christian era has been unearthed at Nandangarh in North Bihar The most complete and ornate example is the great Buddhist temple at Paharpur in North Bengal, attributed to the Pala King Dharmapala (C 800 A.D.), which shows a wealth of terra-cotta decorations and stone images. It is from Bengal that the colonial style must have finally emerged and developed in other lands to the south-east

Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The *Quwwat-ul-Islam* mosque near the Qutb Minar at Delhi and the *Arhai-din-ka-jhompra* mosque at Ajmer are the best examples of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Iltitmish and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlak at Tughlakabad, the Lodi tombs, and lastly the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram in Bihar clearly illustrate the subsequent progress of Pathan architecture Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur besides several tombs At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their style, somewhat feeble and ornate, and Gaur and Pandua teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the most important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah the Ekkakhi mosque, Baradwari Masjid, Lattan Masjid, small golden mosque and so forth The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixtythree small domes "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work, and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches or the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mehrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period No other style is so essentially Hindu In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtari Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra are the most typical structures "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the luxurious buildings in the forts at Delhi and Agra and the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India and are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The former are mostly associated with temples of which they record the construction or donations, while the copper plate records are usually grants of land made by Kings on special occasions. In either case, the mention of the exploits of the donor and his ancestors and the dates (where specified) give the student of history, valuable contemporary material, which has made possible to reconstruct India's history, from century to century and dynasty by dynasty. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A D, and was supplanted by the Brahmi The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigliva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B C 269 as the date of his coronation His Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription on the Besnagar pillar at Besnagar, near Bhilsa, C I, which records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, an envoy of King Antialkidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing in this connection is that of Cave No 10 at Nasik, in which Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka or an Indo-Scythian, granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind.'

Numismatics.—The part played by Numismatics in reconstructing India's ancient history may also here be mentioned in brief. For the Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian periods, coins are our almost exclusive source of information, having revealed the names of scores of rulers, otherwise unknown. The entire genealogy, succession and regnal years of the kings of Kathiawar and surrounding territories, known as the Western Kshatrapas (2nd to 4th centuries A.D.) has been built up on their numerous coins. The history of various tribes, families and rulers in different regions of Northern India is made up of information pieced together from their numismatic issues and the chronology of most of the historical excavations has been fixed by the finds of coins in the different strata.

Archæological Department.—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department. The work of this Department is primarily twofold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of 3¾ lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator, Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archæological Circles that now obtain placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C I E, late Director-General of Archæology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Government bears all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments, as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour (the present D. G. is Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit) and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Paharpur in Bengal and Nagarjunikonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohen-jo-daro in Sind. The latest systematic excavations are those at Ramnagar (ancient Ahichchhatra) in Bareilly District, U.P., where an extensive walled town inhabited from the second century, B C. to the ninth century A.D. has been unearthed stratum by stratum. Of all these works, those of most general interest are the Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro excavations

for here the Archæological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B C and further The Archæological Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education It maintains the archæological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta small museums at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore and at the Taj the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila Sarnath Nalanda Mohen jo daro and Harappa with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place Duplicates of antiquities from Mohen jo daro and other places have however been widely distributed among other Museums

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail The Epigraphia Indica now in its 25th volume a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs The volume of work done in South India which is particularly rich in lithic records will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*

The example of British India has stimulated several among the progressive Indian States to create their own Archæological Departments Prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad Mysore Gwalior Baroda and Jaipur In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archæological Department, which was created in the year 1914 Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Bahamani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved Of late systematic excavation of ancient sites as at Maski and Paithan has been a regular feature of the Department's work the latest excavations at the site of Kondapur have brought to light the remains of a prosperous city of the Andhra period The Mysore Archæological Department has nearly completed half a century of its existence The first Director, Mr B L Rice published some 10 000 inscriptions in 12 volumes of the Epigraphia Karnatica This progress has been well maintained and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur and the temples at Belur and Halebid Excavations conducted at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri have been very fruitful In Gwalior the Department established in 1913 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya Ujjain Besnagar and Mandsor The conservation of the Bagh caves and other ancient monuments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other activities of the Department In Jaipur excavations conducted by the late Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and the city site near the Sambhar lake The Director visions by the Department of Archæology in Central and Industrial Bombay brought to light large hoards of punch marked and other coins of early date The recently united Archæological Department of the United State has done a valuable work in the form of monuments and the exploration of sites including Amreli in Kathiawad and Lothal in Gujarat Indore Mayurbhanj Travancore Jodhpur Kashmir Pudukkottai Datia Travancore and Cochin are among the State that maintain Archæological Departments of their own

The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non official bodies The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indic and Iranian Studies which co operating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts organized an expedition for work in Chinhad on the Indus in 1930 Here several phases of the prehistoric culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were unearthed Unfortunately the work was discontinued after the first season The University of Calcutta have conducted excavations at Bangarh in North Bengal for a number of years with success and the Punjab Expedition found have done work at the site of Harappa in the District of Montgomery

Indian Time

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904 and addressed to the Local Government and through them to all local bodies a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future The essential point in this letter are indicated below

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means universally recognised It is the Madras local time which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich Similarly Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h 24m 47s. ahead of Greenwich But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies both in India and in England and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matter

connected with its observatories, writes — The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable

'Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion

It is believed that this will be the better solution There are *obvious objections* to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India and so as to bisect all the *main lines of communi* cation and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways, and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step while it would, in all probability be strongly opposed by the railway authorities Moreover it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is that under the former, the difference *between local* and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs

It is proposed therefore to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 5m 50s *They would then represent a time 5½* hours faster than that of Greenwich which would be known as **Indian Standard Time** and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows the figures representing minutes and F and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively —Dibrugarh 51 S, Shillong 38 S, Calcutta 24 S. Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F, Lahore 33 F Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F Quetta 62 F

This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma It is proposed however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h 24m. 47s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance *of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of* Greenwich time and would correspond with 97 30' E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries

Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes while eminently advisable is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case "

It is difficult to recall without a sense of bewilderment the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time and to-day Calcutta time is still *twenty four minutes* in advance of Standard Time In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty nine *minutes* behind Standard Time On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time In Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal

Coinage, Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s, or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000 = £100) But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange it was resolved in 1893 to close the *mints* to the free

coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 6d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1 From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other If we take for instance the standard denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore 40 in Muttra 72½ in Gorakhpur 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad 45½ in Saharanpur 50 in Bareilly 46 in Fyzabad 48½ in Shah Jehanpur 51 in Goshanguage The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82 2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs 10 oz 11 drs the Bombay maund of 28 lbs which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs and others at 24 lbs and so on

Committees of Inquiry—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains) seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade through out the empire, but the expectation has not been realized.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency Their *final report* has not been published, but they presented an 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a lead supplied by local legislation based on practical experience The want of coherence *savoir faire* or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion The Committee pointed out that at a good example of the results that in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00 000) and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00 00 000) Consequently according to the exchange value of the rupee a lakh of rupees (Rs 1 00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10 000 *before* 1873 and as the equivalent of (about) £6 667 after 1899 while a crore of rupees (Rs 1,00 00 000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1 000 000 before 1873 and as the equivalent of (about) £666 66ℓ after 1899 With the rupee at 1s 4d a lakh is equivalent to £7 500 and a crore is equivalent to £750 000

Coinage—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units. The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932 may be thus expressed as one maund=40 seers one seer=80 tolas The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains and seer thus weighs 2 0.. lbs. and the maund 82 28 lbs This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee Thus when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money In other words, prices in India are quantity prices not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader It may, however be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especially at small shops, where pennyworths of

many groceries can be bought. Eggs likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d 1 seer per rupee—(about) 2 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee—(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measure agent in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres

Proposed Reforms.—*Indian weights and measures* have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age They vary from town to town and village to village will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency where the District Officer Mr Simcox gradually during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uni form weights and measures the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency pre ferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew —

C A. Silberrard (*President*).
A. Y G Campbell
Rustomji Pardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August 1915 in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola viz —

8	*khaskas*	= 1 chawal
8	chawals	= 1 ratti
8	rattis	= 1 masha
12	*mashes or* 4 tanks	= 1 *tola*
5	tolas	= 1 chatak
16	chataks	= 1 seer
40	seers	= 1 maund

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight The viss has recently been fixed at 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922 In these they again for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", earlier in this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures *Committee* and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that if subsequently opinion developed strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights the Government of India would be prepared to undertake such legislation but for the time being they considered that any such step would be premature

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Government of India for the standardisation of weights crystallised to the extent that the Indian Legislature passed the Standards of Weight Act (Act No IX of 1939) applicable to the whole of British India The Act received the assent of the Governor General of India on the 28th March 1939 and was published in Part IV of the Gazette of India of the 1st April 1939 The Act laid down the following standard weights —

(*a*) the standard tola being a weight of 180 standard grains
(*b*) the standard seer being a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14 400 standard grains
(*c*) the standard maund being a weight of 40 standard seers
(*d*) the standard pound being a weight of 7 000 standard grains
(*e*) the standard ounce being one sixteenth part of the weight of a standard pound
(*f*) the standard hundred weight being a weight of 112 standard pounds
(*g*) the standard ton being a weight of 2 240 standard pounds

Under sub section (2) of section 4 of the Act the Central Government undertook to supply to each Provincial Government a complete set of duly authenticated standard weights Accordingly in October 1941 Government of India supplied to the Provincial Government of Bihar a complete set of Reference Standard Weights which was placed under the charge of the Senior Marketing Officer Bihar

The enforcement of standard weights through out the Province of Bihar as laid down in Act IX of 1939 of the Central Government, was awaiting a supplementary provincial legislation which may be possible under normal conditions But Government of Bihar in their notification No 185 D R dated the 7th May 1943, in exercise of the power conferred by sub section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act 1935 have directed that the Standards of Weight Act 1939 (IX of 1939) shall apply to the Chota Nagpur Division and to the Santal Parganas District as a special measure. In Bihar it was felt that it may be convenient to start with the enforcement of standard weights alone in the first instance and the measures of capacity may be left alone for some time to allow the buyers and sellers to adjust the measures on the basis of the standard weights

The following are the **Standard Weights and Measures** according to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932 —

Weights—

The Bombay Tola of 180 grains

The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas

The Bombay Maund of 40 seers

The sub multiples ¼ ⅛ 1/16 and 1/32 and the multiples 2 4 and 8 of the tola seer and maund.

The pound avoirdupois equal to 7 000 grains and the sub-multiples ¼ ½ 1 2 4 and 8 ounces the multiples 1 2 4 7 14 28 lbs (a quarter) 56 lbs 112 lbs (1 cwt) and 2 240 lbs (1 ton)

Dry measures—

The Bombay seer

The sub-multiples ¼ ½ and ¼ seer

The Bombay t hatak = 1/16 seer

The Adpao = ¼ seer

The Adholi — 2 seers

The Bombay Payali of 4 seers

The Bombay Maund of 16 payalis

The Bombay Map of 2 maunds

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer

The sub-multiples ¼ ½ ¼ and ⅛ seer

The multiples 2 4 and 8 seers

The Imperial gallon

The Pint = ⅛ gallon

Length—

The Inch = 1/36th yard and

The Foot = ⅓rd yard

The Furlong of 220 yards

The Mile of 1 760 yards.

The yard is that unit of length which is exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master Bombay

Area and volume—

The Square Yard Square Foot and Square Inch

The Cubic Yard Cubic Foot and Cubic Inch and sub multiples of a Cubic Inch

The anna of ¼ of the guntha

The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4 840 square yards for land measurement

The Square of 100 square feet

The Brass of 100 cubic feet

The Peoples of India

It is essential to bear in mind when dealing with the people of India that it is a continent rather than a country Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants No one would confuse the main types such as Gurkhas Pathans Sikhs Rajputs Burmans Nagas Tamils etc nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ al together from those of Northern Asia and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya Sumatra and Madagascar Whatever may be their origin it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally They have been displaced in the North West by successive hordes of invaders including Aryans Scythians Pathans and Moghals and in the North East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma which is India only in a modern political sense Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste Tribe and Race Indian Census Report 1901 the Gazetteer of India Ethnology and Caste Volume I Chapter 6) into seven main physical types There would be eight if the Andamanese were included but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province Probably formed by a fusion of Turkiand Persian elements in which the former predominate Stature above mean complexion fair eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey hair on face plentiful head broad nose moderately narrow prominent and very long The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab Rajputana and Kashmir and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs Khatris and Jats This type which is readily distinguishable from the Turko Iranian approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India The stature is mostly tall complexion fair eyes dark hair on face plentiful head long nose narrow and prominent but not specially long

The Scytho Dravidian, comprising the Marathas Brahmans the Kunbis and the Coorgs of Western India Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature a greater length of head a higher nasal index a shorter nose and a lower orbito nasal index All of these characters except perhaps the last may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced

The Aryo Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar Probably the result of the intermixture in varying proportions of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head form is long with a tendency to medium the complexion varies from lightish brown to black the nose ranges from medium to broad being always broader than among the Indo Aryans the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members yet in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians The type is essentially a mixed one yet its characteristics are readily definable and no one would take even an

upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups The head is broad complexion dark hair on face usually plentiful stature medium nose medium with a tendency to broad This is one of the most distinctive types in India and its members may be recognised at a glance through out the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas Nepal Assam, and Burma represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim the Limbus Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal the Bodo of Assam and the Burmese The head is broad complexion dark with a yellow tinge hair on face scanty stature short or below average nose fine to broad face characteristically flat eyelids often oblique

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges and pervading Madras Hyderabad the Central Provinces most of Central India and Chota Nagpur Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur Probably the original type of the population of India now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean the complexion very dark approaching black hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl, eyes dark head long nose very broad sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat This race the most primitive of the Indian types occupies the oldest geological formation in India the medley of forest-clad ranges terraced plateau and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravalis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam the Duars of Ceylon cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta Rangoon and Singapore he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin his squat figure and the negro-like proportion of his nose In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map They melt into each other insensibly and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place

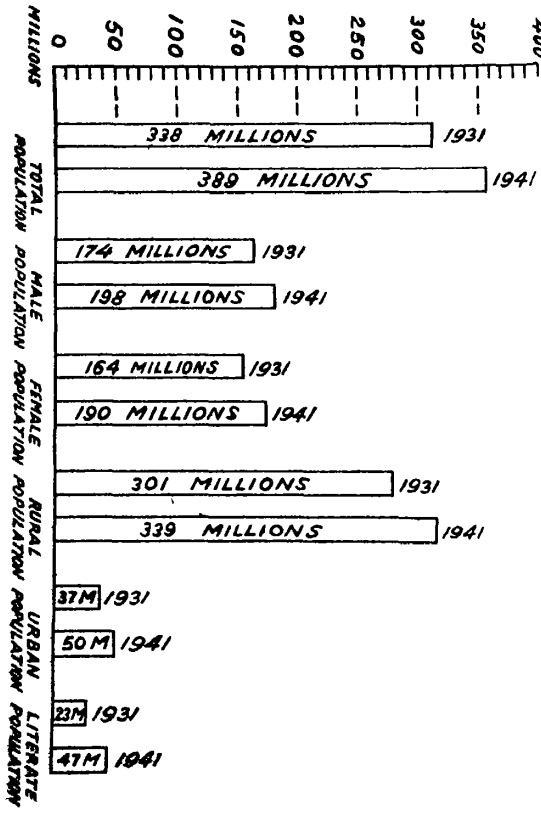
TOWN AND COUNTRY

The percentage of the urban population to the total is 13 which shows an increase of 2 per cent since the last census due partly to the natural increase of the pre existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas The percentage of urban population ranges from 2 7 in Assam to 26 0 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent In Northern Ireland 50 8 per cent In Canada 53 7 per cent In the U S A 56 2 per cent and in England and Wales 80 per cent

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

	1941		1931		Percentage of total *Population*					
	Places	Population (Million)	Places	Population (Million)	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Total Population	657 996	388 8	666 924	338 1	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	655 257	339 2	664 444	300 7	87	89	89 8	90 6	90 1	90 5
Urban Areas	2 739	49 6	2 480	37 4	13	11	10 2	9 4	9 9	9 5

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1931-41—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy



COMMUNITIES

Religion as a census criterion of differentiation had considerable drawbacks and was this year replaced by the concept of community The community tables represent the answers of the citizens to the question on community origin In some fields a certain degree of overlap exists, notably where tribes are concerned since where tribal origin was returned in answer to the main question this was the basis of tabulation In some areas however *e g* notably Assam, Christianity claims many adherents and had the ordinary course of sorting been possible these overlaps would have been followed up and a full picture presented This is one of the many ways in which the contracted tabulation gave *rise to considerable difficulties* The table below gives the communities returned but the figure of Christians refers only to those who in answer to the question about origin declared themselves Indian Christians The number of persons professing Christianity is however considerable above those and for example in Assam alone 319 000 persons would have to be added to this figure and indications are that Christians in this province have increased by 60% over the decade

The figure for tribes therefore gives the number of persons of tribal origin a point of considerable importance It does *not* cover religion or the degree of assimilation

Community		British India (millions)	States (millions)
Hindus	Scheduled Castes	39 8	8 8
	Others	150 8	56 0
Muslims		79 4	12 3
Tribes		16 8	8 3
Sikhs		4 2	1 5
Christians		3 5	2 5
Others		1 2	1 0

RELIGIONS

Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Province they are no less than 87 per cent of the population Hindus are in the majority in Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts Rajputana and Bombay Muslims monopolise the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 34 per cent of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces The Sikhs are *localised in* the *Punjab* and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States The tribes are chiefly found in Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam but Bengal, Madras, Rajputana Central India also returned a considerable number under this head More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State The remainder are scattered over the continent the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab the United Provinces Bengal Bihar and Bombay The Parsees and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency

The Christian community now numbers just 6 3 millions of persons in India or 1 7 per cent. of the population This constitutes an increase of 5 per cent. over the last census Nearly 60 per cent of Christians are returned from the Madras Province and its *States* and the community can claim 40 persons in every 1,000 of the population of Madras and as large a proportion as 29 per cent. in Cochin and 32 per cent. in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

The Census

The Census of India was taken on March 1 1941 Full figures are not available but an approximate estimate puts the population at 388 8 millions The following percentages of increase in population in particular areas indicate the extent to which it has grown since the census of 1931 placed the population of India at 338 1 millions

Areas	Percentage of increase in population
BRITISH INDIA	
Madras	11 6
Bombay	15 8
Bengal	20 3
U P	13 6
Punjab	10 5
Bihar	12 3
C P	9 8
Assam	18 3
Orissa	8 8
N W F P	25 3
Sind	16 —
Baluchistan	8 2
INDIAN STATES	
Baroda	16 6
Kashmere	10 3
Hyderabad	12 1
Mysore	11 8
Cochin	18 1
Indore	14 9
Manipur (Assam)	14 9
Gwalior	13 7
Deccan States	13 3
Orissa States	12 7
Rajputana States	18 1

On the occasion of the Census of 1931 the Congress Party had declared a boycott of the Census while during the Census of 1941 all parties worked zealously to ensure correct recording by enumerators During the Budget debates in March 1941 allegations were made by several members of the Assembly that the Census operation had been vitiated by communal over zealousness of citizens and of enumerators Mr M W M Yeatts CIE ICS Census Commissioner for India defended his staff against criticism of partiality and in the course of an interesting review of the remarkable achievement of enumerators said — The Indian census is a thing of which the country should be very proud very proud indeed When I was in America in 1939 I was rather interested to find that two Indian administrative achievements were comparatively well known and appreciated One of them was the Survey of India and the other was the Census There is here a population of *390 millions—a fifth of the* world Your census from A to Z costs you under 50 lakhs This is only made possible by the people of the country coming forward and taking their unpaid share Just think what it would cost if you were to pay these men In America they pay their men four cents a head The American census for a third of our population costs 12 crores that is 24 times the cost of the Indian census The English cost of census is Rs 150 per thousand The Indian figure comes to under 15 If you paid your enumerators one anna per head you would add 2½ crores to the cost of the census If you paid them one pice per head you would add 62½ lakhs to the whole cost You had nearly 3 million enumerators last time Now you have a million and a half at least You are able to conduct this so cheaply because the people of this country take this enquiry on their shoulders That is an enormously creditable thing and one that our people should realise It is a very advanced position for this great country—that this big social enquiry should be carried on by the people and within their financial resources It is a much more advanced position than is the case in some countries that are considered to be ahead of us Strictly speaking you could say that the census is the most truly all India effort that we have As for the men who have taken census I must say that I have great regard for the Indian enumerator Take the ordinary basis of enumeration in a village Really half the village may take part because things like determining of age will often be settled after consultation with the elder grown up people the stand by in the village who remember what happened fifty years ago Very largely it is a public operation and it is a very good thing that it should be so

Mr Yeatts took note of criticisms in many directions and the results of 1941 was a very different phenomenon from that of previous decades The one night theory was abandoned in favour of a period system to give full scope for the economical and efficient use of the widely differing provincial systems It has to be remembered here as everywhere that India's census is unpaid The number of enumerators as a consequence was more than halved in British India and approximately half for the whole country The old schedule of former days was abandoned and the enumeration carried out directly on to the slips which were later sorted to produce the tables These slips themselves represented another radical departure since they carried no words in any language and could therefore be run off by the hundred millions at a single press in Calcutta A location code was devised which enabled district and other identifying detail to be printed on the slip in the course of its preparation.

For the first time direct enumeration was undertaken beyond the north west frontier in Dir Chitral Swat and Kurram by applying to these areas the full census system Separate scrutiny was conducted of the Migratory Powindas in the north west The most interesting innovation is the taking of 1/50 random samples of the entire population These samples are to be kept at the headquarters of each province or census unit and can be used for ascertaining for instance as to what proportion of the populations is supported by agriculture and make other deductions

For reasons of economy the Government of India did not sanction the full grant of expenses with the result that although Census has been carried out on an elaborate scale the results are not to be tabulated except for variation of population Tables giving such important information as age or means of livelihood or literacy by age are not to be prepared at present Thus Insurance companies and local bodies interested in social services will not get the help they used to receive from the Census Report It is expected that a large number of Indian States will not follow the example of British India and that they will arrange for the full course of tabulation

Certain general conclusions drawn from the Census operation may be mentioned The need for simple literacy is appreciated all over the country and literacy shows the most marked rise in the case of women amounting to several hundred per cent There has been a definite movement towards towns and especially larger towns and industrial centres Public health measures initiated early in this century have begun to show results in lower infantile mortality longer life and better public health

Previous censuses included Burma and Aden the figures for which have been removed now Last census took place on the night of 26th February revealing an Indian population as below —

India	338 1 millions
British territory	256 8 millions
States	81 3 millions

The present figures of 388 8 295 8 and 93 0 show increases of 50 millions over the whole country and 39 millions in British India

The small table shows the percentage rate of increase between 1891 and 1941 for India Provinces and States

	Percentage increase (1891 1941)
India	39 1
Provinces	38 9
States	39 8

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941—Population of Provinces and States

(*Figures are in thousands*)

Provinces States or Agency	1941			1931	1931 to 41
	Population	Males	Females	Population	Variation
India	388 852	200 939	187 913	338 219	+15 0
Provinces	295 812	153 026	142 786	256 758	+15 2
Ajmer Merwara	584	307	277	507	+15 2
Andamans and Nicobar	34	22	12	29	+17 2
Assam	10 205	5 383	4 822	8 623	+18 3
Baluchistan	502	295	207	444	+ 8 2
Bengal	60 307	31 748	28 559	50 110	+20 3
Bihar	36 340	18 224	18 116	32 368	+12 3
Orissa	8 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 511	8 0 6	+ 8 8
Bombay	20 850	10 817	10 033	17 992	+15 8
Central Provinces and Berar	16 8[illegible]	8 439	8 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	+ 9 8
Coorg	169	92	[illegible]	163	+ 3 7
Delhi	918	535	383	636	+44 3
Madras	49 342	24 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	44 0[illegible]	+11 6
North West Frontier Province	3 038	1 651	1 387	[illegible] 4 [illegible]	+25 3
Punjab	[illegible] 8 419	15 384	13 035	[illegible] 3 81	+20 5
United Provinces	5[illegible] 0[illegible]	28 860	20 161	48 408	+18 7
Sind	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 494	[illegible] 041	3 88	+16 7
States and Agencies	93 040	46 913	46 12	81 48	+14 2
Assam States	[illegible] 28	358	368	8[illegible]	+16 0
Baluchistan States	3[illegible] 8	192	164	40	−13 8
Baroda State	[illegible] 8[illegible] 5	1 4 3	1 382	2 448	+16 6
Bengal States	[illegible] 745	1 107	1 038	1 803	+15 1
Orissa States	3 0[illegible] 4	1 489	1 [illegible] 35	[illegible] 683	12 7
Chhattisgarh State	4 050	2 014	[illegible] 036	3 [illegible] 48	+14 1
Central India Agency	7 512	3 [illegible] 8 8	3 694	6 648	+13 0
Deccan and Kolhapur States	[illegible] 785	1 40[illegible]	1 380	2 [illegible] 4 8	+13 3
Gwalior State	4 006	2 11[illegible]	1 889	3 [illegible] 5 3	+13 7
Hyderabad State	16 184	[illegible] [illegible] 7	[illegible] 732	14 436	+12 1
Jammu and Kashmir State	4 0[illegible]	[illegible] 130	1 892	3 646	+10 3
Madras States	499	[illegible] 43	[illegible] 08	453	+10 1
Cochin State	1 [illegible] 3	[illegible] 0	26	1 205	+18 1
Travancore State	6 0 0	3 04[illegible]	3 0[illegible]	5 096	+19 1
Gujerat States	1 459	6	13	1 265	+15 3
Mysore State	7 329	3 [illegible] 3	3 [illegible] 66	6 557	+11 8
N W F Provinces Agency	[illegible] 378	1	1 1[illegible]	2 259	+ 5 3
Punjab States	5 504	2 99[illegible]	2 50[illegible]	4 497	+22 4
Punjab Hill States	1 091	[illegible] 70	521	990	+10 2
Rajputana Agency	13 670	7 169	6 501	11 571	+18 1
Sikkim State	121	63	58	110	+10 0
United Provinces States	928	481	447	8[illegible] 6	+18 4
Western India States Agency	4 904	[illegible] 478	2 426	4 221	+16 2

POPULATION OF CITIES

City	Population 1941	Population 1931	Females per 1 000 males	Percentage Variation				
				1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1981	1931 to 1941
Calcutta with Howrah	2 488 000	1 485 582	464	+ 11 0	+ 4 3	+ 11 9	+ 79 2	+ 67
Bombay	1 490 000	1 161 383	581	+ 26 2	+ 20 0	— 1 2	+ 50 2	+ 28
Madras	777 000	647 230	908	+ 1 8	+ 1 6	+ 22 8	+ 59 1	+ 20
Hyderabad	733 000	466 894	920	+ 12 0	— 19 0	+ 16 0	+ 27 0	+ 57
Delhi	522 000	447 442	794	+ 11 6	+ 30 7	+ 47 0	+158 1	+ 23
Lahore	671 000	429 747	596	+ 12 7	+ 23 2	+ 59 5	+187 7	+ 56
Ahmedabad	591 000	313 789	715	+ 16 6	+ 26 4	+ 14 5	+145 9	+ 88
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station	407 000	306 470	900	+ 19 1	+ 29 3	+ 29 0	+ 96 6	+ 33
Lucknow	387 000	274 659	516	— 1 6	— 4 6	+ 14 2	+ 8 2	+ 39
Amritsar	391 000	264 840	706	— 6 0	+ 4 9	+ 65 3	+ 74 4	+ 48
Karachi	360 000	263 565	743	+ 30 2	+ 42 8	+ 21 5	+258 3	+ 36
Poona	258 000	250 187	888	+ 5 3	+ 23 9	+ 16 5	+ 82 6	+ 3
Cawnpore	437 000	243 755	644	— 12 0	+ 21 2	+ 12 6	+ 56 9	+ 80
Agra	284 000	229 764	818	— 1 4	+ 0 0	+ 23 8	+ 4	+ 23
Nagpur	302 000	215 165	895	— 21 0	+ 43 0	+ 48 0	+ 119 0	+ 45
Benares	263 000	205 315	781	— 4 4	— 2 6	+ 3 5	— 6 1	+ 28
Allahabad	260 000	183 914	755	— 0 2	— 8 4	+ 17 0	+ 14 9	+ 41
Madura	239 000	182 012	983	+ 26 6	+ 2 8	+ 31 0	+ 146 6	+ 31
Srinagar	208 000	173 573	848	+ 3 0	+ 12 2	+ 22 5	+ 46 0‡	+ 20
Patna	176 000	159 690	769	+ 1 0	— 11 9	+ 33 1	— 6 42	+ 48
Sholapur	213 000	144 654	908	— 18 5	+ 94 9	+ 21 0	+ 141 5	
Jaipur	176 000	144 179	877	— 14 4	— 12 3	+ 19 9	+ 1 1	+ 22
Bareilly	193 000	144 031	819	— 2 8	— 0 0	+ 11 8	+ 25 1	+ 34
Trichinopoly	80 000	142 843	961	+ 17 9	— 2 5	+ 18 6	+ 69 1	+ 13
Dacca	213 000	138 515	731	+ 21 0	+ 10 0	+ 16 0	+ 76 8	+ 53
Meerut	169 000	136 709	713	— 1 6	+ 5 1	+ 11 5	+ 36 8	+ 23
Indore	204 000	127 327	767	— 48 2	+ 107 1	+ 36 8	+ 53 4‡	+ 60 0
Jubbulpore	178 000	124 382	623	+ 11 0	+ 8 0	+ 14 0	+ 64 0	+ 44
Peshawar	131 000	121 886	708	+ 2 9	+ 6 7	+ 16 7	+ 52 4	+ 8
Ajmer	147 000	119 524	843	+ 16 8	+ 21 7	+ 5 2	+ 145 2	+ 23
Multan	143 000	119 457	800	+ 18 8	— 14 5	+ 40 9	+ 73 9	+ 20
Rawalpindi	181 000	119 284	577	— 1 4	+ 16 9	+ 17 9	+ 125 2	+ 52
Baroda	153 000	112 860	815	— 4 3	— 4 7	+ 19 2	+ 6 0	+ 35
Moradabad	142 000	110 562	852	+ 8 0	+ 1 9	+ 33 7	+ 59 5	+ 28
Tinnevelly with Palamcottah	92 000	109 068	1 068	+ 12 1	+ 11 9	+ 8 6	+ 104 8	— 16
Mysore	151 000	107 142	907	+ 4 7	+ 17 7	+ 27 6	+ 77 7	+ 41
Salem	130 000	102 179	963	— 16 2	— 11 7	+ 95 6	+ 101 7	+ 27

* Not available

‡ 1891-1931

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10 000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses —

Age group	1931		1921		Age-group	1931		1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
0—10	2 802	2 889	2 673	2 810	40—50	958	891	1 013	987
10—20	2 086	2 062	2 087	1 896	50—60	551	545	619	606
20—30	1 768	1 856	1 640	1 766	60—70	289	281	347	377
30—40	1 431	1 351	1 461	1 398	70 and over	115	125	160	180
					Mean age	23 2	22 8	24 8	24 7

The mean age in India is only 23 02 as against 30 6 in England and Wales The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921 31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade even if allowance be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1 000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING.

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	183	238	201	210	259	189

Special causes contribute to the high mortality on infants in India

Owing to the custom of early marriage cohabitation and child birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child birth it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation including premature birth respiratory diseases coming next then convulsions then diarrhœa and enteritis

Sex Ratio – The figures of the population of India by sexes as recorded by the latest census show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that *has been going on since the beginning of this* century This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population but this is not the case in India as a whole The all India ratio is 902 females for 1 000 males for Muslim and 944 females for 1 000 males for Hindus The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Orissa though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Literacy – The number of persons in India I literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply

Literacy in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it has grown *enormously in the past although it is at present* not very high in comparison with countries in the west One hundred and twenty out of every 1 000 of the population are now literate as against 95 *ten years ago and less than 40 half* a century ago Bombay leads the provinces in the matter of literacy Among the states Travancore Cochin and Baroda have a higher percentage of literacy than the British Provinces

The country taken as a whole female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala Cochin and Travancore States have more than one literate female to every two literate males Female literacy has increased by 150% during the decade

Indian Roads.

India s road system may be briefly described as follows —

There exist four great trunk roads stretching diagonally across the country which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association The most famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta the other three connect Calcutta with Madras Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi and the four of them together account for about 5 000 out of the 64 000 miles of metalled road in British India None of these roads however can be considered safe all weather trunk roads according to modern standards The Madras Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length and its improvement even in the Madras Presidency would be likely to absorb a large proportion of their funds for some years to come, whilst further North where it enters Orissa it has to cross so many large waterways that it will be quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier for example there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic

Subsidiary Roads —As regards the subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India As one would expect the worst served regions are Rajputana Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand and Orissa and Bengal on the other the former owing to its aridity and sparse population and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it In addition there are numerous other parts of the country such as the lower Himalayas which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to the difficult terrain Besides surfaced roads there is a very large mileage of kutcha roads in India amounting to approximately 200 000 miles some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather

Road Development Committee —On the whole it is reasonable to say that India s road system even before the advent of motor transport was altogether insufficient for her needs and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit which had been effected in March 1929 should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development and credited to a separate Road Development Account whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year

Road Development Account —The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February 1927 Its main features may be described as follows The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development the proceeds of which after retaining a reserve of 15 % for administration research and special grants in aid shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces Indian States etc in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas These sums may be spent on the construction re construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Government of any Governor s province has at any time —

(*a*) failed to take such steps as the Governor General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province or

(*b*) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province

The Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

The position of the Road Fund as at end of 1940-41

	Lakhs Rs
Gross Receipts	
(1) to end of 1939 40	1 435 94
(2) for 1940 41	156 98
	1 592 92
Deduct grants to date for Civil Aviation	15 42
Net credit to the Road Fund	1 577 50
Deduct sums credited to the Reserve to date	252 98
Balance available for allocation	1 324 52
Sums allocated to	
(a) Governor s Provinces (including Burma prior to separation) 1 043 25*	
(b) Chief Commissioner s Provinces and N W F P Tribal Area 34 90	1 238 46
(c) Indian States and Administered Areas in States 161 31	
Balance (representing mainly the unallotted revenue for 1940 41 received after the close of the year	86 06
	1 324 52

* Excluding Rs 80 60 lakhs allocated to Burma before separation this figure becomes Rs 962 6 lakhs

Road Administration—On the administrative side roads are a provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local bodies varies considerably from province to province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces which is termed Provincial but maintained under their agency Within Municipal areas all roads other than sections of main roads passing through the towns are controlled by the respective Municipalities

The Road Fund—Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the provinces and local roads from local revenue supplemented by provincial grants Since 1929 however the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction reconstruction or improvement of roads but not for ordinary road upkeep The object of creating the Road Fund was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure on original road works from provincial and local revenues but unfortunately the years following the introduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that provincial governments and local bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue

The effect of these curtailments has been to starve the construction and development of feeder roads as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter provincial and inter district importance The Government of India however have now laid down that at least 25% of the provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not more than 25 per cent can be used on roads which compete with the Railways

Until 1937 questions affecting roads and road transport had been dealt with by the Government of India through the Department of Industries and Labour while Railways came under the Commerce Department each under a separate Member of the Viceroy s Executive Council With a view to co ordinating the different means of communications however a portfolio for Communications was introduced in November 1937 the Member in charge of which is responsible for Roads and Railways as well as Indian Navigation Aviation Telegraphs &c

Road Mileage—The grand total of the mileage of extra municipal roads maintained by public authorities in British India was 285 313 on March 31 1938 of this the total mileage for Governor s Provinces amounted to 278 502 and for Central Areas 6 811

The total mileage of roads with modern surface either bituminous or cement was 9 103 and the total mileage of water bound macadam roads was 54 967 making a total mileage of roads which were either modern surfaced (bituminous or concrete) or water bound macadam of 64 070

The total mileage of lower types of roads was 221 243 These roads are of three types firstly roads with artificially admixed granular material gravel moorum etc on natural soil having a total mileage of 19 542 secondly roads of natural soil which are motorable in fair weather having a total mileage of 102 554 thirdly roads of natural soil which are un motorable having a total mileage of 99 147

The total mileage of Roads that are motorable was thus 186 166 out of which 83 612 miles were motorable throughout the year and the remaining 102 554 miles motorable in fair weather

No less than 244,840 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies while the P W D and M E S maintained 40 473 miles

The province with the greatest road mileage was Bengal with 91 192, out of which however only 8 887 was modern surfaced or macadam, while the province with the greatest mileage of modern or surfaced roads was Madras with 21 441 miles out of a total provincial mileage of 35 717 Bombay had 11,184 miles of modern or surfaced roads out of a total provincial road mileage of 19 571

There are in addition the roads maintained by municipalities and those in States, the total mileages of which are not known.

Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund the total expenditure on extra-Municipal roads during recent years is as follows the figures given being the latest available —

	1935 36			1936-37			1937 38			1938-39		
	In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
Madras	36 0*	95 6	131 6	36 0*	97 9	133 9	28 1	85 7	113 8	24 7	87 8	112 5
Bombay	17 6	36 4	54 0	27 0	39 4	66 4	47 6	43 4	91 0	40 3	40 8	81 1
Sind	3 2	6 5	9 7	2 0	6 9	8 9	4 6	6 8	11 4	9 3	8 0	17 3
United Provinces †	17 4	55 1	72 5	23 1	54 3	77 4	12 0	56 9	68 9	13 5	56 4	69 9
Punjab	11 8	57 8	69 6	11 6	56 8	68 4	15 8	52 0	67 8	23 8	51 4	75 2
Bihar	10 1	42 7	52 8	11 7	40 8	52 5	9 9	30 8	40 7	13 6	30 7	44 3
Orissa				2 2	11 3	13 5	3 5	10 3	13 8	5 6	10 7	16 3
Central Prov †	8 8	29 9	38 7	7 3	27 7	35 0	5 9	28 5	34 4	7 3	26 7	34 0
Assam	15 3	27 9	43 2	19 0	27 5	46 5	12 0	26 7	38 7	4 4	27 5	31 9
N W F P	2 8	17 8	20 1	4 0	18 0	22 0	9 3	17 2	26 5	7 2	16 2	23 4
Bengal	25 8	47 6	73 4	29 4	47 4	76 8	35 0	55 9	90 9	42 9	53 3	96 2
Total	148 3	417 3	565 6	173 3	428 0	601 3	183 7	414 2	597 9	192 6	409 5	602 1

† Excluding loan expenditure in the U P and C P as follows —

Rs Lakhs

	1935 36	1936 37	1937 38	1938-39
U P			18 7	13 4
C P	3 9	7 5	5 8	

* Approximate

MILEAGE OF EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN BRITISH INDIA AS AT 31st MARCH 1940
latest available)

Province	Modern Surface Bitumen or Cement or Water Bound Macadam: Total Modern Surface Bitumen or Cement	Modern Surface Bitumen or Cement or Water Bound Macadam: Total Water Bound Macadam	Modern Surface Bitumen or Cement or Water Bound Macadam: Total Modern or Surfaced Macadam (Cols 1 and 2)	Lower Type of Road: Artificially admixed granular material gravel moorum etc on natural soil	Lower Type of Road: Natural soil motorable in fair weather	Lower Type of Road: Natural soil unmotorable	Total unsurfaced (unmetalled or lower type) roads (Total of Cols 4 5 and 6)	Grand Total (Cols 3 and 7)	Total Mileage P W D and I M & S	Province
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	
Bengal	662	3 225	3 887	1 510	38 695	47 100	87 305	91 192	1 507	Bengal
Madras	144	21 297	21 441	4 652	4 64	4 860	14 2 6	35 717	835	Madras
Bihar	534	3 482	4 16	1 642	19 885	9 61	31 144	35 160	1 016	Bihar
United Provinces	1 263	6 93	8 200	42	10 668	12 081	23 380	31 589	4 024	U P
Punjab	3 640	738	4 378	116	10 218	10 43	20 764	25 142	4 784	Punjab
Bombay	596	10 538	11 134	5 191	2 465	781	8 437	19 571	7 083	Bombay
Sind	143	120	263	308	6 480	4 651	11 439	11 702	635	Sind
Assam	2 2	420	692	1 295	3 587	5 49	10 3 9	11 071	4 696	Assam
C P & Berar	198	5 271	5 469	2 119	1 0 4		3 193	8 662	7 151	C P & Berar
Orissa	19	1 984	2 003	869	3 7	1 026	2 772	4 775	1 604	Orisa
N W F P	884	193	1 0 7	1	1 410	1 433	2 844	3 921	2 867	N W F P
Total for Governor's Provinces	8 355	54 205	62 560	17 745	100 116	98 081	215 942	278 502	35 602	Total for Governor's Provinces
Baluchistan	200	200	405	1 146	1 326	1 066	3 538	3 943	3 088	Baluchistan
N W F P Tribal Areas	289	75	364	549	209		758	11 122	1 0 9	N W F P Tribal Areas
Coorg	37	241	2 8	101	729		830	1 108	325	Coorg
Ajmer Merwara	90	245	335		76		76	411	252	Ajmer Merwara
Delhi	12	1	1 8	1	98		99	227	127	Delhi
Total for Central Areas	748	62	1 510	1 7	2 438	1 066	5 301	6 811	4,871	Total for Central Areas
GRAND TOTAL	9 103	54 967	64 070	19 542	102 554	99 147	221 243	285 313		GRAND TOTAL

The Government of India

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements On September 24 1599 a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India and in Bengal were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St George) Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William) by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company The three Presidencies were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England

Territorial Responsibility Assumed

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors Step by step the Company became first the dominant then the paramount power in India In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses Parliament intervened and under the Regulating Act of 1773 a Governor General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor General of Bengal in Council except in cases of imminent necessity Pitt's Act of 1784 which established the Board of Control in England vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors including the Commander in Chief of the Presidency Army The control of the Governor General in Council was somewhat extended as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793 Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor General in Council and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny there was passed, in 1858 an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown This Act made no important change in the administration in India but the Governor General as representing the Crown became known as the Viceroy The Governor General was the sole representative of the Crown in India he was assisted by a Council composed of high officials each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration

Functions of Government

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium It owns the bulk of the railways of the country and directly manages a considerable portion of them it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems it had until 1st April 1935 the monopoly of the Note issue and it alone can set the mints in motion It lends money to municipalities rural boards and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police education medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one fifth of its population The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919 and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act 1919 which together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921 having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919 (For detailed particulars see *The Indian Year Book* 1936 37 and preceding years) Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self Government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act 1935 which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935 The new Act embodied two main principles (1) Provincial Autonomy with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province and (2) at the centre a Responsible Government of India based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States Detailed provisions for the whole scheme are made in the Act of 1935 which includes 321 sections and 10

schedules and is the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book

The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into force on 1st April 1937 Under the provisions of the Act the States should enter Federation by executing Instruments of Accession The federal programme has now been suspended and the administration at the centre is carried on in accordance with provisions for the Transitional Period which have been included in part XIII of the Act of 1935

THE PROVINCES

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners Provinces and also certain Excluded areas where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution) —Madras Bombay Bengal the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar Assam the North West Frontier Province Orissa Sind The Act recognis s Berar as being under the sove reignty of H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Heir Presumptive is elsewhere created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration along with the Central Provinces as one Governor s Province The Act creates Orissa and Sind as separate Governors Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown The Act gives powers for the creation of other Governors Provinces

The Provincial part of the Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor It also provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion The Governor chooses his Ministers who hold office during his pleasure and he is directed by his Instruments of Instructions to select such as are likely to have the confidence of the Legislature and is enjoined to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor —

(*a*) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof

(*b*) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities

(*c*) the securing to and to the dependents of persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests

(*d*) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes for which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of the Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation (these provisions are concerned with the prevention of legislative discrimination against British subjects in regard to taxation, trade professional business and qualifications),

(*e*) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of the Act are declared to be partially excluded areas

(*f*) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof and

(*g*) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of the Act by the Governor General in his discretion (i e concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority inter provincial co operation in certain matters and so forth)

If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken Where the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment he is placed under the control of the Governor General in the latter s discretion

The Provincial Legislatures —*The Act* provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (*a*) in the Provinces of Madras Bombay Bengal the United Provinces Bihar and Assam two Chambers and (*b*) in the other Provinces one Chamber the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one third of its members are to retire in every third year Every Legislative Assembly of every Province unless sooner dissolved is to continue for five years

The Houses of Legislature are electoral bodies with special electoral provisions for communal and other particular interests and are based on a considerably wider franchise than was provided by the Act of 1919

Special provisions are made for cases in which the Governor finds himself unable to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature

The Governor of a Province is given power to promulgate ordinances if when his Legislature is not in session he is satisfied that circumstances necessitate immediate action and under certain other conditions, and in certain circumstances and under prescribed conditions to enact Acts in his discretion.

Provision is further made to enable the Governmant to be carried on if at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act

Chief Commissioners Provinces—The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners Provinces—British Baluchistan Delhi Ajmer Merwara Coorg the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Panth piploda Provision is made for the possible creation of others A Chief Commissioner s Province is to be administered by the Governor General acting to such extent as he thinks fit through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion

DIVISION OF POWERS

The Act provides for the institution of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937 Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer Judge owing to the death of Sir Shah Sulaiman Sir S Varadachariar One post of Judge is at present vacant

The Act also prescribes that the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority for the establishment and activities of which it provides

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them

Provincial Legislation—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List which came into operation on 1st April 1937 —

1 Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty s naval military or air forces in aid of the civil power) the administration of justice constitution and organisation of all courts except the Federal Court and fees taken therein preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order persons subjected to such detention

2 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court with respect to any of the matters in this list procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts

3 Police including railway and village police

4 Prisons reformatories Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature and persons detained therein arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions

5 Public debt of the Province

6 Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commission

7 Provincial pensions that is to say pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues

8 Works lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province

9 Compulsory acquisition of land

10 Libraries museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province

11 Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder

12 The salaries of the Provincial Ministers of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and if there is a Legislative Council of the President and Deputy President thereof the salaries allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature and to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature

13 Local government that is to say the constitution and powers of municipal corporations improvement trusts district boards mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self government or village administration

14 Public health and sanitation hospitals and dispensaries registration of births and deaths

15 Pilgrimages other than pilgrimages to places beyond India

16 Burials and burial grounds

17 Education including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I

18 Communications that is to say roads bridges ferries and other means of communications not specified in List I minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways municipal tramways ropeways inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways ports subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles

19 Water that is to say water supplies irrigation and canals drainage and embankments water storage and water power

20 Agriculture including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases

veterinary training and practice pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass

21 Land that is to say rights in or over land land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant and the collection of rents transfer alienation and devolution of agricultural land land improvement and agricultural loans colonization Courts of Wards encumbered and attached estates treasure trove

22 Forests

23 Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control

24 Fisheries

25 Protection of wild birds and wild animals

26 Gas and gasworks

27 Trade and commerce within the Province markets and fairs money lending and money lenders

28 Inns and innkeepers

29 Production supply and distribution of goods development of industries subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control

30 Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods weights and measures

31 Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say the production manufacture possession transport purchase and sale of intoxicating liquor opium and other narcotic drugs but subject as respects opium to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs to the provisions of List III

32 Relief of the poor unemployment

33 The incorporation regulation and winding up of corporations not being corporations specified in List I or Universities incorporated trading literary scientific religious and other societies and associations co operative societies

34 Charities and charitable institutions charitable and religious endowments

35 Theatres dramatic performances and cinemas but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition

36 Betting and gambling

37 Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list

38 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list

39 Land revenue including the assessment and collection of revenue the maintenance of land records survey for revenue purposes and records of rights and alienation of revenue

40 Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India —

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption

(*b*) opium Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics non narcotic drugs

(*c*) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub paragraph (*b*) of this entry

41 Taxes on agricultural income

42 Taxes on lands and buildings hearths and windows

43 Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land

44 Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development

45 Capitation taxes

46 Taxes on professions trades callings and employments subject however to the provisions of section 142A of the Act

47 Taxes on animals and boats

48 Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements

48A Taxes on vehicles suitable for use on roads whether mechanically propelled or not including tramcar

48B Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity subject however to the provisions of section 142A of the Act

49 Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption use or sale therein

50 Taxes on luxuries including taxes on entertainments amusements betting and gambling

51 The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty

52 Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways

53 Tolls

54 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list but not including fees taken in any Court

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

There is also prescribed a Concurrent Legislative List containing subjects in regard to which both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments enjoy legislative powers Here it is —

PART I

1 Criminal law including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval military and air forces in aid of the civil power

2 Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act

3 Removal of prisoners and accused person from one unit to another unit

4 Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arising outside that Province

5 Evidence and oaths recognition of laws public acts and records and judicial proceedings

6 Marriage and divorce infants and minors adoption

7 Wills intestacy and succession save as regards agricultural land

8 Transfer of property other than agricultural land registration of deeds and documents

9 Trusts and Trustees

10 Contracts including partnership agency contracts of carriage and other special forms of contract but not including contracts relating to agricultural land

11 Arbitration

12 Bankruptcy and insolvency administrators general and official trustees

13 Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps but not including rates of stamp duty

14 Actionable wrongs save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II

15 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court with respect to any of the matters in this list

16 Legal medical and other professions

17 Newspapers books and printing presses

18 Lunacy and mental deficiency including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental deficients

19 Poisons and dangerous drugs

20 Mechanically propelled vehicles

21 Boilers

22 Prevention of cruelty to animals

23 European vagrancy criminal tribes

24 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

25 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List but not including fees taken in any Court

PART II

26 Factories

27 Welfare of labour conditions of labour provident funds employers liability and workmen's compensation health insurance including invalidity pensions old age pensions

28 Unemployment insurance

29 Trade unions industrial and labour disputes

30 The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men animals or plants

31 Electricity

32 Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways

33 The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition

34 Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority

35 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

36 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List but not including fees taken in any Court

An amending bill was introduced in Parliament in 1939 to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act To safeguard provincial exchequers taxes on mechanical or other road vehicles or on the sale or consumption of electricity were added to the provincial list It was further provided *inter alia* that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor General the Central Government may assume executive in addition to legislative authority over any field and can also with the specific sanction of the Governor General empower Federal officers with functions ordinarily the concern of provincial administrations

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the Governors' provinces were of comparatively minor scope though considerable modifications were made in the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State *in Council* on the other The Act of 1935 provides for further extensive changes at the centre but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile at the Centre the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces The Act of 1935 has also taken the relations between the Crown and the States outside the purview of the Governor General in Council and entrusted them to a new authority called His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States (Crown Representative for short) The officers of Governor General and Crown Representative are held by the same person The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the *Central Government* by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor General's Executive Council (which however had the far reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the *central legislature* This became like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province a legislature with all the plenary powers generally given to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act It consists of two Chambers the Council of State is a body of 60 members including 34 elected (including one member to represent Berar who though technically nominated is *nominated as the result of elections held in* Berar) and 26 nominated of whom not more than 20 might be official The Indian Legislative Assembly consists of 141 members of whom 102 are elected (including as in the case of the Council of State one Berar member who though actually elected has technical to be a nominee) Of the 39 nominated members not fewer than one third are required to be *non officials* The members of the Governor

General's Executive Council have not been made *ex-officio* members of either Chamber but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member Any member of the Executive Council may however speak in either Chamber The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor General So also for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber was the President of the Legislative Assembly But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy President from the outset The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years and of each Legislative Assembly three years but either Chamber or both simultaneously may be dissolved at any time by the Governor General who has also the power to extend the lifetime of either Chamber in special circumstances

Election—The method of election for both Chambers is direct and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which then existed Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils already described except that *firstly* the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise and *secondly* that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council The distribution of seats in both Chambers and the arrangement of constituencies are on a provincial basis that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats plus one since added for the North West Frontier Province —

	Legislative Assembly	Council of State
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	4	1
North West Frontier Province	1	
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	
	105	34

The Government of India Act 1935 by separating Burma from India eliminated the Burma members

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner)

The Franchise—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for and stand for election to the Provincial Council and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were assigned to the province The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province *mutatis mutandis* as for candidature for the Provincial Council except that in all provinces so long as the candidate could show that he resides somewhere within the province no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a Senate of Elder Statesmen and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber With this object in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor or of the Provincial Legislature the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards municipalities and corporations) membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature

Powers—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the central sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same Act within their provincial sphere and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred

on the Governor General to disregard a decision of the Indian Legislature were less restricted than the similar power of the Provincial Governor that is to say they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application to certain categories of subjects

The new provisions made in the Government of India Act 1935 affecting the Government of India were described in an earlier part of this chapter

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 made no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general But provisions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency as distinct from administrative supervision and control His functions relate mainly to the control of Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Europe and America arrangements in connection with exhibitions and fairs outside India sale and distribution of Central Government publications representation of India on Inter Empire Organisations and at Conferences relief and repatriation of destitute Indians purchase of stores outside India provision of educational and study facilities for Indian students and Government officials on leave or deputation recruitment of persons for special posts and payment of leave salary and pensions of officers in Europe etc Concurrently with this change it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under Secretary and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which was attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than three nor more than six persons whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice It also prescribes that the salary of the Secretary of State and the expenses of his Department shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament *The Governor General is given in his* sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE

The Governor General and the members of his Executive Council are under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation appointed by the Crown No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office but custom has fixed it at five years As an emergency *measure during the war the membership of the* Viceroy's Executive Council was increased to 15 in July 1942 These members hold charge of the portfolios of War Defence Civil Defence Finance Home Supply Indians Overseas Law Commerce Information War Transport Posts & Air (Civil Aviation), Education Health and Lands Labour The Hon'ble Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar (India's representative on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council) will retain his seat on the Executive Council The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce industries industrial property insurance and actuarial work and with blue water shipping The Department of Communications deals with post and telegraphs civil aviation meteorology ports inland navigation and roads Railways form a separate department but are under the same member of the Council as the Communications Department The Secretary for Communications attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex-officio member The Department of Labour deals with labour subjects In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways It deals also with public works and irrigation mines, technical education so far as that concerns industry printing and stationery and various items of safety legislation and administration Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department

The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of External Affairs The Commander in Chief in practice always is a member of the Council He holds charge of the Defence Department The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor General appoints In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters But any question of special importance and any matter in which it is proposed to over rule the views of a Provincial Government must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree the case is referred to the Viceroy The Members of Council meet more or less frequently as a Cabinet to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails but the Viceroy can over rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step Each

departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under Secretary of State in the United Kingdom but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though he does not speak at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed that he attends on the Viceroy usually once a week and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained before action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council and that his tenure of office is normally limited to a term of 3 years The Secretaries have under them Joint Deputy Under and Assistant Secretaries together with the ordinary clerical establishments The Secretaries and subordinate officers are often though by no means exclusively members of the Indian Civil Service The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces or in the case of specialists recruited direct by contract

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency The Most Hon ble The Marquess of Linlithgow PC KT GMSI GMIE OBE DL TD 18th April 1936

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H E General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell KCB CB CMG MC (Commander in Chief in India (War)

The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman CSI IE KCSI (Finance)

The Hon ble Sir Reginald Maxwell KCSI CIE (Home)

The Hon ble Diwan Bahadur Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar KCSI (India's Representative in the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council)

The Hon ble Sir Homrasji P Mody KBE (Supply)

The Hon ble Mr M S Aney (Indians Overseas)

The Hon ble Sir Sultan Ahmed Kt (Law)

The Hon ble Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon KCIE (Defence)

The Hon ble Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker (Commerce)

The Hon ble Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar KCSI KCIE CIE (Information)

The Hon ble Sir E C Benthall Kt (War Transport)

The Hon ble Sir J P Srivastava Kt (Civil Defence)

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mohammad Usman KCIE (Posts and Air) (Civil Aviation)

The Hon ble Sirdar Sir Jogendra Singh Kt (Education Health and Lands)

The Hon ble Dr B R Ambedkar (Labour)

Sir George Spence OBI CIE ICS (*Secretary to the Executive Council*)

E C Donoghue (*Superintendent*)

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Educational Commissioner with the Govt of India and ex officio Joint Secretary John Sargent CIE MA
Deputy Secretaries S H Y Oulsnam CIE MC ICS and S Basu OBE ICS
Under Secretaries V T Dehejia ICS and A Hilaly ICS
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Asstt Financial Advisers Communications Abdul Qadir and R Narayanaswamy
Chief Superintendent E Grice
Superintendents Khan Sahib Qazi Abdul Hamid BA Har Kishore BA B L Bafna BA H S Negi BA Ajudhia Nath BA O P Gupta MSc LLB Sardar Singh BA Prem Nath Segal BA (Offg) and N C Mallik (Offg)
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Mint Master Calcutta Major D V Deane OBE RE
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Auditor General of India Sir Cameron Badenoch OSI CIE ICS
Dy Auditor General of India W R Tennant CIE ICS

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Senior Marketing Officers D N Khirodv I D D (Hons) Sardar Sahib S Kartar Singh L Ag B Sc (Agr) N D D (Reading) B P Bhargava B Sc A M Inst B E
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Professor of Sugar Technology A Schouten Ing E T
Professor of Sugar Engineering K S Arnold B Sc (Glas) M I Mech E M I E S
Assistant Professor of Sugar Technology D E Parashar B Sc Dip T I
Assistant Professor of Sugar Engineering D K Brahma B Sc (Glas) O P E
Assistant Professor of Sugar Chemistry D G Walawalkar B Ag M S (La)
Assistant Professor of Sugar Chemistry (Organic) Vacant
Physical Chemist Dr A N Rao M Sc Ing (Berlin) A I C
Bio Chemist Dr H D Sen M Sc Ph D (Lond) D I C
First Assistant to Sugar Technologist H S Chaturvedi B Sc Dip T I M S (La)
Assistant Sugar Technologist Abdul Rahim Khan Dip K T C (Glas)
Statistician P Neelakantan Nayer M A M Sc (Lond)
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Deputy Military Adviser in Chief Lt Col H E Cubitt Smith 12th F F Regt
G S O I Lt Col H G P Williams 17th Dogra Regt
G S O II Major G B Neale Indian Armoured Corps
D A A G Major A J W Smart 13th F F Rifles
D I A G II Major R E T Keelan R A
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Deputy Secretary S N Ray I C S
Addl Deputy Secretary S R Zaman I C S
Under Secretary G Swaminathan
Under Secretary R J Pringle I C S
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Additional Under Secretary B N Adarkar M A (Cantab) also Secretary Reconstruction Committee
Sugar Controller in India (Purchase) N C Mehta I C S
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Assistant Secretary Rai Sahib P M Mukerji M A
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Attache B N Banerji
Engineer in Chief and Chief Inspector of Light houses in British India A N Seal B Sc (London)
Engr Light Houses S K Lahiri
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Dy Wheat Commissioner for India Captain A M Thomson A I F O
Economic Adviser Sir Theodore Emanuel Gregory K B E I C S
Chief Research Officer under the Economic Adviser Dr B C Ghate M A Ph D

Officer on Special Duty Persian Gulf War Trade Bureau N N Wanchoo ICS

Chief Controller of Imports Ram Chandra CIE MBE ICS

Adviser on Rubber Purchase Sir F E James OBE

Officer on Special Duty and Deputy Sugar Controller for India B C A Cook ICS

Director of Scientific and Industrial Research Dr Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar OBE DSC F inst P FIC

Secretary Council of Scientific and Industrial Research S W Shiveswarkar ICS

Controller of Patents and Designs and Registrar of Trade Marks K Rama Pai MA

Registrar of Textile Trade Marks at Bombay K S Shivaksha Bar at Law

Superintendent Govt Test House Alipore Calcutta N N Sen Gupta MSc (Durham) AIC (Lond)

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Joint Secretary M W M Yeatts CIE ICS
J A Mackown CIE ICS

Deputy Secretary M Ikramullah ICS
A Macfarquhar ICS

Under Secretary P R Nayak ICS
Khan Bahadur K Ubaidullah

Assistant Secretary J Byrne
Khan Sahib Mohammed Aslam

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Officer on Special Duty (Statistics) Dr O H Malik

Officer on Special Duty Air Marshal Sir J F A Higgins KCB KBE DSO AFC

Officer on Special Duty (Establishment) Lt Col M A Rahman IMS (Retd)

Superintendents C J Rusby Shiv Dev Singh A R Kapur B B Saksena S R Nagar M Faldu M A Ghani G R Joshi A H Hammond

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Joint Financial Adviser (Supply Finance) L A Chapman ICS

Assistant Financial Adviser (Supply Finance) M S Bhatnagar

Assistant Financial Adviser (Supply Finance) M V Rangachari

Provision Co ordination and Supply Brigadier E S B Gaffney

Assistant Master General of Ordnance (Supply) Lt Col A Whiteside

Deputy Assistant Master General of the Ordnance (Supply) Major H A C Lewis

Staff Captain (Supply) Major H G Coates

Information Officer O Rahman

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KOH I SULTAN—SULPHUR OPERATIONS

Captain K C Briggs IA Officer in Charge
P C Das Hazra BSc (Cal) BSc (Lond) A.R.C.S (Lond) Assistant Officer in Charge

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRICAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CALCUTTA

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Major R L Evans Superintending Engineer
T Seshagiri Rao Electrical Engineer M K Ghose Assistant Electrical Engineer

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P F S Warren Adviser on Engineering Supplies
J A Stuart Williams Assistant Adviser on Engineering Supplies
I C Robertson Assistant Adviser on Engineering Supplies
W R Watt OBE MA Adviser Woollen Industry
E C Forbes DSO Deputy Adviser Woollen Industry
A C Inskip OBE VD Adviser Tanning and Leather Industries
R N B Brunt Adviser on Petroleum Products
J S Quin Adviser on Rope Supplies
A Mukherjee Assistant to Adviser on Rope Supplies

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John Podger Mica Inspector to the Government of India
Rai Sahib B C Mukherjee Additional Mica Inspector to the Government of India
W J U Turnbull Mica Examiner to the Government of India
R G Woodward Assistant Government Mica Inspector

DIRECTORATE GENERAL MUNITIONS PRODUCTIONS CALCUTTA

Sir Guthrie Russell KCIE Director General Munitions Productions
Major W D S Laird Deputy Assistant Director General Munitions Production (Co ordination)

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J M Shrinagesh ICS Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
J B Langford ICS Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
K C Gaynor MBE Assistant Secretary to the Government of India
Khan Sahib Shaikh Tahir Ali Assistant Secretary to the Government of India
F C Rundlett Assistant Secretary to the Government of India
H C Mahindroo Superintendent

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E J Bockless ICS Assistant Co ordination Officer
Major G H Christie A R P Officer and Adviser

ORDNANCE FACTORIES DIRECTORATE

Major T F Borwick CIE DSO B Mech E MI Mech E Chartered Mech Engineer ICS Director of Ordnance Factories
C H Welford OBE ICS Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories
J A K Tatnall Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories
R I Lunderdale BA (Cantab) M inst CE ICS Chartered Civil Engineer Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (Administration) (on leave preparatory to retirement with effect from 31st December 1941)
F C Foremen MI Mech E FRSA ICS Chartered Mech Engineer Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (Production)
K H T Gilbertson OBE AMI Mech E AMIE (Ind) ICS Chartered Mech Engineer Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories
C C C Meadmore AMI Mech E AMIEE ICS Civil Engineer Adviser to

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H I Matthews I O S Director of Factory Recruitment G L Hawes Assistant Director of Factory Recruitment (Honorary) Amar Nath Singh Officer Supervisor

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Systematic Assistant V Narayanaswami M A

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director General of Archæology Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Dikshit M A F R A S B

Offg Deputy Director General of Archæology Niranjan Prasad Chakravarti M A Ph D

Offg Superintendent Archæological Section Indian Museum T N Ramchandran M A

Superintendent Archæological Survey Southern Circle Ganesh Chandra Chandra A I A

Superintendent Archæological Survey Eastern Circle Hasan Hayat Khan A R I B A

Superintendent Archæological Survey Northern Circle Madho Sarup Vats M A

Superintendent Archæological Survey Frontier Circle Mohammad Nazim M A Ph D

Superintendent Archæological Survey Central Circle Hargovind Lal Srivastava M A

Superintendent Archæological Survey Western Circle Qureshi Mohammad Moneer B A

Archæologist Chemist in India Khan Bahadur Mohammad Sana Ullah M Sc F C S

Government Epigraphist for India vacant

Superintendent for Epigraphy Rao Bahadur C R Krishnamachariar B A

Assistant Superintendent Archæological Survey Central Circle Amalananda Ghosh M A

Assistant Superintendent Archæological Survey Western Circle J H S Waddington

Assistant Superintendent Archæological Survey Western Circle Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed M A

Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy Bahadur Chand Chhabra M A M O L Ph D

Assistant Engineer Khawaja Ali Akhtar Ansari Ph D C E

Curator Central Asian Antiquities Museum Mohammad Abdul Hamid Ph D M Sc F C S

Epigraphist to the Govt of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions Ghulam Yazdani O B E M A F R A S B

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director General Indian Medical Service Lt Gen Sir Gordon Jolly K C I E M B Ch B (Edin) D P H (Edin) D T M & H (Lond) K H P I M S

Rubber Health Commissioner with the Govt of India Lt Col B Cotter M B B Ch (N U I) D P H (Lond) I M S

Deputy Director General Indian Medical Service Col R Hay C I E M B (Edin) D P H (Glas) D T M & H (Liv) I M S

Addl Dy Director General Indian Medical Service (P) Lt Col R F D MacGregor C I E M C I M S (Retd)

Addl Dy Director General Indian Medical Service (R) Lt Col S L Bhatia M C I M S

Addl Dy Director General Indian Medical Service (St) Lt Col W M Will I M S

Asst Director General Indian Medical Service (S) Lt Col M K Kelavkar M B E M B B S (Bom) D T M & T M R C P (Edin) I M S

Asst Director General Indian Medical Service (R) Major A N Chopra I M S

Dy Asst Director General Indian Medical Service (A R P) Major B K Sheorey I M S

Dy Asst. Director General, Indian Medical Service Captain J M Richardson MBE., IMD (Retd)

Dy Public Health Commissioner with the Govt of India, Dr K C K E Raja LMS LRCP & S DPH DTM & H

Asst Public Health Commissioner with the Govt of India Dr P N Chatterji MB BS (Allahabad) DPH (Lond)

Director of Production Instruments and Appliances Major R I Reid IMS

Chief Advisory Chemist A F MacCulloch MBE

Addl Asst Director General Indian Medical Service (S) Captain H B Wright IMS

Director of Production Drugs and Dressing Dr J N Ray PhD DSc FIC FNI

Central Contracts Officer A H Boswell

Technical Officer E T Ibbit

Chief Lady Superintendent Miss E E Hutchings

Officer Supervisor (G) Rai Sahib Khushi Ram

Officer Supervisor (S) Captain E Duckworth MBE IMD

Officer Supervisor (P) S K Ghose MA

Officer Supervisor (S) C D Solomon

Officer Supervisor (R) J N Saksena

Officer Supervisor (Purchase) V S Mudaliar

Director Central Research Institute Kasauli Major General J Taylor CIE DSO MD DPH IMS (Retd)

Assistant Directors Central Research Institute Kasauli Lt Col W J Webster MC MD (Aberd), DPH (Lond) DTM & H (Lond) IMS Captain C L Greening MRCS (Eng) LRCP (Lond) IMS

Supernumerary Officer under I R F A Central Research Institute Kasauli Dr R K Goyal MBBS (Ph) MRCS MRCP (Lond) PhD (Edin) DSc (Paris)

Assistant Surgeons (British Cadre) Central Research Institute Kasauli J P McGuire DCM LMSSA (Lond) IMD A G Brookes DTM IMD Assistant to Director

Director General of Observatories Poona C W B Normand CIE MA DSc (Edin)

Meteorologist Bombay Observatory Dr Srinivasa Rao Savur MA (Madras) PhD (Lond)

Librarian Imperial Library Calcutta Khan Bahadur K M Asadullah BA BLA

Director Zoological Survey of India Dr B Lal Prashad DSc FRSE FRASB FZS FLS FNI

Keeper of Records Dr S N Sen MA PhD B Litt

Principal Delhi Polytechnic W W Wood FRIBA MI struct E

Economic Adviser to the Govt of India Dr T E Gregory DSc

Secretary Reconstruction Committee B N Adarkar MA

Wheat Commissioner for India Captain A M Thomson AIRO

Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics J V Joshi MA (Cantab)

Tea Controller for India Rai Bahadur Ladli Parshad, BA

Controller of Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property E Radbone

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Name	Assumed charge of office
Warren Hastings	20 Oct. 1774
Sir John Macpherson Bart	8 Feb 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G (*a*)	12 Sep 1786
Sir John Shore Bart (*b*)	28 Oct. 1793
Lieut. General the Hon Sir Alfred Clarke K C B. (*Offg*)	17 Mar 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P C (*c*)	18 May 1798
The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G (2nd time)	30 July 1805
Captain L. A P Anderson, Sir George H Barlow, Bart	10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto P.C. (*d*)	31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K G P C (*e*)	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam (Offg)	13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst, P C (*f*)	1 Aug 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (*Offg*)	13 Mar 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck G C B G C H P C	4 July 1828

(*a*) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmouth
(*c*) Created Marquess Wellesley 2 Dec 1799
(*d*) Created Earl of Minto 24 Feb 1813
(*e*) Created Marquess of Hastings 2 Dec 1816
(*f*) Created Earl Amherst 2 Dec. 1826

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck G C B., G C H P C	14 Nov 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe Bart. (*a*) (*Offg*)	20 Mar 1835
Lord Auckland G C B P C (*b*)	4 Mar 1836
Lord Ellenborough P C (*c*)	28 Feb 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (*Offg*)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon Sir Henry Hardinge G C B (*d*)	23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P C (*e*)	12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning P C (*f*)	29 Feb 1856

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe
(*b*) Created Earl of Auckland 21 Dec. 1839
(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.
(*d*) Created Viscount Hardinge 2 May 1846
(*e*) Created Marquess of Dalhousie 25 Aug 1849
(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May 1854 when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA.

Viscount Canning P C (*a*)	1 Nov 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine K.t., G C.B., P C	12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier K.C.B. (*b*) (*Offg*)	21 Nov 1863
Colonel Sir William T Denison, K.C.B. (*Offg*)	2 Dec. 1863

The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence Bart GCB, KCSI (c)	12 Jan	1864
The Earl of Mayo KP	12 Jan.	1869
John Strachey (d) (*Offg*)	9 Feb	1872
Lord Napier of Merchistoun Kt (e) (*Offg*)	23 Feb	1872
Lord Northbrook PC (*f*)	3 May	1872
Lord Lytton GCB (*g*)	12 Apl	1876
The Marquess of Ripon KG PC 8 June		1880
The Earl of Dufferin KP GCB GCMG PC (h)	13 Dec	1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne GC MG PC	10 Dec	1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine PC	27 Jan	1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston PC G Jan		1899
Baron Ampthill (*Offg*)	30 Apl	1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston PC (*i*) 13 Dec		1904
The Earl of Minto K G PC GC MG	18 Nov	1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst PC GCB GCMG GCVO ISO (*j*)	23 Nov	1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apl	1916
Marquess of Reading	Apl	1921
Baron Irwin	Apl	1926
The Earl of Willingdon	Apl	1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow	Apl	1936

(*a*) Created Earl Canning 21 May 1859

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence

(*d*) Afterwards Sir John Strachey GCSI CIE

(*e*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick

(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook

(*g*) *Created Earl of Lytton 28 April 1880*

(*h*) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava 12 Nov 1888

(*i*) Created an Earl June 1911

(*j*) During tenure of office the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (GMSI and GMIE) On quitting office he becomes GCSI and GCIE with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN INDIA FROM 1774 TO 1941

Name	Assumed charge of office	
Lieut General John Clavering		1774
Lieut General Sir Eyre Coote		1779
Lieut General Sir Robert Sloper		1785
General Earl Cornwallis		1788
Major General Sir Robert Abercrombie		1793
Major General Sir Alfred Clarke		1798
Lieut General Gerard (Lord Lake)		1801
General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time)		1805
Lieut General Lord Lake		1805
Lieut General Sir G Hewett		1807
Major General William St Leger (*temp*)		1810
Lieut General Sir George Nugent		1812
General Marquis of Hastings		1813
General Sir Edward Paget		1823
General Viscount Combermere		1825
General Earl of Dalhousie		1830
General Sir Edward Barnes		1832
General Lord William C Bentinck		1833
General Sir Henry Fane		1835
General Sir Jasper Nicolls		1839
General Lord Gough		1843
General Sir Charles James Napier		1849
General Sir William Maynard Colquhoun		1850
General Sir George Anson		1856
General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde)		1857
General Sir Hugh Rose		1860
Lieut General Sir W R Mansfield		1865
General Robert Cyrus Lord Napier (Baron Napier of Magdala)		1870
General Sir Frederick Paul Haines		1876
General Sir Donald Martin Stewart		1881
General Lord Roberts		1885
General Sir George Stewart White		1893
General Sir William Lockhart		1898
General Sir Arthur Power Palmer		1900
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum		1902
General Sir O M ore Creagh		1909
General Sir Beauchamp Duff		*1914*
General Sir Charles Munro		1916
Field Marshal Lord Rawlinson		1920
Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood		1925
Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode		1930
Field Marshal Sir Robert Archibald Cassels GCB CSI ISO		1935
General Sir C J L Auchinleck GCIL CB OSI DSO OBE ADC		1941
General Sir Archibald P Wavell KCB GMG MC ADC		1941

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President—The Hon ble Sir Abdur Rahim KCSI

Nominated Officials

The Hon ble Sir Reginald Maxwell KCSI CIE The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman KCSI CIE The Hon ble Sir H P Mody KBE The Hon ble Sir Sultan Ahmed MLA The Hon ble Mr N R Sarker MLA The Hon ble Mr M S Aney MLA O K Caroe CSI CIE B A Gopalaswami MLA T S Pillay OBE Mohammad Ikramullah H C Prior CIE A V Pai OBE T S Sankara Ayyar CIE Sir George Spence CSI CIE V T Dehejia Sir Gurunath Bewoor CIE J D Tyson OBE

Nominated Non Officials

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh CIE N M Joshi Dr Sir Ratanji Dinshaw Dalal KI CIE Dr Francis Xavier DeSouza Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan CIE OBE Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid CIE OBE Lt Col M A Rahaman Rao Sahib N Siva Raj

Shams ul Ulma Kamaluddin Ahmad Dr Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad Mohammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur Naoroji M Dumasia Seth Sundar Lall Daga Kunwer Jajee Ismaiel Alikhan OBE Hony Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh CIE OBI IOM Saiyid Haidar Imam Major Thakur Singh MC OBI

Elected Non Officials

(Madras)

S Satyamurti K S Gupta Sir A Satyanarayana Moorty Prof N G Ranga M Anan thasayanam Ayyangar T S Avinashilingam Chettiar K Sitarama Reddiar K Santhanam Shrimati K Radha Bai Subbarayan K B Jinaraja Hegde Umar Aly Shah Maulvi Syed Mur tuza Sahib Bahadur H A Sathar H Essak Sait Sir P E James OBE Raja T Manavedan Sami Venkatachelam Chetty Garu

(Bombay)

Dr G V Deshmukh Sir Cowasjee Jehangir BART KCIE OBE Diwan Lalchand Navalrai Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai Hooseinbhoy A Lalljee Jamna Das M Mehta Rajmal Lakhichand S A Hosmani Mahomed Ali Jinnah Nabi Baksh Illahi Bakhsh Bhutto J D Boyle E L C Gwilt Manu Subedar Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Kadir Md Shahban Sir Vithal N Chan davarkar

(Bengal)

N C Chunder Dr P N Banerjea Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra Akhil Chandra Datta Sir Abdur Rahim KCSI Hajee Chowdhury Mohammud Ismail Khan Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi Chowdhury Sekander Ali Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee Dr Habibar Rahman C C Miller C P Lawson T Chapman Mortimer Sjt Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury Babu Baijnath Bajoria

(United Provinces)

Prof Chandra Bhal Johri Choudhri Raghubir Naram Singh Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal Badri Datt Pande Sri Parkasa Khedan Lal Mohan Lal Saksena Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh of Ajodhya Sir Syed Raza Ali CIE Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan CIE Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan Dr Sir Zia Uddin Ahmhad CIE Mohamed Azhar Ali J Ramsay Scott Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh

(Punjab)

Lala Sham Lal Raizada Hans Raj Bhai Parma Nand Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang Maulana Zafar Ali Khan H M Abdullah Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl i Haq Piracha Khan Bahadur Nawab Makhdum Murid Hossain Qureshi Sardar Mangal Singh Sardar Sant Singh M Ghiasuddin

(Bihar and Orissa)

Satya Narayan Sinha Babu Hari Sharan Parsad Shrivastava B Das Pandit Nilakantha Das Ramayan Prasad Gauri Shankar Singh Kallash Bihari Lall Babu Ram Narayan Singh Muhammad Nauman Muhammad Ahsan Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijai Prasad Singh of Dumraon

(Central Provinces and Berar)

Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh Seth Govind Das Pandit Shambhudayal Misra Nawab Siddique Ali Khan Seth Sheodass Daga Waman Gopal Joshi

(Assam)

Kuladhar Chaliha Sree jukta Ananga Mohan Dave Abdur Rasheed Choudhury P J Griffiths

(Delhi)

M Asaf Ali

(Ajmer Merwara)

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni

(North West Frontier Province)

Abdul Qaiyum

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy KCSI KCIE LLD BAR AT LAW

Nominated Members—including the President

His Excellency General Sir Archibald Wavell GCB CMG MC The Hon ble Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon KCSI KCIE; The Hon ble Sir Alan Lloyd CSI CIE The Hon ble Mr E Conran Smith CSI CIE The Hon ble Sir Satyendra Nath Roy CSI CIE The Hon ble Mr A de C Williams CIE The Hon ble Mr C E Jones CSI CIE The Hon ble Mr G S Bozman CIE The Hon ble Shavax A Lal CIE

Nominated Non Officials

The Hon ble Sir David Devadoss The Hon ble Diwan Bahadur Sir K Ramunni Menon The Hon ble Sir A P Patro KCIE The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy The Hon ble Sir Joseph Ghosal CSI CIE The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee CBE The Hon ble Sir Mohammad Yakub The Hon ble Sirdar Nihal Singh The Hon ble Raja Charanjit Singh The Hon ble Mr Khurshid Ali Khan MBE The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Shamsud din Haidar OBE The Hon ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy KCSI KCIE LLD BAR AT LAW (*President*) The Hon ble Lt Col Sir S Hissam ud din Bahadur CIE The Hon ble Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh OBE

Elected Non Officials

The Hon ble Rao Bahadur K Govinda hari Ch Hon ble Mr M Ct M Chidambaram Chettiyar The Hon ble Mr Narayandas Girdhardas The Hon ble Mr V Ramadas Pantulu The Hon ble Saiyad Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur The Hon ble Mr Govindalal Shivlal Motilal The Hon ble Mr Shantidas Askuran The Hon ble Mr Manockji Nadirshaw Dalal The Hon ble Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mita CIE JP The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Alli Buksh Mohamed Hussain CBE The Hon ble Mr R H Parker The Hon ble Mr Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury The Hon ble Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha The Hon ble Mr Sushil Kumar Roy Chowdhury The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Syed Ihtisham Hyder Chaudhury The Hon ble Mr Abdool Razak Hajee Abdoo Sattar The Hon ble Mr R R Haddow The Hon ble Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh The Hon ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru The Hon ble Pandit Parkash Narain Sapru The Hon ble Haji Syed Mohamod Hussin The Hon ble Chaudhri Niamatullah The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das CIE The Hon ble Sardar Buta Singh OBE The Hon ble Choudhri Ataullah Khan Tarar The Hon ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh KCIE of Darbhanga The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Srl Narain Maltha The Hon ble Mr Nikunja Kishore Das The Hon ble Mr Hossain Imam The Hon ble Mr V V Kalikar The Hon ble Mr Brejlal Naudial Biyani The Hon ble Maulavi Ali Asgar Khan

The Province of Assam which as shown on the map, covers a total area of 67 334 sq miles, excluding Tribal territory encloses Indian States with an extent of 12 820 sq miles deducting which the nett area of *British territory is* 55 014 sq miles. It is formed of the Assam or Brahmaputra valley the valley of the Surma to the south, and portions of the hills which surround these valleys on the North, East and South ar separate the valleys from one another To the West lie the plains of Bengal.

Population.—*British territory*—The total population of the Province (British territory) in 1931 was 8 62,251, of which nearly 2½ millions were Hindus, over 2½ millions Muslim a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent. of the population were recorded as speaking Bengali 21 per cent. Assamese other languages spoken in the province are Hindi Uriya Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers, the average density of the province was only 137 which compared with that of *most other parts of India*, is low

Agricultural Products.—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator Rice is the staple food crop nearly 5 425 943 acres being devoted to this crop Rainfall being high, the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 439 159 acres. About 41 181 acres are devoted to sugarcane A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills.

Meteorological Conditions.—Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranged from 51 22 to 284 07 inches in 1938 leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India which was the *maximum reached at Cherrapunji* in the Khasi Hills (569 60) this is one of the wettest places in the world. Temperatures are moderate Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897

Accounts of the petroleum occurrences in Assam have been *published in the memoirs* of the Geological Survey of India. The petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N E Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast where it has a S S E trend

Mines and Minerals.—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 2 22 198 tons were raised in 1940 Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills. Lime stone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar and has only been refined in Lakhimpur

Manufactures and Trade—*Silk* is manufactured in the Assam valley the weaving being done by women Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women and almost every house in that valley used to contain a loom the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour but vigorous efforts at revival are being made by Government. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat-building, brass and metal *and earthenwares*, and *limestone burning* are other industries but agriculture employs about 89 per cent of the population Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications.—Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river The extensive system of *rivers makes the province less* dependent upon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in road communication. A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra most of which are metalled or gravelled. There are excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati Shillong to Sylhet Shillong to Cherrapunji, and also between Dimapur on the Assam Bengal Railway and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. The Government of Assam had in 1938 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aimed at the improvement of nearly 800 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 12 big bridges is complete. In September 1937 a further road improvement programme totalling Rs 1 05 25 000 was drawn up from which 22 schemes amounting to Rs 41 11 054 were selected as a priority class The Government of India have recently approved a programme running up to 31 2-45 under which 15 at these priority class schemes amounting to Rs 32 00,000 will be financed from the Road Fund The work on some of these projects is already completed In addition to the above the Government of Assam propose spending annually about Rs 1 50 000 out of the Tea Rates Road Fund and about Rs. 1 23 000 out of the Provincial Motor Taxation Road Fund on the improvement of secondary or feeder roads *Kutcha* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining throughout the year a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads have been insistent The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port in Bengal through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia a station on the Dibru Sadiya Railway, and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys A branch of the line runs from Badarpur on Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs west down the Assam Valley from Lumding to Pandu where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system *via* the Valley of the Brahmaputra. Railhead is now at Rangapara north of Tezpur Both Assam Bengal Rly and Eastern Bengal Rly have been amalgamated from 1-4-42 and have been named Bengal and Assam Rly

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

In common with the other Provinces of India Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1935 The present financial position for 1942-43 is set out in the following table —

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate for 1942 43	*Heads of Expenditure*	Budget Estimate for 1942 43
	(*In thousands of Rupees*)		(*In thousands of Rupees*)
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—		A —Direct Demands on the Revenue—	
I—Customs	9 59	4 Taxes on income other than Corporation tax	38
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	37 74	7 Land Revenue	1 14
V—Salt		8 Provincial Excise	3 95
VII—Land Revenue	1 32 34	9 Stamps	43
VIII—Provincial Excise	29 41	10 Forests	13 94
IX—Stamps	14 67	11 Registration	1 54
X—Forests	28 10	12 Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	4 76
XI—Registration	2 12	13 Other Taxes and duties	1
XII—Receipts under *Motor* Vehicles Taxation Act	4 9	B —Railway Revenue Account—	
XIII—Other taxes and duties	3 14	A State Railways	
Total	2 87 0	14C Subsidised companies	
B—Railway Revenue Account—		15D Miscellaneous Railways expenditure	
XV—A —State Railways		BB —Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
XVI—Subsidised companies		16 Construction of Railways	
Total		C —Revenue account of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—	
E—Debt Services—		18B Navigation Embankment and Drainage works	54
XX—Interest	17	E —Debt Services—	
Total	1	22 Interest on debt and other obligations	5 25
F—Civil Administration—		23 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	3 75
XXI—Administration of Justice	2 00	F —Civil Administration—	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	43	25 General Administration	30 5
XXIII—Police	44	27 Administration of Justice	9 46
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage	1	28 Jails and Convict Settlements	5 61
XXVI—Education	4 12	29 Police	33 25
XXVII—Medical	1 89	30 Ports and Pilotage	1
XXVIII—Public Health	1 64	36 Scientific Departments	6
XXIX—Agriculture	1 06	37 Education (European)	82
XXX—Veterinary	47	Ditto (other than European)	43 18
XXXI—Co-operation	10	38 Medical	14 93
XXXII—Industries	47	39 Public Health	8 53
XXXIV—Miscellaneous Departments	52	40 Agriculture	7 07
Total	13 15	41 Veterinary	2 38
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		42 Co-operation	1 84
XXXIX—Civil Works	8 64	43 Industries	2 59
Total	8 64	47 Miscellaneous Dept	1 08
J—Miscellaneous—		H —Public Improvements—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	23	50 Civil Works	49 68
XLV—Stationery and Printing	57	J —Miscellaneous—	
XLVI—Miscellaneous	3 83	54A —Famine Relief	2 00
Total	4 93	55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	24 86
		56 Stationery and Printing	2 94
		57 Miscellaneous	19 76
		64B Civil Defence	3 62

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Revised Estimate for 1942-43.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1942-43.
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Revenue in England—		Expenditure in England—	
I.—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments—		M.—Extraordinary Items—	
XLIX.—Grants-in-aid from Central Government	30,00	Extraordinary Charges	
L.—Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments	3	Total expenditure from revenues	3 17 39
Total	30,03	Forest capital outlay	
Total Receipts from Revenue heads	3 19 33	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	1 86
		Payment of refrenched personnel	
		Total	3,0
1 Debt raised in India—		Floating debt—	
Permanent debt		Treasury Bills	10 00
Floating debt—Treasury Bills	10 00	Other floating loans	10 00
Other floating loans	10 00	Total	20 00
Total	20 00	Unfunded debt—	
2 Unfunded Debt—		State Provident funds	10 50
State Provident Funds	18,00	Deposits not bearing interest—	
3 Deposits not bearing interest—		Fund for jute propaganda scheme	
		Fund for Survey of jute areas	
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	4 00	Fund for Co-operative Training and education	
Sinking and depreciation Fund		Sinking Fund Investment Account	3,89
Fund for Jute propaganda scheme		Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	
Fund for Co-operative training and education		Subvention from Road Development Fund	3 29
Fund for Survey of jute areas		Ditto for control of motor transport	48
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	3 29	Fund for Economic Development of Rural areas	62
Ditto for control of motor transport	48	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	15
Fund for Economic Development of Rural Areas	02	General Police Fund	17
General Police Fund	17	Total deposits not bearing interest	8,60
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	15	Deposit of Local Funds—	
Total Deposits not bearing interest	8,74	District funds	39 00
4 Deposits of Local Funds—		Other funds	10 40
District Funds	39 50	Departmental and Judicial deposits	35 11
Other Funds	10 40	Advances	10 98
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	34,92	Suspense	35
Advances	10 91	Civil Deposits	
Suspense	35	Total deposits of local funds	95,84
Civil Deposits		Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	7,24
Total deposits of local funds	96 08	Remittances—	
5 Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	6,45	Remittances within India	2 69 10
Remittances—		Total Capital Expenditure	4 18 14
Remittances within India	2,29 0	Total Expenditure	7,35,53
Total Capital Revenue	4 18,87	Closing balance	84,44
Total Receipts	7,37,75	Grand Total	8 14,97
Opening balance	77,22		
Grand Total	8,14,97		
Excess of revenue over expenditure being revenue	1,90	Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue	

Administration.—The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905 as the result of further deliberations it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912 the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor in Council Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor in-Council and was thereby ranked with the older major provinces of India

The capital is Shillong partly in British and partly in Khasi State territory which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts over-crowded The town has grown up on somewhat rustic lines in very beautiful country on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises above it to a height of 6 450 feet above the sea It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW K.C.S.I C.I.E I.C.S

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Secretary J P Mills, C.I.E I.C.S
Military Secretary Major T B Alder
Aide-de Camp G E D Walker I.P
Honorary Aide-de Camps Major A K Preston E.D Lt Col F P O'Connor V.D
Honorary Aide de Camp Sardar Bahadur Subadar Major Nahalia Mall Bahadur I.D.S.M O.B.I
Honorary Aide-de Camp Subadar Sundar Singh Chhetri

SECRETARIES ETC TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary H G Dennehy C.S.I C.I.E I.C.S
Secretary to Government Finance and Revenue Departments A G Patton I.C.S
Secretary to Government Education and Local Self Government Departments, S L Mehta I.C.S
Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council H C Stork I.C.S
Deputy Secretary to Government in Home Department C A Humphrey I.C.S
Secretary to the Legislative Assembly Annada Kanta Barua B.A
Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department Ali Ahmed B.A I.S.E (Provincial Works) & K E L Pennell B.A. M.C I.S.E (for Defence)
Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, R. C R Cumming C.I.E I.P
Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary T T S Hayley I.C.S
Under Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Nagendra Narayan Das.
Under Secretary to Government in the P W D G W Gordon I.S.E.
Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments A V Jones I.S.O V.D
Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self Government Departments N N Phukan B.L.
Registrar Assam Secretariat (Civil), Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Datta.
Registrar Assam Secretariat (P W D) D C Das.

ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL.

Member K Cantile C.I.E I.C.S.

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman E P Burke, C.I.E I.S.E. (Retired)
Members Maulvi Faizaur Ali B.L Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta M.A
Secretary Moulavi Matin Ud-din Ahmed Chaudhuri, B.L
Advocate-General Assam Rai Bahadur P C Datta B.L, C.I.E

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surveys I G Registration, &c S P Desai I.C.S
Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities M H Hussain I.C.S
Director of Agriculture R C Woodford
Director Veterinary Department, A K Mitra M.R.C.V.S F.C.S
Conservator of Forests Assam C G M. Mackarness C.I.E,
Commissioner of Excise Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Assam Maulavi A Hye Chaudhuri B.L
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General H C Stork I.C.S
Inspector General of Police R C R. Cumming C.I.E I.P
Director of Public Instruction S C Ray M.A
Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons Lt Col L. A. P Anderson M.A M.D B.Ch. D.P.H D.T.M I.M.S (Retd)
Director of Public Health, A M. V Hesterlow
Chief Engineer Ali Ahmed B.A I.S.E (for Provincial Works) K E L Pennell, B.A M.C I.S.E (for Defence)

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell K.C.S I, K.C.I.E, 1922
Sir William Sinclair Marris K.C.S I, K.C I.E., 1922
Sir John Henry Kerr K.C.S I K.C.I.E 1925
Sir William James Reid K.C.I.E C.S I. 1925
Sir Johns Henry Kerr K.C.S I. K.C.I.E. 1927
Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E. 1927
Sir Michel Keane K.C.S I C.I.E, 1932.
Sir Abraham James Laine K.C I E., 1935.
Sir Michel Keane K.C.S I. C.I.E. 1935
Sir Robert Niel Reid K.C.S I. K.C I E. I.C.S., 1937
Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg K.C I.E., C.S I 1938.
Henry Joseph Twynam C.B.I. C.I.E 1939
Sir Robert Niel Reid K.C.S I. K.C I.E., I.C.S., 1939
Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow K.C.S I, C.I.E I.C.S., 1942

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Hon'ble Mr Basanta Kumar Das B.L.

Deputy Speaker *Maulavi Muhammad Amiruddin*

Raja Ajit Narayan Dev M A B L (*Dhubri North*) Akshay Kumar Das B L. (*Sunamganj Reserved seat*) Arun Kumar Chanda Bar at-Law (*Silchar*) Baidyanath Mookerjee B A (*Indian Planting Surma Valley*) Balaram Sirdar (*Karimganj East Reserved seat*) Hon ble Mr Basanta Kumar Das B L (*Sylhet Sadr South*), Beliram Das B L. (*Kamrup Sadr South Reserved seat*) Bepin Chandra Medhi B L (*Mangaldai North*), Bipin Behari Das (*Habiganj North Reserved seat*) Bishnu Ram Medhi M.Sc B L (*Kamrup Sadr Central*) Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaudhuri, M A., B L. (*South Sylhet West*) Debeswar Sarmah B L (*Jorhat North*) Ghanashyam Das B A (*Barpeta South*) Gauri Kanta Talukdar B L (*Nalbari*) Gopinath Bardoloi M A B L (*Kamrup Sadr South*) Hasadhar Bhuyan (*Nowgong West*) Harendra Narayan Chaudhuri B A (*Sylhet Sadr North*) Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty B A (*Hailakandi*) Jadav Prasad Chaliha, B Sc (*Sibsagar East*) Jogendra Chandra Nath B A (*Goalpara, South East*) Jogendra Narayan Mandal B.L (*Dhubri, Central*) Jogee Chandra Gohain B L (*Dibrugarh West*) Kalachand Roy (*Silchar Reserved seat*) Kameswar Das M.Sc B L (*Barpeta North*) Kamini Kumar Sen B L (*Karimganj East*), Karuna Sindhu Roy (*Sunamganj*) Kedarnal Brahmin B L (*Indian Commerce and Industry*) Krishna Nath Sarmah B Sc B L (*Jorhat South*) Laksheevar Borooah B L (*Dibrugarh Central*), Lalit Mohan Kar (*South Sylhet East*) Mahadev Sarma (*Tezpur, East*) Dr Mahendra Nath Saikia, L M P (*Nowgong North-East Reserved seat*) Mahi Chandra Bora B.L (*Nowgong South East*) Naba Kumar Dutta (*Indian Planting Assam Valley*) Nirendra Nath Dev B L (*Habiganj South*) Omeo Kumar Das B A (*Tezpur West*) Paramananda Das (*Goalpara, North West*) Purandar Sarma M A B L (*Mangaldai South*) Purna Chandra Sarma B L (*Nowgong North East*) Rabindra Nath Aditya M A B L. (*Karimganj West*) Rajani Kanta Barooah (*Dibrugarh East*) Rajendra Nath Barua B L (*Golaghat North*) Ram Nath Das B L (*Jorhat North Reserved seat*), Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri B L (*Kamrup Sadr South*) Sankar Chandra Barua (*Golaghat, South*) Santosh Kumar Barua B A (*Dhubri South*) Sarveswar Barua B L (*North Lakhimpur*) Sibendra Kishore Bhuyan (*Habiganj North*) Siddhi Nath Sarma, B L. (*Kamrup Sadr North*) Sonaram Datta B A (*Sibsagar West*) Abdul Aziz B L. (*South Sylhet Central*) Abdul Bari Chaudhury M A B L (*Sunamganj, South*) Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan (*Dhubri South*) Khan Bahadur Hazi Abdul Majid Chaudhury (*Karimganj Central*) Abdul Matin Chaudhury B L (*Sylhet Sadr East*) Abdur Rahman (*Habiganj South East*) Syed Abdur Rouf B L. *Barpeta*) Md Abdus Salam B A (*Sylhet Sadr North*), Dewan Muhammad Ahbab Chaudhury B A (*Sunamganj East*) Md Ali Haldar Khan (*South Sylhet East*) Dewan Ali Raja (*Habiganj North West*) Muhammad Amiruddin (*Nowgong East*), Muhammad Amjad Ali B A L L B (*Goalpara East*) Ashrafuddin Md Chaudhury B A L L B (*Habiganj South West*), Badaruddin Ahmed B L (*Darrang*), Khan Bahadur Dewan Eklimur Roza Chaudhury (*Sylhet Sadr West*) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar at-Law (*Kamrup North*) Ghyasuddin Ahmed B L (*Dhubri West*) Jahanuddin Ahmed B L (*Dhubri, North*) Khan Bahadur Maulavi Keramat Ali (*Sibsagar*), Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Chaudhury (*Sunamganj West*), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mahmud Ali (*Karimganj, South*) Matior Rahman Mia (*Goalpara West*) Mobarak Ali B.L (*Karimganj West*) Khan Sahib Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri B.L. (*Habiganj North-East*) Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mufizur Rahman B A (*Sylhet Sadr South*) Munawwar Ali B A LL.B (*Sunamganj Central*), Munsrof Ali Laskar (*Hailakandi*) Nanwar Ali Barbhuiya B L (*Silchar*) Nazirudin Ahmed (*South Sylhet West*) Sheikh Osman Ali Sadagar (*Nowgong West*) Sir Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla M.A. B.L. (*Kamrup South*) Khan Bahadur Maulavi Sayidur Rahman, M.A B.L. (*Lakhimpur*) Shamsul Ulama Maulana Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed M A (*Sylhet Sadr Central*) F W Blennerhassett (*European Planting*) N Dawson (*European Planting*), E. H S Lewis (*European Commerce and Industry*) D B H Moore (*European Planting*) J C W Morley (*European Planting*) A Palmer (*European Planting*) Dr C G Terrell (*European Planting*) P Trinkle (*European Planting*) A Whittaker (*European*), Miss Mavis Dunn B T B.L (*Women's Shilong*) Benjamin Ch. Momin (*Garo Hills North*) Bhairab Chandra Das (*Labour, Jorhat Sibsagar Dt*) Bideshi Pan Tanti (*Labour Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur Dt*) Bhudo Kumar J Sarwan (*Labour Thakurbari Darrang Dt*) Dhirsingh Deuri (*Nowgong Tribal*) Rev L Gatphoh B.A (*Jowai*) C Goldsmith B A B T (*Indian Christian*) Jobang D Marak (*Garo Hills South*) Rev J J M Nichols Roy, B.A (*Shillong*) Karka Dalay Miri (*Lakhimpur and Majuli Tribal*), Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar (*Mikir Hills*) Rabi Chandra Kachari (*Kamrup Tribal*) Rupnath Brahma, B L. (*Goalpara Tribal*) Sanat Kumar Ahir (*Labour, Silchar Dt Cachar*)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President —The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prosad Barua M A B L

Deputy President —Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman.

Elected Members.

Rai Sahib Apurba Kumar Ghosh M A B L (*Goalpara General*) Babu Satyendra Mohon Lahiri, M A B L (*Kamrup General*) Kamala Prasad Agarwala B.L (*Darrang General*) Rai Bahadur Joharmall Agarwalla (*Nowgong General*) Babu Gajanand Agarwalla (*Sibsagar General*) Rai Bahadur Rameshwarlall Saharia (*Lakhimpur General*) Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Dutt B.L (*Cachar General*) Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya (*Hills General*) Babu Man Mohon Chaudhury (*Sylhet West General*) Samarendra Narayan Chaudhuri (*Sylhet East General*) Maulavi Abdul Hai M Sc B L (*Lower Assam Valley Muhammadan*) Khan Bahadur Maulavi Rukunoddin Ahmed B L (*Upper Assam Valley Muhammadan*) Maulavi Abdul Mayeed Choudhury (*Surma Valley East Muhammadan*) Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury (*Surma Valley Central Muhammadan*) Khan Bahadur Maulavi Golam Mustafa Chandhury (*Surma Valley North-West Muhammadan* Khan Sahib Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury B L (*Surma Valley South West Muhammadan*) W R Gawthrop (*Assam Valley European*) H Lumbien (*Surma Valley European*)

Nominated Members

Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prosad Barua M A B L Romesh Chandra Das M A B L Bhimbor Deori B.L

The Bengal Province.

The Province of Bengal comprises the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the district of Darjeeling and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The area of the Province is 82 955 square miles, with a population of 51,087 338 Included in the geographical unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura which are in direct political relationship with the Government of India The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Province 27,810,100 or 54 44 per cent. are Mahomedans and 23,212,069 Hindus These two major religions embrace all but 2 09 per cent. of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1 063,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety two per cent. of the population of the Province and Hindi and Urdu by 3 7 per cent.

Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931 10 598 884 persons or 20 7 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture and of these 6 041,495 are cultivators and 3 718 929 are agricultural labourers The area under jute in 1941 42 was 1 832 855 acres against 25 49 600 in 1939 40 Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent of the cultivated area of the Province is devoted to its production Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1937 was 202,890 acres. There were 440 plantations employing on a daily average of 184,782 permanent and 7 841 temporary hands

Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the riparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Province.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1935-36) owing to a rise in the price of raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal in 1934-35. The increased production of jute during the next three seasons, however, proved that the propaganda of voluntary restrictions was a failure. With the foreign demand of jute and its manufactures gradually falling off, stock in the Mills began to increase enormously with the result that the prices declined and the industry was about to face a serious crisis of unrestricted production. The situation was to a certain extent eased by the timely promulgation in September 1938 by the Government of Bengal, of the "Bengal Jute Ordinance," which restricted the hours of work in the mills. The measure had a desired effect on the prices which began to rise again. The heavy demand of the jute manufactures by the Government of U K & however did away with the necessity of the restriction imposed by the "Ordinance" which was thereupon withdrawn only to be shortly afterwards, replaced by the voluntary restriction agreement The year was notable for sharp fluctuation in the prices of jute Huge orders for sandbags consequent upon the outbreak of war brought about a sharp rise in the prices The benefit derived by the industry in the earlier stages thus proved to be only short-lived and new problems confronted the industry

After the fall of France and the consequent loss of European markets the industry experienced considerable difficulty The problem of freight caused a sharp decline in exports of jute goods Government orders also were on a smaller scale The unprecedentedly large jute crop created a large surplus Only the Delhi agreement between the Bengal Government and the mills, which made it obligatory on the part of the mills to purchase a stipulated quantity of jute at minimum prices and the improvement in trade demand early in 1941 helped the industry to turn the corner The outlook, however is now rendered uncertain because of the dangers to the Pacific shipping route but it is hoped that the policy of regulation of production and manufacture by the Indian Jute Mills Association and the regulation of crop by the Bengal Government will help the industry through the difficult times

The trade of Bengal during 1939 40 showed an improvement over the previous year The value of Bengal s exports during this period was almost double that of her import and was the highest recorded since 1929 30 Imports of private merchandise rose from Rs. 51 39 crores in 1938 39 to Rs 56 12 Crores in 1939-40 which exports increased from Rs 78 89 crores in 1938-39 to Rs 105 49 crores in 1939 40 Despite its many uncertainties and difficulties, the year 1939-40 was an exceptionally favourable one for the trade of Bengal

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1937 In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Legal Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in

charge of the "reserved subjects, and three Ministers, who are in charge of the transferred subjects With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vests in the Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses Except in regard to his special responsibilities the Governor carries out to a constitutional monarch The services no longer find a place in the legislatures and are subordinate to the Ministers Dyarchy has disappeared and there is complete responsible Government

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government in revenue matters they are in their to the Board of Revenue in Cal matters they are under the Government

Mrs Zubeida Ahmed Justice
Romesh Chandra Das M A B L is entrusted to which consists of ister and 18 Puisne itional judges who are Vakils Below the istrict and Additional e Court and Subordinate Of these officers the nal Judges and a certain ordinate Judges are also endowed ers of a Criminal Court while the s have jurisdiction in Civil matters Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session and it also confirms modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children s Court, is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and is possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes

Local Self Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, *e.g.*, the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to four years Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923 This Act which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1932 is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies In order to secure the insanitary and congested areas of the city the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works education and medical relief

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self taxation. The new village authority called the union board replaces gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police village roads water supply sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Province and up to March 1934 over 4 737 Union Boards were actually constituted

Public Works

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges etc

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

N.B.—Under the New Constitution, the present organisation of Public Works (including Railways) together with Irrigation as well as Road Fund and Bengal Motor Vehicles Act transferred from the Local Self-Government Department will form the Department of Communication and Works.

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and the Government Dockyard Narayanganj, and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available

Police

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police and the Railway Police The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector General in Charge of the C I D and the Intelligence Branch Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors Head Constables and Constables There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta The annual cost of the Police is over 228 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,849 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57 177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,390 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidized and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9 083,248

Education

In the Province of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College) one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three including the Islamia Inter College at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta and a Textile Institute at Serampore It also provides at the head quarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres English high schools for the education of boys, while in some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College Government high schools for girls exist only in the head quarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control The administration of primary education in all areas which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed or directly aided by Government Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B E. College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan a high school at Santipur a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong

In 1935-36 there were in the Presidency —

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

	Institutions	Scholars
Universities	2	1,832
Arts Colleges	48	24,518
Professional Colleges	14	3,186
High Schools	1,188	295,449
Middle Schools	1,983	172,556
Primary Schools	44 596	1 917 419
Special Schools	2 567	119 580

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

Arts Colleges	8	705
Professional Colleges	3	77
High Schools	88	21 917
Middle Schools	90	11 597
Primary Schools	17 644	508 925
Special Schools	47	3 468

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS

Males	1 069	49 974
Females	281	12 903

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted by an Assistant Director a special officer appointed temporarily an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921 respectively, administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal) the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College called University Law College, Calcutta Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it Calcutta University is mainly an examining body but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges

The University at Dacca is of the residential type There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency assisted by Government grants Government however maintains a special Inspector and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years Bengal looked forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position as a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to alleviate Bengal's plight Under Provincial Autonomy she was better off to the extent of Rs 75 lakhs a year than before In the year 1935 36 despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty the budget showed a deficit of Rs 512 lakhs The Niemeyer report however, as subsequently implemented gave a further sum of Rs 42 lakhs annually from an increased share in the jute export duty and also an annual relief of Rs 33 lakhs by cancelling the Province's accumulated debt to the Centre Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence The Budget for the year 1937-38 was a surplus Budget The year 1938 39 appears to have marked the beginning of another sequence of deficit budgets. The budget for 1941 42 as recently presented to the legislature again reveals a deficit estimate at more than a crore of rupees Although the finances of the Province as revealed in the revised estimates and actuals of the preceding years show a continuous improvement the expenditure of the Province appears to have reached a stage where it may be said the Government are living a little beyond their means

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1942-43
(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941 42
	Rs	Rs
Customs	1 25 00	1 80 00
Taxes on Income	1 71,00	87 00
Salt		
Land Revenue	3,67 49	3,67 18
Provincial Excise	1 82,00	1 75 00
Stamps	2,55 00	2,55 00
Forest	26 18	25,20
Registration	28 50	28,60
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	22,72	23,20

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Other Taxes and Duties	1 94,35	51,37
Subsidised Companies	5	1,72
Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	—42	2,89
Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	2,94	

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1942-43—*contd.*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest	62,01	29 27
Administration of Justice.	15,22	17 75
Jails and Convict Settlements	7,84	7,82
Police	11 71	10,88
Ports and Pilotage	1 05	1 14
Education	15 73	15,61
Medical	8,79	9,21
Public Health	2,47	3,11
Agriculture	2,74	5,29
Veterinary	1,01	1,05
Co-operation	3,88	5,42
Industries	21 94	22,11
Miscellaneous Departments	2 27	2 15
Civil Works	36 82	41,33
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2 74	2 84
Stationery and Printing	4 73	4 85
Miscellaneous	21 76	18,62
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	22	26
Extraordinary receipts	1 03	7 12
Total Revenue Receipt	15,69 79	14,08 14

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Debt raised in India	4,21,85	2,00,00
State Provident Fund	72 00	76,50
Famine Insurance Fund	16,21	16,29
Fund for Economic Development and Improvement of rural areas		
Scheduled Castes Education Fund	1,50	1,50
District Funds	1,60 00	1,68,00
Other Funds	1,24 00	1 46,70
Civil Deposits	4,92 35	5,37,10
Other Accounts	32,88	29 78
Advances	15 65	15 58
Accounts with Reserve Bank	3 70	4,60
Suspense Accounts	4 01 00	4 12 80
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	1 19,10	88,34
Total Receipts	18 63 39	17,96,69
Opening Balance	1,14,78	1 92,58
Grand Total	19 78,18	19,89 27

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1942-43

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees).

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1942-43.	Budget Estimate 1941-42
	Rs.	Rs.
Salt		
Land Revenue	37 73	33 31
Provincial Excise	22,28	22,76
Stamps	4,73	4 59
Forest	18,73	19 14
Registration	19 58	20,57
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	4,50	4 56
Other Taxes and Duties	66	1,79
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	20,76	20,74
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	24,68	26,54
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund	—1	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	20,67	
Interests on Debts and Other Obligations	1,68,10	19,11
General Administration	18,59	1,84,06
Administration of Justice.	97,55	98,81

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1942-43.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jails and Convict Settlements	48,76	38,01
Police	2 48,62	2,38,45
Ports and Pilotage	6 86	5,16
Scientific Departments	20	20
Education.—General	1 79,70	1,77 45
Anglo-Indian and European	11,23	11,46
Medical	55,06	57,40
Public Health	48,48	51 75
Agriculture	51,52	44,81
Veterinary	7 42	7 52
Co-operation	17,32	17,76
Industries	13,90	26,84
Miscellaneous Departments	5 75	5,45
Civil Works	1,56,82	1 66,21
Famine Relief	2,61	2,63
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,16,42	1,13,72
Stationery and Printing	24,57	23,19
Miscellaneous	70,64	79,08
Extraordinary Charges in India	1 25,29	
Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	5,45	11,20
Total Revenue Expenditure	14,75,28	14,87,88

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1942 43—*contd*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1942 43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs	Rs
Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue	46	— 4
Civil works not charged to Revenue		
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	— 2,84	— 2 75
Debt Raised in India	4 15 12	3 75 00
State Provident Fund	56 00	64 00
Famine Insurance Fund	15 07	15 06
Subvention from the Road Development Fund		
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas		
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses	7	10
Schedule Castes Education Fund	2 86	2 53

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs
Deposits of Local Funds—		
District Funds	1,60 00	1 65,00
Other Funds	1 17 45	1 22 45
Civil Deposits	4 79 60	5 31 60
Other Accounts	33 65	40 56
Advances	17 67	15 85
Accounts with Reserve Bank	40	4,50
Suspense	3 50	4 14 70
Cheques and Bills	4 02 00	4 08 00
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	88 28	72 58
Total expenditure	18 99 38	19 56 56
Closing balances	78 74	82 91
GRAND TOTAL	19,78 12	19 89 27

Administration

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir John Arthur Herbert GCIE.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal M O Carter MC ICS

Addl Secretary to the Governor of Bengal E B H Baker ICS

Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal E R Kitchin ICS

Military Secretary Lieut Col W R B Peel

Hony Surgeons Lt Col F J Anderson CIE MC MB BS LRCP FRCS IMS
Lt Col A Denham White MB BS FRCS IMS
Major K S Hitch MRCS FRCS IMS

Commandant H L the Governor's Body Guard — Major W R B Peel SUL 19th Lancers

Capt. T M O H Lowe 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles

Lieut P G Grey The Army in India Reserve of Officers

Lt F W Kennedy Probyn's Horse 5th King Edward VII's Own Lancers

Hon Aides-de-Camp —

Lieut Col R. E Marriott V.D Commanding The E I Railway Regiment

Lieut.-Col R S S Treanor Commanding The North Bengal Mounted Rifles

Lieut.-Col. T. B. Gunn M.C Commanding The Col. Scottish Auxl. Force (India)

Major J Nethersole M C

Hony Naval Aide-de-Camp —

Capt C R Bluett, RIN Principal Officer, Merc Marine Dept

Indian Aide-de-Camp Risaldar Dost Mohammad Khan the Poona Horse

Hony Indian Aide-de-Camp Capt and Subedar Major Kajiman Lama Sardar Bahadur, OBI IDSM

THE MINISTRY

The Hon'ble Mr Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Home and Publicity (Chief Minister)

The Hon'ble Dr Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Finance

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca Agriculture and Industries

The Hon'ble Mr Santosh Kumar Basu Public Health and Local Self Government.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M Abdul Karim, Education and Commerce and Labour

The Hon'ble Mr Pramath Nath Banerjee Revenue and Judicial and Legislative

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hashem Ali Khan Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness

The Hon'ble Mr Shamsuddin Ahmed, Communications and Works

The Hon'ble Mr Upendranath Barman, Forests and Excise

ADMINISTRATION—*contd.*

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary Home Department, J R Blair C I E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary Home Department P D Martyn O B E. I C S.

Secretary Revenue Department B R. Sen I C S

Secretary Finance Department B L. Walker, I.C.S.

Secretary, Commerce and Labour Department M. K Kripalani I C S

Secretary Legislative Department G M Ratcliff I C S

Joint Secretary Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department B B Sarkar I C S

Secretary Agriculture and Industries K A Hill I C S

Secretary Department of Public Health T I M Nuranabi Chaudhuri I C S

Secretary Judicial Department, A L Blank I C S

Secretary Education Forest & Excise Departments H Graham, I C S

Secretary Department of Communications and Works S K Ghosh I C S

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Sir Edmond Nicholas Blandy K C I E C S I I C S *Chairman* Sudhansu Mohan Bose M A. LL B (Cantab) Bar-at-Law and Khan Bahadur Maulvi A H M. Abdul Hye *Members* Khan Bahadur K Ahmad M A *Secretary*

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Member Board of Revenue—L R Fawcus C I E I C S

Director of Public Instruction J M Bottomley M A C I E I E S

Director of Public Health Dr B C Mukherji

Inspector General of Police A D Gordon C I E I P J P

Commissioner Calcutta Police C E. S Fairweather C I E

Surgeon-General Major General P S Mills I M S

Collector of Customs Calcutta F M Innes I C S

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, D MacPherson M.A., I C S

Accountant General M. Bose

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt.-Col. M. A Singh, I.M.S.

Postmaster General Krishna Prasada I C S. J P

Inspector-General of Registration Khan Bahadur Mahmood Ali Chowdhury B.A

Director of Agriculture, M. Carbury, M.A., B.Sc., D.S O M.C.

Director of Industries, S C. Mitter B Sc (Eng)

Protector of Immigrants, Lt.-Col Keshav Shadashiv Thakar I.M.S.

Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta Kalipada Biswas M A

Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, S K Mukerjee M Sc Ph D

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL

Frederick J Halliday	1854
John P Grant	1859
Cecil Beadon	1862
William Grey	1867
George Campbell	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart. K.C.S.I.	1874
The Hon Ashley Eden C.S I.	1877
Sir Steuart C Bayley K.C.S I (*Offg*)	1879
A Rivers Thompson C S I C I E.	1882
H A Cockerell, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1885
Sir Steuart C Bayley K C.S I C I E.	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott K C S I	1890
Sir A P MacDonnell K.C.S.I (*Offg*)	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C S.I. Retired 6th April 1898	1895
Charles Cecil Stevens C.S I. (*Offg*)	1897
Sir John Woodburn K.C.S I Died 21st November 1902	1898
J A Bourdillon C.S I (*Officiating*)	1902
Sir A H Leith Fraser K C.S I	1903
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I C.I E (*Offg*)	1906
F A Slacke (*Officiating*)	1906
Sir E. N Baker K.C.S.I. Retired 21st September 1911	1908
F W Duke, C.S I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st 1912 when Bengal was raised to a Governorship

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G C.I.E., K C.M G	1912
The Rt. Hon Earl of Ronaldshay, G C.I.E	1917
The Rt. Hon Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson P C., G C.I.E.	1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P C., G C.B. G.C.I.E.	1932
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G C.I.E., M.C.	1937
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead K.C.S I. (Temporary)	1939
The Rt. Hon Sir John Arthur Herbert	1939

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Hon'ble Sir Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque C.I.E

Deputy Speaker Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy

Jatindra Nath Basu (*Calcutta North*) **Santosh Kumar Basu** (*Calcutta East*) Iswar Das **Jalan** (*Calcutta West*) Dr J M Das Gupta (*Calcutta Central*) Jogesh Chandra Gupta (*Calcutta South Central*) Sarat Chandra Bose (*Calcutta South*) Baroda Prosanna Pain (*Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal*) Tulsi Chandra Goswami (*Burdwan Division North Municipal*) **Bai Harendra** Nath Chaudhuri (*24 Parganas Municipal*) Dr Nalinaksha Sanyal (*Presidency Division Municipal*) Pratul Chandra Ganguly (*East Bengal Municipal*) **Maharajkumar** Uday Chand Mahtab (*Burdwan Central*) Adwaita Kumar Mazi (*Burdwan Central*) Pramatha Nath Banerjee (*Burdwan North West*) Banku Behari Mandal (*Burdwan North West*) Dr. Sharat Chandra Mukherjee (*Birbhum*) Debendra Nath Das (*Birbhum*) Ashutosh Mullick (*Bankura West*) Manindra Bhushan Sinha (*Bankura West*) Kamalkrishna Ray (*Bankura East*) Debendra Lal Khan (*Midnapore Central*) Krishna Prasad Mandal (*Midnapore East*) Kishori Lati Roy (*Jhargram cum Ghatal*) Harendra Nath Dolui (*Jhargram cum Ghatal*) Dr Golsinda Chandra Bhawmik (*Midnapore East*) Iswar Chandra Mal (*Midnapore South West*) Nikunja Behari Maiti (*Midnapore South East*) Dhirendra Narayan Mukerji (*Hooghly North East*) Radhanath Das (*Hooghly North East*) Sukumar Dutta (*Hooghly South West*) Manmatha Nath Roy (*Howrah*) Pulin Behary Mullick (*Howrah*) Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur (*24 Parganas South East*) Hem Chandra Naskar (*24 Parganas South-East*) P Banerji (*24 Parganas North West*) Anukul Chandra Das (*24 Parganas North West*) Haripada Chattopadhya (*Nadia*) Lakshmi Narayan Biswas (*Nadia*) Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal (*Murshidabad*) Rai Sahib Kirit Bhusan Das (*Murshidabad*) Atul Krishna Ghose (*Jessore*) **Rasik Lal** Biswas (*Jessore*) Nagendra Nath Sen (*Khulna*) The Hon'ble Mr Mukunda Behary Mullick (Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness) (*Khulna General*) Patiram Ray (*Khulna*) Satya Priya Banerjee (*Rajshahi*) Atul Chandra Kumar (*Malda*) Tarinicharan Pramanik (*Malda*) Prembari Barma (*Dinajpur*) Shyama Prosad Barman (*Dinajpur*) Nishitha Nath Kundu (*Dinajpur*) Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (*Jalpaiguri cum Siliguri*) The Hon'ble Mr Prasanna Deb Raikat (Forest and Excise) (*Jalpaiguri General*) Upendranath Barmman (*Jalpaiguri*) Jotindra Nath Chakrabarty (*Jangipur*) Kshetra Nath Singha (*Rangpur*) Tirupajit Barma (*Rangpur*) Narendra Narayan Chakrabarty (*Bogra cum Pabna*) Madhusudan Sarkar (*Bogra cum Pabna*) Atul Chandra Sen (*Dacca East*) Dhananjoy Roy (*Dacca East*) Kiran Sankar Roy (*Dacca West*) Charu Chandra Roy (*Mymensingh West*) Amrita Lal Mandal (*Mymensingh West*) Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar (*Mymensingh East*) Monomohan Das (*Mymensingh East*) Surendra Nath Biswas (*Faridpur*) Birat Chandra Mandal (*Faridpur*) Promatha Ranjan Thakur (*Faridpur*) Narendra Nath Das Gupta (*Bakarganj South West*) Upendranath Edbar (*Bakarganj South West*) Jogendra Nath Mandal (*Bakarganj North East*) Dhirendra Nath Datta (*Tippera*) Jagat Chandra Mandal (*Tippera*) Harendra Kumar Sur (*Noakhali*) Mrs Nellie Sen Gupta (*Chittagong*) Damber Singh Gurung (*Darjeeling*) The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin K.C.I.E. (Home) (*Calcutta North Muhammadan*) Md. Hashim (*Calcutta South*) K. Nooruddin (*Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md Solaiman (*Barrackpore Municipal*) The Hon'ble Mr H S Suhrawardy (Commerce Labour and Finance) (*24 Parganas Municipal Muhammadan*) The Hon'ble Nawab K. Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca (Public Health including Medical Local Self Government) (*Dacca Municipal Muhammadan*) Maulvi Abul Hashim (*Burdwan*) Maulvi Md Abdur Rasheed (*Birbhum*) Khan Bahadur Dr Syed Muhammad Siddique (*Bankura*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Aftaz ud din Ahmed (*Midnapore*) Maulvi Abdul Quasem (*Hooghly*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi S Abdur Rauf (*Howrah*) Khan Sahib Jasimuddin Ahmed (*24 Parganas South*) Yousuf Mirza (*24 Parganas Central*) Khan Bahadur A F M Abdur Rahman (*24 Parganas North East*), M Shamsuddin Ahmed (*Kushtia*), Mohammad Mohsin Ali (*Meherpur*) Dr Abdul Motaleb Malik (*Nadia East*) The Hon'ble Sir Khan Bahadur M Azizul Haque C.I.E. (*Nadia West Muhammadan*) Syed Badruddoja (*Berhampore*) Sahibzada Kawsan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza (*Murshidabad South-West*), M. Farhad Raza Chowdhury (*Jangipur*) Syed Nausher Ali (*Jessore Sadar*) Maulvi Wallur Rahman (*Jessore East*), Serajul Islam (*Bongaon*) Khan Bahadur Maulana Ahmed Ali Esayetpuri (*Jhenidah*) Abdul Hakeem (*Khulna*) Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy (*Satkhira*), Syed Mustagawsal Haque (*Bagerhat*) M Asharafal (*Natore Muhammadan*) Maulvi Mandruddin Akhand (*Rajshahi North*) Maulvi Mohammad Amir Ali Mia (*Rajshahi South*) Maulvi M. Moslem Ali Molla (*Rajshahi Central*) Maulvi Mafiruddin Choudhury (*Balurghat*) Maulvi Hafizuddin Choudhuri (*Thakurgaon*) Maulvi Abdul Jabbar (*Dinajpur Central East*) The Hon'ble Nawab Musharraff Hossain, Khan Bahadur (Judicial and Legislative) (*Jalpaiguri cum Darjeeling Muhammadan*) Khan Bahadur A M L Rahman (*Nilphamari*) Haji Saifuddin Ahmed (*Rangpur North*) Khan Bahadur Shah Abdur Rauf (*Rangpur South*) Kazi Emdadul Haque (*Kurigaon North*) Mia Abdul Hafiz (*Kurigaon South*) Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar (*Gaibandha North*) Ahmed Hossain (*Gaibhanda South*) Maulvi Rajibuddin Tarafdar (*Bogra East*) Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque (*Bogra South*), Dr Mafiuddin Ahmed (*Bogra North*), Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali (*Bogra West*), Maulvi Akbar Ali (*Pabna East*) A. M. Abdul

Hamid (*Pabna West*) Abdur Rashid Mahmood (*Sonargaon South*) Abdullah Al Mahmood (*Serajganj North*) Md Barsi Ali (*Serajganj Central*) Maulvi Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury (*Malda North*) Maulvi Idris Ahmed Mia (*Malda South*) Khwaja Shahabuddin C B E (*Narayanganj South*) Maulana Muhammad Abdul Aziz (*Narayanganj East*) S A Salim (*Narayanganj North*), Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Hakim Vikrampuri (*Munshiganj*) Razaur Rahman Khan (*Dacca South Central*) Khan Bahadur Aulad Hossain Khan (*Manikganj East*) Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas (*Manikganj West*) Maulvi Mohammad Abdus Shaheed (*Dacca North Central*), Syed Bahar Alum (*Dacca Central*) Fazlur Rahman (Mymensingh) (*Jamalpur East*) Maulvi Abdul Jabber Patwari (*Jamalpur North*) Ghiasuddin Ahmed (*Jamalpur West*) Abdul [illegible] (*Mymensingh cum Muktagacha*) Maulvi Abdul Majid (*Mymensingh North*) Maulvi A[illegible] (*Mymensingh East*) Maulana Shamsul Huda (*Mymensingh South*) Maulvi Abdul [illegible] (*Mymensingh West*) Al Hadj Maulvi Masud Ali Khan Panni (*Tangail South*) Begum Hafiz Hadiz (*Tangail West*) Syed Hasan Ali Chowdhury (*Tangail North*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Kabiruddin Khan (*Netrakona South*) Abul Hossain Ahmed (*Netrakona North*) Maulvi Md Israil (*Kishoreganj South*) Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shal (*Kishoreganj North*) Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmad (*Kishoreganj East*) Shamsuddin Ahmed Khandakar (*Gopalganj*) Maulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha (*Gaolundo*) The Hon Mr Tamizuddin Khan (Agriculture and Industries (including Veterinary) and Rural Reconstruction) (*Faridpur West*) Yusuf Ali Chowdhury (*Faridpur East*) Mahammad Abdul Fazl (*Madaripur West*) Al Hadj Gyasuddin Ahmad Chowdhury (*Madaripur East*) The Hon Mr A K Fazlul Haq Chief Minister, (Education) (*Patuakhali North Muhammadan*) Abdul Kader (*alias* Lal Meah) (*Patuakhali South*) Khan Sahib Maulvi Hatemally Jamadar (*Pirojpur North*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Syed Md Azizal (*Pirojpur North*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hashem Ali Khan (*Bakarganj North*) Satiaruddin Ahmed (*Bakarganj South*) Abdul Wahab Khan (*Bakarganj West*) Maulvi Mohammed Ishaq (*Bhola North*) Rajl Maulvi Tofel Ahmed Chowdhury (*Bhola South*) Maulvi Muntitia Al Dewan (*Brahmanbaria North*) Nawabzada K Nasarullah (*Brahmanbaria South*) Maqbul Hosain (*Tippera North East*) Maulvi Majiruddin Ahmed (*Tippera North*) Ramiruddin Ahmed (*Tippera West*) Asimuddin Ahmed (*Tippera Central*) Maulvi Mohammad Hasanuzzaman (*Tippera South*) Moulvi Jonab Ali Majumdar (*Chandpur East*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abidur Reza Chowdhury (*Chandpur West*) Shahedali (*Matlabbazar*) Maulvi Mohammad Ibrahim (*Noakhali North*) Khan Sahib Maulvi Amanullah (*Noakhali Central*) Shah Syed Golam Sarwar Hosaini (*Ramganj cum Raipur*) Syed Ahmad khan (*Noakhali West*) Syed Abdul Majid (*Noakhali South*) Maulvi Abdul Razzak (*Feni*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Jalaluddin Ahmad (*Cox's Bazar*) Khan Bahadur Mohammad Anwarul Azim (*Chittagong South*) Maulana Md Manirauzzaman Islamabadi (*Chittagong South Central*) Dr Sasuallah (*Chittagong North East*) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazlul Qadir (*Chittagong North West*) Miss Mira Dutta Gupta (*Calcutta General*) Mrs Hemaprova Majumdar (*Dacca General*) Mrs Hasina Murshed M B E (*Calcutta Muhammadan*) Begum Farhat Bano Ghanaim (*Dacca Muhammadan*) Miss P B Bell Hart (*Anglo-Indian*) J W Chippendale (*Anglo-Indian*) L F Maguire (*Anglo-Indian*) C Griffiths (*Anglo-Indian*) J A Clark (*Burdwan Division*) Sir Henry Blakmyre, Bart (*Hooghly cum Howrah*) A E Stark (*Calcutta and Suburbs*) R F Hawkins (*Calcutta and Suburbs*) J R Eyeller (*Calcutta and Suburbs*) K L Watkins (*Calcutta and Suburbs*) G Morgan C I E (*Presidency Division*) H Brabant Smith (*Rajshahi Division*) William C Patton (*Darjeeling*) J W R Steven (*Dacca Division*) J F Sinclair (*Chittagong Division*) Dr H C Mukherji (*Calcutta cum Presidency Division*) S A Gomes (*Dacca Division*) J R Walker (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*) Rogers Haywood (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*) M A P Hilziel (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*) D Gladding (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*) R M Sayoon (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*) David Hendry (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*) W C Woudsworth (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*) K A Hamilton (*Calcutta Trades Association*) H E Norton (*Calcutta Trades Association*) W A M Walker (*Indian Jute Mills Association*) I G Kennedy (*Indian Jute Mills Association*) C W Miles (*Indian Tea Association*) G G MacGregor (*Indian Tea Association*) R B Watchead (*Indian Mining Association*) Sir Hari Sankar Paul (*Bengal National Chamber of Commerce*) D N Sen (*Bengal National Chamber of Commerce*) Debi Prasad Khaitan (*Indian Chamber of Commerce*) Rai Moongtu Lall Tapuriah Bahadur (*Marwari Association*) Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (*Muslim Chamber of Commerce*), Tarak Nath Mukerjee M B E (*Burdwan Landholders*) The Hon ble Maharaja Sriehsamira Nandy of Cossimbazar (Communications and Work) (*Presidency Landholders*) Kumar Sib Shekhareswar Ray (*Rajshahi Landholders*) Maharaja Sashi Kanta Acharjya Choudhury of Muktagachha Mymensingh (*Dacca Landholders*) Rai Kshirod Chandra Roy Bahadur (*Chittagong Landholders*) J N Gupta (*Railway Trade Union*) Attah Ali (*Water Transport Trade Union*) Dr Suresh Chandra Banerjee (*Calcutta and Suburbs Registered factories*) Khagendra Dutta Mazumdar (*Barrackpore Registered factories*) Sibnath Banerjee (*Howrah Registered factories*) A M A Zaman (*Hooghly cum Serampore Registered factories*) B Mukherjee (*Bishnupur Coal Mines*), Babu Lilia Manda Sirdar (*Bengal Dooars Western*) Dr Syamaprasad Mookerjee (*Calcutta University*) Fazlur Rahman (*Dacca University*).

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President The Hon'ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

Deputy President Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury

The Hon'ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra (*Bengal Legislative Assembly*) Abdul Quasem (*Bengal Legislative Assembly*) Shrish Chandra Chakraverti (*Calcutta General Urban*) Kanai Lal Goswami (*Calcutta Suburbs General Urban*) Rai Manmatha Nath Bose Bahadur (*Burdwan Division South West General Rural*) Rai Sahib Jogendra Nath Ray (*Burdwan Division North East General Rural*) Ranajit Pal Chowdhury (*Presidency Division General Rural*) Rai Sahib Jatindra Mohan Sen (*Rajshahi Division North West General Rural*) Rai Brojendra Mohan Maitra Bahadur (*Rajshahi Division South East General Rural*) Rai Keshab Chandra Banerjee Bahadur (*Dacca Division North General Rural*) Rai Sahib Indu Bhusan Sarker (*Dacca Division South General Rural*) Lalit Chandra Das (*Chittagong Division General Rural*) Alhadji Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Jan (*Calcutta and Suburbs Muhammadan Urban*) Khan Bahadur Nazirudin Ahmad (*Burdwan Division Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz (*Presidency Division South Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman (*Presidency Division North Muhammadan Rural*) Humayun Reza Chowdhury (*Rajshahi cum Maldu Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Mukhlesur Rahman (*Rajshahi Division North Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Mohammed Asaf Khan (*Rangpur Muhammadan Rural*) Dr Kasiruddin Talukdar M B (*Bogra cum Pabna Muhammadan Rural*) Alhadj Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mohammad Esmail (*Dacca North West Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Kazi Abdur Rashid (*Dacca South East Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury (*Mymensingh West Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim (*Mymensingh East Muhammadan Rural*) Moazzemali Choudhury alias Lal Mia (*Faridpur Muhammadan Rural*) Khorshed Alam Chowdhury (*Baliargany Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Syed Muhammad Ghaziul Huq (*Tippera Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Rezzaqul Haider Chowdhury (*Noakhali Muhammadan Rural*) Nur Ahmed (*Chittagong Muhammadan Rural*) H C A Hunter (*European*) W F Scott Kerr (*European*) W B G Laidlaw (*European*) Dr Radha Kumud Mookerji (*Bengal Legislative Assembly*) Khan Sahib Subidali Molla (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Kamini Kumar Dutta (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Mohammed Hossain (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Amulyadhan Roy (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Rai Radhika Bhusan Roy Bahadur (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Sir Thomas Lamb (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) J B Ross (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Bankim Chandra Datta (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Naresh Nath Mookerjee (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Sachindra Narayan Sanyal (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Hamidul Huq Chowdhury (*Bengal Leg Assembly*), Mesbahuddin Ahmed (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Kader Baksh (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Altaf Ali J P (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Nagendra Narayan Ray (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Narendra Chandra Datta (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Humayun Kabir (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) E C Ormond (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Khan Bahadur M Shamsuzzoha (*Bengal Leg Assembly*) Begum Hamida Momin (*Nominated*) K D Rozario (*Nominated*) Krishna Chandra Roy Chowdhury M.B.E (*Nominated*) Latafat Hossain (*Nominated*) Dhirendra Lal Barua (*Nominated*) D J Cohen (*Nominated*)

Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial dismemberment owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Bihar lies between 20°-28' and 27°-30' N latitude and between 82°-49' and 88°-34' E longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal on the south by the new province of Orissa, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident, Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the point where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna, the old town being called "Patna City.

The People.

The Province has a population of 36 340 000 persons. Even so with 521 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5·7 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Industries.

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent. of the population depends wholly on Agriculture, while only 7.8 depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile. The province occupies a transitional position between Bengal with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty. As in Bengal, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent. of the net cropped area of the province. In 1939-40 the area under rice was 9,679,100 acres. As canal irrigation is available only in the Sone valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District the importance of the south west monsoon to the province of Bihar cannot be over estimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals maize is grown in a normal area of more than 16 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy approximately 12 to 14 lakhs of acres respectively. The cultivation of oilseeds like castor mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring oilseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres. The areas under maize wheat, barley and spring oilseeds in 1939-40 were 1 481 000 acres 1 138 300 acres 1 205 000 acres and 1 510 700 acres respectively.

After the United Provinces Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 26 per cent of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated as probably 15 54 523 9-0 rupees have been paid to the growers in the past season for cane purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this numbers of young graduates and a large labour force find employment at the factories from year to year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931 32 to 32 at the present time.

Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea district on the Bengal border where about 94 per cent. of the total crop in the province is produced. The total area under the jute crop was about 3 lakhs of acres in 1939-40 but little of the produce is manufactured within the province.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the province and one which is likely to expand in importance. The area under the crop in 1939-40 was 112,800 acres. There are two factories at present in the province.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd. Bailey

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 190,000 and it consumes 1½ million tons of food annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually. Cement is the other important industry of the province which is produced from the lime stones available in Dalmian and Shahabad.

Administration

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere.

Public Works

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches one (1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways Electrical and Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation. There is only one Chief Engineer in charge of both the branches who is also Secretary to the Provincial Government with a temporary Additional Chief Engineer and Deputy Secretary and an Engineer Officer as Under Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a Deputy Chief Engineer who acts as Deputy Secretary to first and a technical Assistant Secretary in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates while the Public Health Engineering works are looked after by a Public Health Engineer who is in charge of the P. H. Engineering Department and a staff of subordinates.

Justice

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits in the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates also exercise civil powers.

Land Tenure

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar is covered by the permanent Settlement of 1793. A number of estates are held direct by Government having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province—In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur which is largely inhabitated by aboriginal peoples the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, an Act specially adopted to their requirements is in force. It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record of rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents may be settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the head man system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government supervised and inspected by an Inspector General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are

three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Superintendents There are also 18 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 23 Deputy Superintendents The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police There is a college for the training of officers and a School for the training of recruit constables Both the headquarters have selected Police officers on their staff A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control advise and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police and one Squadron of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve

Education

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q v) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration The mass literacy movement which has been inaugurated in Bihar for the education of adults is an interesting feature of the educational programme of the province

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities. (q v)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. 24 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 666 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc 6,525,967 patients including 24,547 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1939 The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs 32 84 823

There is a large mental hospital for Europeans at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar Bengal Baluchistan, the C P the N W F P Orissa the Punjab and the United Provinces and another similar institution for Indians for the treatment of mental patients from Bihar, Orissa and Bengal A sanatorium has been established at Hili in the district of Ranchi for the treatment of tuberculosis There is a Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an Institute for Radium treatment There is a Medical School at Darbhanga which also has a large hospital attached to it Centres for anti rabic treatment have been opened at Patna and other suitable places in the province

The province has a laboratory for the preparation of cholera phage and bacterio phage which are supplied to other provincial Government also for use in the prevention of epidemics

ADMINISTRATION

Governor.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart K C S I, K C I E, C B E, I C S

Personal Staff

Secretary to Governor W G Lacey, O I E I C S

Military Secretary to Governor Major R J Tweedy 19th King George V s Own Lancers

Aide-de Camps F E Broach I P and A B Powell I C S

Honorary A D Cs Lieut R H Bion, Bihar Light Horse, Lieut R P Yadava, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, Risaldar Major & Hony Capt Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur I D S M late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner s Horse)

Advisers to H. E. the Governor.

E R J R Cousins, C S I, C I E, I C S and R E Russell, C S I, C I E, I C S

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to Government Political and Appointment Departments Y A Godbole O I E I C S

Secretary to Government, Finance Department V K R Menon I C S

Secretary to Government Revenue Department R A E Williams I C S

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, S K Das I C S

Secretary to Government, P W D Captain G F Hall, C I E M C

Dy Chief Engineer and Dy Secy to Govt Irrigation K B Abdul Karim

Secretary to Government, Education, Dev & Emp Departments, S M. Bihar C I E I C S

Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department, B C Mukharji I C S

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department J A. Samuel, Bar-at-Law

Public Service Commission (for Bihar, C P and Berar and Orissa), M J Kotigbton C S I C I E I C S (Retired) *Chairman* Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Das B A and Khan Bahadur S Bashiruddin, Bar-at Law *Members*
R. T Baldwin, M B E. *Secretary*

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C.	1920	Sir James David Sifton, K C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S	1932
Sir Henry Wheeler, K C S I K.C.I E., I.C S	1921	Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K C.S.I., C.I.E. I.C.S.	1937
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E	1927	Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.	1939

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Hon'ble Mr Ramdayalu Sinha B A LL B

Deputy Speaker Abdul Bari, M.A.

Shrikrishna Sinha (*South Sadr Monghyr General Rural*) Anugrah Narayan Sinha (*Aurangabad General Rural*) Dr. Saiyid Mahmud (*North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural*) Jagjal Chaudhuri (*South West Purnea General Rural Reserved seat*) Krishna Ballabh Sahay (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural*) Jayati Narayan Lal (*Patna Division General Urban*) Sarangdhar Sinha (*Patna City General Urban*) Binodanand Jha (*Deoghar cum Jamtara General Rural*) Shivanandan Prasad Mandal (*Madhipura General Rural*) Jinut Bahan Sen (*Chota Nagpur Division General Urban*) Jagjivan Ram (*East Central Shahabad General Rural Reserved seat*) Sayeedul Haqq (*Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*) Shyam Narayan Singh (*East Bihar General Rural*) Srimati Saraswati Devi (*Bhagalpur Town Women's General Urban*) Srimati Kamakhya Devi (*Patna Women's General Urban*) Srimati Sharda Kumari Devi (*Muzaffarpur Town Women's General Urban*) Dr Raghunandan Prashad (*South Sadr Monghyr General Rural Reserved seat*) Vindhyeshvari Prashad Varma (*Tirhut Division General Urban*) Jamuna Karjee (*East Madhubani cum Bahera General Rural*) Abdul Bari (*North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural*) Birendra Bahadur Sinha (*South Gaya General Rural*) Devendra Nath Samanta (*Singhbhum General Rural*) Harikishore Pd. (*Banka General Rural*) Harihar Sinha (*Saaram General Rural*) Pra bhunath Sinha (*East Gopalganj cum Mashrakh and Marhaura General Rural*) Hargobind Misra (*Buxar General Rural*) Pandit Guptesbwar Pandey (*Bhabua General Rural*) Hari nandan Singh (*North East Shahabad General Rural*) Budhan Rai Verma (*East Central Shahabad General Rural*) Indra Dewan Saran Singh (*Central Patna General Rural*) Sityam Narain Sinha (*Dinapore General Rural*) Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee (*Barh General Rural*) Bundi Ram (*Nawada General Rural Reserved seat*) Dip Narayan Sinha (*North East Hajipur General Rural*) Rameharitra Singh (*West Begusarai General Rural*) Kumar Kalika Prashad Singh (*Jamui General Rural*) Harivans Sahay (*South West Champuran Sadr General Rural*), Vishwanath Singh (*North Bettiah General Rural*) Thakur Ramnandan Sinha (*North Sitamarhi General Rural*) Ramdeo Thakur (*West Sitamarhi General Rural*) Lalesh Dutta Sinha (*West Saran Sadr General Rural*) Dwarkanath Tiwari (*East Saran Sadr General Rural*) Narayan Prashad Sinha (*North East Siwan General Rural*) Shiveshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha Sharma (*South-West Siwan General Rural*) Gorakh Prashad (*East Champaran Sadr General Rural*), Gaurishankar Dalmia (*Bhagalpur Division General Urban*) Ganesh Prashad (*North-West Champaran Sadr General Rural*) Pandit Baidyanath Misra (*South Bettiah General Rural*) Ram Basawan Rahidas (*West Gopalganj General Rural Reserved seat*) Balgo bind Bhagat (*North Bettiah General Rural Reserved seat*) Shivanandan Ram (*East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural Reserved seat*) Mahesh Prasad Sinha (*East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural*) Jamuna Prasad Sinha (*Nawada General Rural*) Rajeshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha (*North West Samastipur General Rural*) Chet Nath Jha (*South Madhubani General Rural*) Nirmala Mukharji (*North Sadr Monghyr General Rural*) Ramakha Bhattacharji (*Singhbhum General Rural*) Rajendra Narayan Chaudhuri (*North Madhubani General Rural*) Suryanandan Thakur (*Darbhanga Sadr General Rural*) Ramcharan Sinha (*South East Samastipur General Rural*) Brahmadeo Narayan Singh (*East Begusarai General Rural*) Pandit Mewalal Jha (*South Bhagalpur Sadr General Rural*) Shivadhari Sinha (*North Bhagalpur Sadr cum Kishanganj General Rural*) Lalmohan Das Gupta (*South Manbhum General Rural*) Tika Ram Majhi (*South Manbhum General Rural Reserved seat*) Rasika Ito (*Singhbhum General Rural Reserved seat*) Ahmad Ghafoor (*North-West Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*) Nur Hasan (*Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural*) H B Chandra (*Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour*) Rameshwar Prashad Sinha (*South West Hajipur General Rural*) a Rajendra Misra (*Supaul General Rural*) Sukhlal Singh (*Giridih cum Chatra General Rural*) Karu Dusadh (*Giridih cum Chatra General Rural Reserved seat*) Deoki Nandan Prashd (*Ranchi Sadr General Rural*) Ramdin Tiwari (*North-West Purnea General Rural*) Kishori Lal Kundu (*East Purnea General Rural*) Dheer Narayan Chand (*South West Purnea General Rural*) Buddhinath Jha (*Godda General Rural*) Bhagban Chandra Das (*Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural*) Hopna Santal (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural Reserved seat*) Charan Murmu (*Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural Reserved Seat*) Debu Murmi (*Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural Reserved seat*) Brijlall Dokania (*Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural*) Ram Bhagat (*Ranchi Sadr General Rural Reserved seat*) Hafiz Zafar Hasan (*Patna Division Muhammadan Urban*) Jadubans Sahay (*South West Palamau General Rural*) Ambika Charan Mallik (*North Manbhum General Rural*) Ram Prasad (*East Bihar General Rural, Reserved seat*) Jugal Kishore Narayan Sinha (*North Gaya General Rural*) Keshvar Ram (*Darbhanga Sadr General Rural Reserved Seat*) Sunder Mahto (*South East Samastipur General Rural Reserved seat*) Ram Baras Das (*Madhipura General Rural Reserved seat*), Purna Chandra Mitra (*Khunti General Rural*) Rajkishore Sinha (*North-East Palamau General Rural*), Khetra Nath Sen Gupta (*Hazaribagh Mining Labour*) Jitu Ram (*North-East Palamau General Rural Reserved seat*) Chakreshvar Kumar Jain (*The Bihar Chamber of Commerce*) Muhammad Islamuddin (*North East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*) Saiyid Rafiuddin Ahmad Rizvi (*South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural*) Dr Sachchidananda Sinha (*Unuersity*) Maniadra Nath Mookherjee (*The Indian Mining Federation*) Abdul Jalil (*Tirhut Muhammadan Urban*), Badrul Hasan (*Hajipur Muhammadan Rural*) Shaikh Muhammad Husain (*Phulwaru Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Sagbirul Haqq (*Gopalganj Muhammadan*

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Rural), Tajamul Hussain (*Sitamarhi Muhammadan Rural*) Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad Sani (*Bettiah Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan (*Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban*) Shaikh Shafiqul Haqq (*South East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural*) Saiyid Muhammad Minnatullah (*Madhepura cum Supaul Muhammadan Rural*) Muhammad Mahmud (*Bhagalpur Sadr cum Banka Muhammadan Rural*) Chanduri Sharafat Hussain (*Shahabad Muhammadan Rural*), Chandhuri Mahammad Nasirul Hasan (*North Monghyr Muhammadan Rural*) Sharfuddin Hasan (*East Patna Muhammadan Rural*) Shaikh Ziaur Rahman (*Araria Muhammadan Rural*) Muhammad Shafi (*North-East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*), Muhammad Abdul Majeed (*South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural*), Muhammad Yunus (*West Patna Muhammadan Rural*) Rameshwar Prashad Singh M B E (*Patna Division Landholders*) Qazi Muhammad Ilyas (*Manbhum Muhammadan Rural*) Muhammad Latifur Rahman (*West Gaya Muhammadan Rural*) Bara Lal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural*) Maharaj Kumar Rajkishore Nath Shah Deo (*Chota Nagpur Division Landholders*) Muhammad Tahir (*North Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural*) P S Keelan (*The Indian Mining Association*) E Wilson Haigh, M I Chem E (*Chota Nagpur European*) E G Munns (*The Bihar Planters Association*) Muhammad Qasim (*Sonan Sadr Muhammadan Rural*) Guiu Dhopa (*Central Manbhum General Rural Reserved seat*) Ignes Beck (*Indian Christian*) Boniface Lakra (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural Reserved seat*) S Mohiuddin Ahmad (*Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Urban*) Kumar Ajit Prashad Singh Deo (*Central Manbhum General Rural*) Lady Anise Imam (*Patna City Muhammadan Women's General Urban*) Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha C I E (*Tirhut Division Landholders*) Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Mahmud Hasan Khan (*Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural*) Saiyid Najmul Haq (*South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural*) W H Meyrick O B E (*Patna and Tirhut cum Bhagalpur European*) Saiyid Najmul Hasan (*East Gaya Muhammadan Rural*) Shaikh Muhammad Fazlur Rahman (*North-West Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*) Surya Mohan Thakur (*Bhagalpur Division Landholders*) Zainudin Hosain Meerza (*South Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*) Shaikh Ramzan Ali (*Ranchi cum Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural*) Saiyid Jafar Imam (*Patna City Muhammadan Urban*) Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari (*West Gopalganj General Rural*) Nathu Ram (*Jamshedpur Factory Labour*) The Hon'ble Mr Ramdayalu Sinha (Speaker) (*East Sitamarhi cum Katra and Minapore General Rural*)

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Rajivranjan Prasad Sinha K T M A

Secretary—Saiyid Anwar Yusoof B A T L A W

Rai Brijraj Krishna (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Bansi Lal (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Puneydeo Sharma (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Gajindra Narayan Singh (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Radha Govind Prashad (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Shah Muhammad Umair (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Gur Sahay Lal (*Nominated*) Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha (*Hazaribagh cum Manbhum General*) Tribeni Prashad Singh (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Brajnanda Prasad (*Nominated*) Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi (*Gaya Cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan*) Shyama Prasad Sinha (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyid Shah Wajid Hussain (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Naresh Mohan Thakur (*Bhagalpur cum Purnea General*) Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh (*Saran cum Champaran General*) Saiyid Mobarak Ali (*Tirhut Division Muhammadan*) Mrs Malcolm Sinha (*Nominated*) Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh (*Muzaffarpur General*) Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*) Rai Sahib Nalini Kumar Sen (*Ranchi and Palamau cum Singhbhum General*) Ramjiwan Hirnat Singha (*Monghyr cum Santal Parganas General*) Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh (*Gaya General*) Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail (*Patna cum Shahabad Muhammadan*) Jamilur Rahman (*Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan*) Alan Campbell Combe (*Bihar European*) Ganga Nand Singh (*Darbhanga General*)

The Bombay Province.

Consequent on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Province as from April 1, 1936 Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially and otherwise The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind:

The Bombay Province now stretches along the west coast of India from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South It has an area of 77 221 square miles and a population of 18 192 475 Geographically included in the Province but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8 164 square miles and a population of 2,443 007 There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay as they are all now under the Government of India

The Province embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people In the Province there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Narbudda and the Tapti whose fertility is so renowned that it has long been known as the Garden of India South of Bombay City the Province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range running parallel to the coast. Above Ghat the Deccan Districts, south of these the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan a rice growing tract intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions and the people, who although shrewd by prosperity are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians Three main languages are spoken Gujarati Marathi and Kannada with Urdu a rough lingua franca where English has not penetrated The main castes and tribes number five hundred

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty four per cent. of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and pulses, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the watercourses regions, and in the south the Dharwar cottons vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Province has been scourged by famine and plague The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronizing with a certain development of industry has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Province is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed The handloom weavers produce bright coloured saris and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kinobs of Ahmedabad and Surat Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade This is chiefly found in the headquarter city Bombay and in Ahmedabad

Number of Looms in Bombay Island.	65,292
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island	27 89 080
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island (daily average)	1,15,903
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in candies of 784 lbs)	5 73 934
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad	17 82,988
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad	43,513
Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist.	3 13,084
Number of Looms in Sholapore Dist.	7,034
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad) ..	12,48,888
Number of Looms in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad) .	26,994

Administration.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. Excepting unusual circumstances there is now a Governor and a council of seven Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of India Act, to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their salaries until determined by the legislature The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquility of his province or any part thereof; (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities, (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants, (d) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas (f) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler and (g) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor General in his discretion.

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council The Council is a permanent body One-third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 8 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians 3 Europeans 2 landholders 7 Commerce and Industry 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas There are also six women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The *senior of the Civilian* Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November, but the Secretariat is always in Bombay Under the Local Government the Province is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A subordinate position on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State a village officer called the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purposes, the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant, the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister and nine puisne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Province but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairman, while larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 made further advances in the matter of local self-Government in the Province. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 17 in number. The constitution of these Boroughs

lunicipalities are invested with larger powers han hitherto exercised Another important hange introduced by the Act was the extension f municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings r buildings with annual rental values of Rs 12 r with capital value of not less than Rs 200

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secre ary to the Government Under him are Super ntending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions nd the Electrical Engineer

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, riginating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions he principal works are the Nira Canals fed y Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd am at Bhatgar the Pravara Canals fed y Lake Arthur Hill impounded by Wilson am at Bhandardara the Mutha Canals fed y Lake Mile at Khadakvasla the Godavari anals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmesh ar and the Gokak Canal The Mutha Canals nd the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896 97 he Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905 06 the odavari Canals in 1915 16 and the Pravara anals in 1926-27 The Nira Right Bank Canal hich has been under construction since 1912 practically completed The Wilson Dam at andardara the second highest yet constructed Engineers the world over was opened by His xcellency the Governor on 10th December 1928 he Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5 335 feet length 190 feet in height and 124 feet in dth was opened by H E Sir Leslie Wilson 27th October 1928 It cost Rs 172 lakhs is remarkable as being the largest Dam in hume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ illion cubic feet of masonry The Assuan Dam Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest am in existence but that contains 19 million bic feet It cost also nearly 50 per cent more an the Lloyd Dam An idea of the magnitude the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from this t that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches ck were constructed from the masonry in Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 les say from Bombay to Nagpur These jects will irrigate certain tracts most liable famine

Police

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories District Police Railway Police and the nbay City Police The District and Railway ice in the Province proper are for the pose of control under the Inspector General Police who is assisted by three Deputy pectors-General of whom two are in charge tanges and the third is in charge of the Crimi Investigation Department and the Finger it Bureau The executive management the Police in each district and on ways in the Province proper as well as ind is vested in a Superintendent of Police er the general direction of the Magistrate of District concerned except in the case of the way Police For the purposes of effective rvision over the investigation and prevention time, some of the larger districts are divided one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police or an Inspector of Police a Deputy Superintendent of Police Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police Deputy Superin tendents of Police Inspectors and Sub Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly respon sible to Government.

Education

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency and partly through the medium of grants in aid Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay Andheri, Ahme- bad and Dharwar, the Grant Medical College the Poona College of Engineering the Agriculture College, Veterinary College School of Art Law College and a College of Commerce Most of the secondary schools are in private hands The primary schools are main tained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in aid The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (*q v*, Education)

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1939 40 was 22 122 Of these 21 81 were recognised and 309 unrecognised Of the recognised 19 8 7 are for males and 1 999 for females The recognised institutions consisted of 18 Arts and Science Colleges exclud ing the University School of Economics and Sociology 14 Professional Colleges 790 Secon dary Schools 19 110 Primary Schools and 1 938 Special Schools

There are 21 068 towns and villages in this Province Of these 13 358 possessed schools as compared with 11 86 in 1938 39 The area served by a town or village with school was 5 8 square miles as against 6 5 square miles in 1938 39

There were 1 782 072 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1939 40 as compared with 1 656 441 in 1938 39 The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1 753 701 and in unrecognised institutions was 28 370 as compared with 1 636 603 and 29 678 respec tively in 1938 39 The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province increased from 8 58 to 9 79 Of the 1 753 701 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions 1 504 821 were boys and 248 880 were girls

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs 410 lakhs to Rs 438 lakhs during 1939 40 Out of this amount 44 9 per cent was met from Provincial Revenues 16 9 per cent from Local Funds 27 4 per cent from fees and 11 8 per cent from other sources

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Province is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857 The constitution of the University has recently undergone however considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial commercial and civic life of the people of the Province to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933 The authorities of the University as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor Vice-Chancellor the Syndicate the Academic Council and the Senate The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University The number of fellows are 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I M S and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health who is usually a non I M.S. Officer Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased. The total number of beds available in all the City Hospitals including private Institutions is 7 151 roughly Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country-stations Over 4 083 918 persons including 145 783 in patients were treated during the year 1940 The Province contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Two important schemes have been, recently sanctioned for providing medical relief in rural areas

The first relates to the extension of a former scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in six selected rural centres, Government have now decided to open in all 206 centres for medical aid in the Province by giving subsidies to private medical practitioners The subsidy will be given to Allopathic medical practitioners and to some Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who may get themselves registered

Finance

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy the financial arrangements have been revised There is a clear cut division between the finances of the Federation and those of the Provinces

The provincial sources of revenue in addition to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land, as land revenue, taxes on land and buildings hearths and windows taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervailing duties on goods produced or manufactured elsewhere in India being alcoholic liquors for human consumption opium Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics non narcotic drugs medicinal and toilet preparations, containing alcohol or any of the above substances other excises being federal taxes on mineral rights subject to any federal restrictions imposed in respect of mineral development, capitation taxes taxes on professions trades, callings and employments, taxes on animals boats the sale of goods advertisements on luxuries including entertainments amusements, betting and gambling cesses on the entry of goods into a local area dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways tolls stamp duties in respect of documents not included in the federal list

Estimated Revenue for 1942 43—(in thousands of Rupees)

	Principal Heads of Revenue	Rs
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	1 67 40
V	Salt	
VII	Land Revenue	3 22 39
VIII	Provincial Excise	2,42,92
IX	Stamp—	
	A Non Judicial	83 00
	B Judicial	56 00
X	Forest	54 86
XI	Registration	14,85
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	35 61
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	1,88 06
	Total	11,65 09

	Irrigation, Navigation Embankment &c	Rs
XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	26 38
XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	18 61
	Debt Service.	
XX	Interest	69 23

Estimated Revenue for 1942-43—(in thousands of Rupees)—*contd*

		Rs.
	Civil Administration	
XXI	Administration of Justice	17 00
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements	4 57
XXIII	Police	12 00
XXVI	Education	19 15
XXVII	Medical	17 64
XXVIII	Public Health	53 37
XXIX	Agriculture	9 32
XXX	Veterinary	40
XXXI	Co-operation	6 20
XXXII	Industries	5 80
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	2 27
	Total	1 47 30
	Civil Works	
XXXIX	Civil Works	54 70
XL	Bombay Development Scheme	14 65
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	-2
	Total	69 33

		Rs
	Miscellaneous	
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	2 25
XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	6 19
XLV	Stationery and Printing	4 36
XLVI	Miscellaneous	9 23
	Total	22 03
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	19
LI	Extraordinary Receipts	
	Grand Total	15 18 16
Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account		97
Debt heads — Debt, Deposits and advances Loans and advances by provincial Government etc.		52 15 06
	Total Receipts	67 33,22
Add — Opening Balance		46,44
	Grand Total	67 79 66

Estimated Expenditure for 1942-43—(in thousands of Rupees)

	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	Rs
7	Land Revenue	6 68
8	Provincial Excise	40 51
9	Stamps	1 95
10	Forest	31 47
11	Registration	5 44
12.	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	15,21
13.	Other Taxes and Duties	14 97
	Total	1 77 23
	Irrigation, Revenue Account	
17	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	41 80
18	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	13 95
18(1)	Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Famine Relief Funds	75
	Total	56 50

		Rs
19	Capital Accounts of Irrigation Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue	1
		1
	Debt Services	
22	Interest on Debt and other obligations	1 09,46
23	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	6 70
	Total	1 16 16
	Civil Administration	
25	General Administration	87 17
27	Administration of Justice	67 69
28.	Jails and Convict Settlements	18 70
29	Police	1 76 88
30	Ports and Pilotage	5
36	Scientific Departments	1 08
37	Education	2 07 65
38	Medical	55 89
39	Public Health	55 52
40	Agriculture	21 82

* This is exclusive of (a) 2 98 lakhs on account of investment of balances in treasury bills, (b) about 62 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India securities and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Naik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities.

		Rs
41	Veterinary	4 96
42	Co-operation	13 06
45	Industries	19,45
47	Miscellaneous Departments	11 77
	Total	7 31,69
	Civil Works	
50	Civil Works	1 50 81
51	Bombay Development Scheme	8,84
53	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue	
	Total	1 59,65
	Miscellaneous	
54	Famine Relief	1 50
55	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 30 18
56	Stationery and Printing	17,54
57	Miscellaneous	1 26 48
	Total	3,75 70
68	Extraordinary Charges	24
	Total Expenditure charged to revenue	15 17,18

	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	
68	Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	7
70	Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health	6 0
80	Bombay Development Scheme	5 4
83	Payments of commuted value of Pensions	1,8
81	Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	6 3
	Total	9 5
	Debts Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads)	52 11 6
	Total Disbursements	67 38 3
	Closing balance	41,33
	Grand Total	67 79 6

The Administration

Governor and President in Council

His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley G.C.I.E. Y.D

Personal Staff

Governor's Secy —J B Irwin C.I.E. D.S.O. M.C. I.C.S. J.P.

Mily Secretary —Lieut Colonel L C Paik P.S.O. 7th Light Cavalry

Surgeon —Major A A Fuller M.B. Ch.B. (U.N.Z.) F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Commandant H.E. the Governor's Body Guard —Major C C Guilliland

Aide de Camp —2nd Lieut D G. Moore P Stafford I.P. Subedar Major and Hony Capt Narayan Kadam Sardar Bahadur O.B.I. A.I.R.O., Indian A.D.C.

Hon Aide-de-Camp —Lieut Col P S Clarke M.C. V.D. 1st Battalion B.B.C.I. Rly Regiment A.F. Capt A.R. Rattray R.I.N. (Naval) Major Sardar Bhimarao Nagojirao Patankar M.C.W.E.R.; Capt V.V. Noel Paton Subhedar Major Yeshwantrao Bhosale, I.D.S.M. Sardar Jehangir Rustom Vakil.

Advisers to H.E. the Governor

H F Knight C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S.

C H Bristow C.I.E. I.C.S.

G F S Collins C.S.I. C.I.E. O.B.E. M.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S. J.P.

The Hon'ble Mr Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlankar B.A. LL.B. Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly

Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, Deputy Speaker Bombay Legislative Assembly

The Hon'ble Mr Mangaldas Manekaram Pakvasa President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Ramachandra Ganesh Soman, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary *Political and Services Department* —H K Kirpalani C.I.E. M.A. (Bom. B.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S. J.P.

Home and Ecclesiastical Department —J Sladen, I.C.S. J.P.

Revenue Department —M J Desai B.A. LL.B. I.C.S.

General and Educational Departments —K I Panjabi, I.C.S. J.P.

Finance Department —A D Gorwala I.C.S. J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Affairs —P N Moos I.C.S. J.P.

Public Works Department —C E Aitken C.I.E. B.Sc. (Edin.) I.S.E. J.P.

Public Service Commission for the Provinces Bombay and Sind

Chairman —Sir Jamadas Atmaram Madan O.B.E. C.I.E. I.C.S. (Retd.) J.P.

Members —Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Murtuza Khan Bhutto C.I.E. O.B.E. Hampton M.A. (Dub.) I.N.S. J.P.

Secretary —J B Fernandez I.S.O. B.A. J.P.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Income Tax —J B Sheare I.C.S. J.P.

Director of Veterinary Services —Major E Farbrother M.R.C.V.S. I.V.S.

Advocate General —M C Setalvad B.A. LL.B. Advocate (O.S.) J.P.

Inspector General of Police —N P A Smith O.B.E. I.P. J.P.

Director of Public Instruction.—S N Moos B. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.)

Surgeon General.—Major General R. H Cand C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Oriental Translator —J H Dave M.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests —A C Hiley C I E
Talukdari Settlement Officer —G G Drewe I C S J P
Inspector General of Registration and Director of Land Records B K Patel B A (B m Cant b) I C S
Director of Agriculture —W J Jenkins C I E M A B Sc (Edin)
Registrar of Co operative Societies and Director of Rural Development S M Ikram M A I C S
Municipal Commissioner, Bombay —M D Blatt M A (Cantab) Barat-Law I C S J P
Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University —R P Masani M A J P
Registrar Bombay University —S R Donger kery B A LL B
Commissioner of Police H I Lul C S P J P
Director of Public Health K A Chandi J P
Accountant General —P G Shah M A B Sc J P
Inspector General of Prisons —Lt Col M G Bhandari I T M & H (Ind) I M S
Post Master General —J R T Booth C I S J P
Collector of Customs —P N Chandavarkar I S B A LL B
Collector of Salt Revenue —H L St George McClenaghan I C S J P
Commissioner of Excise —L Gawan Tay B A (Oxon) I C S J P
Consulting Surveyor to Government —C I Sojarkar I S F S I A M T P I (Lo d)
Registrar of Companies —Byramji M Modi B Com F S A A B A
Director of Information —C Scott Com s s n r of I (Oxon) I S
Sheriff M R A B G

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

Sir Abraham Shipman	1662
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct	1664
Humfrey Cooke	1665
Sir Gervase Lucas	1669
Died 21st May 1687	
Captain Henry Garey (*Officiating*)	1667
Sir George Oxenden	1668
Died in Surat 14th July 1669	
Gerald Aungier	1669
Died in Surat 30th June 1677	
Thomas Kelk	1677
Sir John Child Bart	1681
Bartholomew Harris	1690
Died in Surat 10th May 1694	
Daniel Annesley (*Officiating*)	1694
Sir John Gayer	1694
Sir Nicholas Waite	1704
William Aislabie	1708
Stephen Strutt (*Officiating*)	1715
Charles Boone	1715
William Phipps	1722
Robert Cowan	1729
Dismissed	
John Horne	1734
Stephen Law	1739
John Geek (*Officiating*)	1742
William Wake	1742
Richard Bourchier	1750
Charles Crommelin	1760
Thomas Hodges	1767
Died 23rd February 1771	
William Hornby	1771
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784
Rawson Hart Boddam	1785
Andrew Ramsay (*Officiating*)	1788
Major General William Medows	1788
Major General Sir Robert Abercromby K C B (*a*)	1790
George Dick (*Officiating*)	1792
John Griffith (*Officiating*)	1795
Jonathan Duncan	1795
Died 11th August 1811	
George Brown (*Officiating*)	1811
Sir Evan Nepean Bart	1812
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone	1819
Major General Sir John Malcolm K C B	1827
Lieut General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck with K C B	1830
Died 15th January 1831	
John Romer (*Officiating*)	1831
The Earl of Clare	1831
Sir Robert Grant G C H	1835
Died 9th July 1838	
James Farish (*Officiating*)	1838
Sir J Rivett Carnac Bart	1839
Sir William Hay Macnaghten Bart (*b*)	
George William Anderson (*Officiating*)	1841
Sir George Arthur Bart K C H	1842
Lestock Robert Reid (*Officiating*)	1846
George Russell Clerk	1847
Viscount Falkland	1848
Lord Elphinstone G C H P C	1853
Sir George Russell Clerk K C B (2nd time)	1860
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere K C B	1862
The Right Hon William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald	1867
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse K C B	1872
Sir Richard Temple Bart K C S I	1877
Lionel Robert Ashburner C S I (*Acting*)	1880
The Right Hon Sir James Fergusson Bart K C M G	1880
James Braithwaite Reile C S I (*Acting*)	1885
Reay	1885
Baron Harris	1890
Herbert Mills Birdwood C S I (*Acting*)	1895
Baron Sandhurst	1895
Baron Northcote C B	1900
Sir James Monteath K C S I (*Acting*)	1903
Baron Lamington G C M G C I E	1903
J W F Muir Mackenzie, C S I (*Acting*)	1907
Sir George Sydenham Clarke G C M G G C I E (*c*)	1907
Baron Willingdon G C I E	1913
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G C I E D S O (*d*)	1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson P C G C I E G C M G D S O	1923
Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes P C G C I E G B E K C B C M G	1928
Sir Fr n st Hotson K C S I O B E I C S acted for six months for Sir F H Sykes	
The Rt Hon Michael Herbert Rudclif Knatchbull Lord Brabourne G C I E M C	1933
Sir Robert Bell K C S I C I E I C S acted for four months for Lord Brabourne	
Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley G C I E T D	1937
Sir Hu M r ll Sc J hn Greer Dill I l M C D S A D C (Governor Designate)	1939

(*a*) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug 1793 and then joined the Council of the Governor General as Commander in Chief in India on the 28th Oct 1793
(*b*) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug 1841 but before he could take charge of his appointment he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841
(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.
(*d*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Hon Mr Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar B A., LL.B.

Deputy Speaker Narayanrao Gururao Joshi M L A

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan (*Sholapur District Muhammadan Rural*) Jivappa Subhana Aidale (*Sholapur North East General Rural*) Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Urban*) Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar M A D Sc Bar at Law (*Bombay City Byculla and Parel General Urban*) Dr Krishnaji Bhimrao Antrolikar (*Sholapur City General Urban*) Dattatray Trimbak Aradhye B A LL B (*Sholapur South West General Rural*) Aboobakar Baig Mohamed Husain (*Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban*) Khan Saheb Abdulla Haji Isa Bhajat (*Panch Mahals Sub Division Muhammadan Rural*) Mohsin Mohamed A Bhaiji (*Kolaba District Muhammadan Rural*) Ramkrishna Gangaram Bhatankar (*Thana South General Rural*) Rajaram Ramji Bhole (*Poona West General Rural*) Courtney Parker Bramble (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District European*) Bhaskarrao Bhaurao Chakranarayan (*Poona cum Ahmednagar Indian Christian Rural*) Dhanaji Nana Chawdhari (*East Khandesh East General Rural*) Purushottam Laljl Chawhan (*Surat District General Rural*) Sir Chunilal Mehta (*Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars Land holders*) Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale B A LL B (*Ahmednagar South General Rural*) Anant Vinayak Chitre (*Ratnagiri North General Rural*) Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar (*Ahmedabad District Muhammadan Rural*) Dr Joseph Altino Collaco L M & S (*Bombay City Indian Christian Urban*) Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper Kt (*Satara North General Rural*) Fred I Curlon (*Presidency Anglo Indian*) Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dalbir (*Kaira District General Rural*) Vishnu Vaman Dandekar (*Thana North General Rural*) Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Kt (*Surat and Rander Cities Muhammadan Urban*) Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai (*Broach Sub Division General Rural*) Rao Saheb Gurushiddappa Kadappa Desai (*Bijapur North General Rural*) Khandubhai Kasanji Desai (*Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour*) Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (*Surat District General Rural*) Randhir Prasanvadan Desai (*Surat District General Rural*) Shankreppagouda Basalingappagouda Desai (*Bijapur South General Rural*) Mrs Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh (*Bombay City Girgaum Women's General Urban*) Andaneppa Dnyanappa Dodmeti (*Dharwar North General Rural*) Faiz Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhan B A Bar at Law (*Kaira District Muhammadan Rural*) Dominic Joseph Ferreira (*Thana cum Bombay Suburban District Indian Christian Rural*) Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodia B A LL B (*Ahmednagar South General Rural*) Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari (*Poona East General Rural*) Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad (*Nasik West General Rural*) Mancklal Maganlal Gandhi (*Panch Mahals West General Rural*) Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar (*Ratnagiri South General Rural*) Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge (*Ratnagiri North General Rural*) Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale (*Belgaum District Muhammadan Rural*) Dr Chamanlal Tekchandas Ghia (*Surat and Rander Cities General Urban*) M C Ghia (*Indian Merchants Chamber Commerce and Industry*) Dr Manchersha Dhanjibhoy Udder M D (*Bombay City Byculla and Parel General Urban*) Gulabsing Bhika Chasey (*West Khandesh East General Rural*) Ramchandra Bhagawant Ghume (*Ahmednagar North General Rural*) Keshav Govind Gokhale B A (*Belgaum South General Rural*) Mahableshwar Ganpati Bhatta Copi (*Kanara District General Rural*) J B Greaves C B E (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry*) Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte M A LL B (*Poona City General Urban*) Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem (*Nasik District Muhammadan Rural*) Ningappa Fakeerappa Halliker! (*Kanara District General Rural*) Abdul Karim Aminsab Hanaji (*Dharwar District Muhammadan Rural*) Shaikh Mohamad Hasan Bar at Law (*East Khandesh District Muhammadan Rural*) Donald G Hill (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry*) Bhaurao Sakharam Hiray B A LL B (*Nasik East General Rural*) Alibai Nihal Ilkal B A LL B (*Bijapur District Muhammadan Rural*) Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav B A (*East Khandesh East General Rural*) Tulsidas Subhanrao Jadhav (*Sholapur North East General Rural*) Dada saheb Khaserao Jagtap (*Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions Labour Trade Union*) Parappa Chanbasappa Jakaty (*Belgaum South General Rural*) Khalekulla Abasahb Janvekar B A LL B (*Bijapur District Muhammadan Rural*) Shavaksha Hormusji Jhabvala (*Railway Unions Labour*) Jhalabhai Parvatibhankar Joshi (*Bombay City Byculla and Parel General Urban*) Narayanrao Gururao Joshi (*Belgaum North General Rural*) Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog B A. LL B (*Dharwar*

North General Rural) Revappa Somappa Kale (*Bijapur North General Rural*) Rao Saheb Annappa Narayan Kalvani (*Satara South General Rural*) Sir Siddappa Totappa Kambli Kt B A LL B (*Dharwar North General Rural*) Mrs Vijyagauri Balvantrai Kanuga (*Ahmedabad City Women's General Urban*) Shivram Laxman Karandikar M A LL B (*Ratnagiri North General Rural*) Ramchandra Krishna Karavade (*Satara South, General Rural*) Shripad Shyamaji Kargudri (*Dharwar South General Rural*) Appaji Yeshwantrao *alias* Bapmaheb Kate (*Poona East General Rural*) Bhagwan Sambhuppa Kathale (*Sholapur North East General Rural*) Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moinuddin Kazi M A LL B Advocate (*West Khandesh District Muhammadan Rural*) Aziz Cafur Kazi (*Ratnagiri District Muhammadan Rural*) Kanji Govind Kerson (*Thana South General Rural*) Sheshgiri Narayanrao Keshwain (*Kanara District General Rural*) Ramchandra Annaji Khedgikar (*Sholapur City Textile Labour Labour Non Union*) Bal Gangadhar Kher B A LL B (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban*) Bhawanji A Khimji (*East India Cotton Association Commerce and Industry*) Mahomed Musa Killedar (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District*) Dattatraya Keshavath Kunte B A LL B (*Kolaba District General Rural*) Bhogilal Dipchajlal Lala (*Ahmedabad North General Rural*) Lalchand Hirachand (*North East General Rural*) Anna Babji Latthe M A LL B (*Belgaum North General Rural*) Maganlal Nagindas (*East Khandesh West General Rural*) Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik (*Kolaba District General Rural*) Namdeorao Budhajirao Maiathe (*West Khandesh East General Rural*) Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master B A LL B (*Bombay City Fort Mandvi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum General Urban*) The Hon Mr Ganesh Vasudev Mavalanker B A LL B (*Ahmedabad City General Urban*) Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta (*Ahmedabad North General Rural*) Akhtar Hasan Mirza (*Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers Labour Trade Union*) Mohamedally Allabux (*Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban*) Morarbhai Kasanji (*Surat District General Rural*) Jayavant Ghanashyam More B A LL B (*Sholapur South West General Rural*) Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam (*Panchmahals West General Rural*) Denis Wilson Mullock (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry*) Kanaiyalal Manekial Munshi B A LL B Advocate (*University*) Mrs Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi (*Bombay City Bhuleshwar Women's General Urban*) Girimallappa Rachappa Nalwadi (*Dharwar North General Rural*) Gulzari Lal Nanda (*Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour*) K F Nariman B A LL B (*Bombay City Fort Mandvi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum General Urban*) Rao Bahadur Namdeo Eknath Navle B A LL B. (*Ahmednagar North General Rural*) Prithviraj Amolakchand Nimanee (*Nasik West General Rural*) Mahmad Yasin Nurie (*Ahmedabad City Muhammadan Urban*) Shamrao Vishnu Parlekar (*Ratnagiri South General Rural*) Hari Vinayak Pataskar B A LL B (*East Khandesh West General Rural*) Babubhai Jasbhai Patel (*Kaira District General Rural*) Bhailalbhai Bhikhabhai Patel (*Kaira District General Rural*) Ismail Musa Patel (*Broach Sub Division Muhammadan Rural*) Mahomedbawa Madhubawa Patel (*Ahmednagar District Muhammadan Rural*) Mangesh Babhuta Patel (*West Khandesh West General Rural*) Musaji Eusufji Patel (*Broach Sub Division Muhammadan Rural*) Atmaram Nana Patil (*Satara South General Rural*) Gambhirrao Avachitrao Patil (*East Khandesh West General Rural*) Kallangouda Shiddangouda Patil B A LL B (*Belgaum South General Rural*) Laxman Govind Patil (*Kolaba District General Rural*) Laxman Madhav Patil B A LL B (*Ahmednagar North General Rural*) Malgouda Pungouda Patil (*Belgaum North General Rural*) Mrs Nagamma *nee* Veerangouda Patil (*Dharwar District Women's General Rural*) Narhar Rajaram Patil (*East Khandesh West General Rural*) Sadashiv Kanoji Patil (*Bombay City Fort Mandvi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum General Urban*) Shankargouda Timmangouda Patil (*Byapur South General Rural*) Ganesh Krishna Phadake (*Thana South General Rural*) Stanley Henry Prater (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District Anglo Indian*) Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani (*Broach Sub Division General Rural*) Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Mohiddin Saheb Rais (*Thana District Muhammadan Rural*) Rao Saheb Babajeerao Narayanrao Rane (*Ratnagiri North General Rural*) Bachajee Ramchandra Rane (*Ratnagiri South General Rural*) Dattatraya Waman Raut (*Thana North General Rural*) Prabhakar Janardan Rotham (*Ahmednagar South General Rural*) Sakarlal Balabhai (*Ahmedabad Millowners Association Commerce and Industry*) Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala (*Bombay Millowners Association, Commerce and Industry*) Shankar Hari Sathe (*Satara North General Rural*) Khanderao Sakharam Savant (*Satara North General Rural*) Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Kalla (*Poona District Muhammadan Rural*) Charles Ruxton Sharp (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District European*) Rajirao *alias* Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde (*Satara North General Rural*) Pandurang Keshav Shirsikar (*Satara South General Rural*) Laximidas Mangaldas Shrikant, B A (*Panch Mahals East General Rural*) Ismail Hassan Siddiqui (*Kanara District Muhammadan Rural*), Ahmed

Ebrahim Singapori (*Surat District Muhammadan Rural*) Saviaram Gundaji Songaonkar (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban*) Murigeppa Shiddappa Sugandhi (*Bijapur North General Rural*) Kamalaji Ragho Talkar (*Kolaba District General Rural*) Rao Saheb Bhausaheb Thorat (*Nasik East General Rural*) Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Laxmanrao Thube (*Poona City Women's General Urban*) Mrs Laxmibai Ganesh Thuse (*Poona City Women's General Urban*) Hari Vithal Tulpule B A LL B (*Poona West General Rural*) Mrs Shirin Tyabji (*Bombay City Gurgaon Women's Muhammadan Urban*) Bhaljibhai Ukabhai Vaghela (*Kaira District General Rural*) Trikamlal Ogarchand Vakil (*Ahmedabad City General Urban*) Balwant Hanmant Varale (*Belgaum North General Rural*) Govind Dharmaji Varkat (*Thana North General Rural*) Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchoorcar C B E B A (*Deccan Sardars and Inamdars Land holders*) Ishvarlal Kalidas Vyas B A (*Ahmedabad South General Rural*) R B Wadekar (*East Khandesh East General Rural*) Purshottam Vasudeo Wagh (*Ratnagiri South General Rural*) Balaji Bhawansa Walvekar (*Poona East General Rural*) Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban*) David Watson (*Presidency European*) Khan Bahadur Yusuf Abdulla (*Satara District Muhammadan Rural*)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President—The Hon Mr M M Pakvasa

Members

A M Atawane (*Kolaba cum Ratnagiri General Rural*) D V Belvi B A LL B (*Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur General Rural*) Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle (*East Khandesh cum West Khandesh General Rural*) Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Urban*) Prof S R Davar Bar at Law J P (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban*) N D Deodhekar B A LL B (*Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar General Rural*) D P Desai (*Ahmedabad cum Kaira General Rural*) N S Desai (*Dharwar cum Kanara General Rural*) R M Gandhi (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban*) S R Haldipur (*Dharwar cum Kanara General Rural*) Dr K A Hamied B Sc M A Ph D (Berlin) A I F R C S (Lond) (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Urban*) S C Joshi M A LL B (*Nominated*) Nijappa Bandappa Kadadi (*Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur General Rural*) B N Karanjia (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban*) Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan M A LL B (*Central Division Muhammadan Rural*) Dr C S Mahajani M A Ph D (*Poona cum Satara General Rural*) C L Mehta (*Ahmedabad cum Kaira General Rural*) Mrs Hansa Jivraj Mehta (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban*) The Hon ble Mr Mangaldas Muncharam Pakvasa (*Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat General Rural*) Major Sardar Bhikuro Nagojirao Patankar (*Nominated*) Rao Bahadur Vaman Sampat Patil (*East Khandesh cum West Khandesh General Rural*) S H Shah B A LL B (*Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat General Rural*) Dr Purshottamrai G Solanki L M & S J P (*Nominated*) R G Soman (*Poona cum Satara General Rural*) Sir Frederick Stones O B E (*Presidency European*) M A W M Tambe (*Southern Division Muhammadan Rural*) M B Virkar B A LL B (*Kolaba cum Ratnagiri General Rural*)

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal Their area is 131 557 sq miles, of which 80,637 are British territory proper 17 808 (*viz* Berar) held on perpetual lease from H E H the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs Population(1921) is 15 323 058 in C P British Districts and Berar Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces Berar was in 1853 assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H E H the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903 as the result of a fresh agreement with H E H the Nizam.

The Country

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland with two intervening ones of plain country In the north west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country covered with poor and stunted forest Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley Then comes the hilly Satpura plateau characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water cut ravines Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain whose broad stretches of deep " black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C P proper The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the lake country of Nagpur Further east is the far reaching rice country of Chattisgarh in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the *C P is again mountainous* containing 24 000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes The States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region Berar lies to the south west of the C P and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton soil plains

The People

The population of the province is a comparatively new community Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province particularly in the south-east The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Provinces Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent of the population and is the *lingua franca*, Marathi by 31 per cent and Gondi 7 per cent The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of *Moslems* have Hindu names being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising

Industries

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C P, the province was land locked The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur The British administration has made roads in all directions the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life The prime industry is, of course agriculture which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari or landlord system ranging *with numerous variations from the great Feudatory* chiefships which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system *16 099* square miles of the *C P* is Government Reserved forest in Berar the forest area is about 3 341 square miles, the total forest area being one-fifth of the whole Province The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 81 per cent while the average figure for the Berar Districts is 72 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 32 per cent of the cropped area Wheat comes next with over 16 per cent, then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 47 per cent and cotton nearly 5 per cent In Berar cotton and juar each occupies 41 and 34 per cent respectively And then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area In agriculture more than half the working population is female

Commerce and Manufactures

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres where the *introduction of modern enterprise* along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry The Empress Mills managed by Messrs Tata Sons *Ltd* were opened there in 1877 and the

general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the Province during the years 1937 38, 1938-39 and 1939-40 was 239 935 212,567 and 250 446 maunds, respectively

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1940 employed 29 302 persons and raised 652 755 tons Then follow coal mining with an output of 1 806 317 tons and 15 518 persons employed the Jubbulpore marble quarters and allied works the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay soapstone etc

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1 119 in 1939, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 64 494 The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C P and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries as communications improve and concentrating industries in the towns While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place The last pre war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years

Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown He is assisted by seven Secretaries and six Under Secretaries Under the provisions of the Govt of India Act 1935 the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council, but due to the arising of a situation which made it impossible to carry on the Government of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935 the normal working of the Constitution has been suspended with effect from the 11th November 1939 by a proclamation under section 93 of the Act and the administration is carried on by the Governor with the help of two advisers

This Province which has a unicameral Legislature consists of 112 members distributed as follows —

Class of constituency or constituencies—		
General Urban	10	No seats
General Rural	74	84
Muhammadan Urban	2	
Muhammadan Rural	12	
Women	8	
Anglo-Indian	1 seat	
European	1	
Backward areas & Tribes	1	
Commerce	2 seats	
Landholders	3	
Labour	2	
University	1 seat.	

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes

The C P are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner The divisions are sub-divided into districts each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner immediately subordinate to the Commissioner The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records the Chief Conservator of Forests the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals the Director of Public Health the Inspector General of Police the Inspector General of Prisons the Director of Public Instruction the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar General of Births Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the Director of Industries the Legal Remembrancer the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer The district forests are managed by a forest officer over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people Each district has a Civil Surgeon (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Raipur Narsinghpur and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners or members of the Indian Civil Service (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners or members of the Provincial Civil Service including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman

Justice.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur which was established in January 1936 is the highest court of appeal in civil cases and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self-Government

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864 Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C P Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the powers of the Municipal Committees The C P Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar Viewed generally, municipal self government is considered to have taken root successfully The larger towns have municipalities, there being 82 such bodies in the Province

Under the Central Provinces Local Self Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils The local board consists of elected representatives of circle The constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards and of members selected by those representatives If the members elected on the local board or the district council do not include a Muslim a Harijan and a woman the elected members of the local board of the district council as the case may be have to select a Muslim a harijan or a woman as may be required to be a member and if they fail to do so the Provincial Government can appoint a Muslim a Harijan or a woman as may be required

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils The new Central Provinces Local Self Government Act has also been applied to Berar The office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non officials

Rural education sanitation medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920 So far 1 029 Panchayats have been established As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933

Public Works

The Public Works Department which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches The Province is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State Irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03) During the last forty one years a sum of Rs 7 25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works of which the most important are the Wainganga Tandula Mahanadi Khairuag and Maniari canals

Three works *viz*, the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 6 62 000 acres mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management

Police

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province the district whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities is under one force The sanctioned strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area The superior officers comprise an Inspector General whose jurisdiction extends also over Berar three Deputy Inspectors-General for their assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force including the Criminal Investigation Department and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police, and subordinate officers On railways special the Railway Police are employed under the direct control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Saugor and Constables Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jubbulpore A special Armed force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect

Education

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction an officer in charge of Muslim Education four Divisional Superintendents of Education an Assistant Secretary High School Education Board who also performs the duties of the Secretary High School Education Board in addition to his own duties two Inspectresses of Schools assisted by four Assistant Inspectresses

see 17 District Inspectors of Schools—assisted by sixty six Assistant District Inspectors of Schools The Director of Public Instruction is no longer the Secretary to Government in the Education Department The Education Department now has an I C S Secretary like other Departments of Government

Schools are divided into (*a*) schools for general education and (*b*) schools for special education The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the recognised Indian languages of the provinces and these schools are known as Primary Schools The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (*a*) wholly in a recognised Indian language or (*b*) mainly in a recognised Indian language with the option of English as an additional language or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognised Indian language but English is a compulsory subject In the High School classes instruction is given through the recognised Indian language since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised Indian language of the locality a few English medium sections are still maintained For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies The former consist of (*a*) schools controlled by Government and (*b*) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards The latter consist of (*a*) schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (*b*) unaided schools All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognised schools conform in their courses of study to the standards and syllabi prescribed by the Education Department or by the Board of High School Education in Central Provinces and Berar They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type They are recognised by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed public examination for which they are otherwise eligible Unrecognised schools do not follow the rules of the Department nor are they subject to inspection by the Department Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed public examinations without the previous sanction of the Department Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges —at Nagpur Morris College the College of Science, Hislop College City College the Agriculture College the University College of Law and the Central College for Women at Jubbulpore the Robertson College the Hitkarini City College the Spence Training College (for teachers) and the Hitkarini Law College, at Amraoti the King Edward College at Wardha Vasudev Arts College at Akola the Berar Art College and at Raipur the Rajkumar College and the Chhattisgarh Arts College There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The High School certificates awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University

Medical

The Medical and Public Health services of the province are respectively controlled by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health The Medical department has made some progress since the year 1911 A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long felt need The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur (opened in 1874) with accommodation for 222 in patients the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore (opened in 1886) with accommodation for 174 in patients the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Muir Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jubbulpore these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate 270 in patients In addition to these hospitals for women exist at Chhindwara Saugor Khandwa Amraoti Akola Murtizapur Shegaon and Khamgaon and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist sections have been opened at the Main Hospitals for the treatment of women by women doctors The Mayo Hospital at Nagpur was provincialised in 1923 the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925 the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928 In accordance with recent policy 1.8 out of 74 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur Four tuberculosis clinics have been opened at Nagpur Jubbulpore Raipur and Amraoti during the year 1937 and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Sanitorium for the treatment of patients sent by Government There is a great deal of eye diseases in the province and the problem is receiving special attention The Central Provinces and Berar Blind Relief Association is doing propaganda work and helping the blind So far 23 Assistant Medical Officers have been given training in eye work for six months at the Mayo Hospital Nagpur These specially trained officers are posted to eye centres in the Province Anti rabic treatment is now available at 13 centres in the province *viz*, Nagpur Jubbulpore Raipur Akola Wardha Hoshangabad, Saugor Chanda Chhindwara Khandwa, Pachmarhi Yeotmal and Amraoti Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all municipal towns in the province The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1918

Finances

The budget for the year 1942 43 has been framed on the basis of the existing level of taxation certain taxation measures due to expire in 1942 being renewed It has been possible to provide for new expenditure in the budget to the extent of Rs 11 50 lakhs without *recourse to new taxation largely on account of* the increase in the provincial assignment from income tax revenue which is estimated at Rs 41 85 lakhs in 1942 43 against Rs 30 95 lakhs in 1941 42 The revenue for 1942 43 is estimated at Rs 5 26 62 lakhs and expen *diture against revenue* at Rs 5 22 38 lakhs shown a revenue surplus of Rs 3 24 lakhs The expenditure include a sum of Rs 8 lakhs being the excess of net forest revenue over the standard figure which is to be appropriated to the deposit head Appropriation for reduction *or avoidance of debt by debit to revenue*

The total new expenditure provided in the budget for 1942 43 is Rs 2 50 lakhs of which Rs 10 60 lakhs is only technically new it represents more or less static commitment such a grants to the Duffrin fund hospitals (Rs 38 70) grant to the Indian Red Cross Society (Rs 32 500) grant to co operative institutes (Rs 29 000) allotment for minor works in the Public Works Department (Rs 2 00 000) grants to district councils in Berar to the extent of one per cent of land revenue collected in Berar (Rs 95 310) and the general purposes grants to district councils (Rs 5 58 000) The provision for real new expenditure is Rs 11 60 lakhs the greater portion of which has been allotted to nation building departments namely Education (Rs 46 000) Medical (Rs 26 049) Public Health (Rs 55 800) Agriculture (Rs 2 539) Veterinary (Rs 11 904) and Coopera tion (Rs 99 544) Care has been taken to *restore capital to compensate for exploitation* in the Forest Department which has contributed abnormal revenue to the province since the outbreak of the war The more important of the new items of expenditure included in the budget are Rs 80 000 for the construction of quarters for the forest subordinate staff Rs 13 000 for increase in the ration of oil to the class prisoners in the jails of this province Rs 2 000 for grant of educational concessions to children of men taking part in the war Rs 43 910 for improvements to the Mental Hospital Nagpur Rs 8 040 for the establishment of pathological laboratories at Raipur and Amraoti for improvements to buildings for the Victoria Hospital Jubbulpore and to the tuberculosis clinics at Nagpur and Jubbulpore Rs 12 83 for the introduction and demonstration of latest agricultural improve ments in aboriginal tracts Rs 90 000 grants to meet deficits in the working expe *of certain central banks* in pursuance of scheme of rehabilitation of the co opera movement Rs 40 000 for advances in pursu of the Government s guarantee of interest conciliated debts of central banks taking vantage of the rehabilitation scheme Rs 12 for the continuance of the scheme for the encouragement of hand spinning and hand wea in rural areas under the auspices of the All I Spinners Association Rs 1 lakh for the construction of a new road from the provin share of the Road Fund as an alternative me of removing timber and other forest prod required for military purposes from the served by the Raipur Forest Tramway wh has been closed Rs 31 084 for expendi in connection with the Bombay scheme publicity through 60 mm projectors Rs 3 for grant to the Society for the eliminat of beggary and a lump sum of Rs 4 lakh meet expenditure on Civil Defence

The liabilities of the province on the 1st A 1942 which are estimated at Rs 6 79 47 la comprise the outstandings on account of two C P and Berar 3 per cent Loans 1949 1952 Rs 1 53 20 lakhs consolidated due to the Central Government Rs 3 1 lakhs unfunded debt (mainly deposits of S Provident Funds) Rs 1 75 60 lakhs and depo of local funds and civil deposits Rs 63 28 la By the end of the year 1942 43 the outstand on account of the public loans will be redu to Rs 1 18 19 lakhs and the debt to the Cen Government to Rs 3 14 46 lakhs while funded debt and deposits of local funds inclu civil deposits will have increased to Rs 1 81 lakhs and Rs 65 28 lakhs respectively total liabilities on the 31st March 1943 estimated at Rs 6 79 05 lakhs As aga these liabilities the *liquid assets* would amo to R 2 97 99 lakhs composed of loans standing against local bodies and cultiva R 1 12 32 lakhs advances not bearing inte Rs 7 36 lakhs investments in the Fam Relief Fund Rs 48 79 lakhs accumulat in the sinking funds of the two public lo Rs 20 98 lakhs and cash balance Rs 1 08 lakhs It is not proposed to have reco to any borrowings during the year 1942 43

The year 1942 43 is expected to comme with an opening balance of Rs 89 03 lak The budget provides for a revenue surplu Rs 9 24 lakhs while the net result of the cap and debt head transactions is expected to a surplus of Rs 16 28 lakhs Thus the yea expected to close with a balance of Rs 1 08 lakhs

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1942-43

Principal Heads of Revenue

	Rs
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	41 85 000
Salt	
Land Revenue	2 24 33 000
Provincial Excise	63 78 000
Stamps	40 50 000
Forest	71 67 000
Registration	5 35 000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	5 08 000
Other Taxes and Duties	7 04 000
Total	4 60 50 000

Irrigation

Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	12 43 000
Total	12 43 000

Debt Services

Interest	3 87 000

Civil Administration

Administration of Justice	7 32 000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1 61 000
Police	2 88 000
Education	7 88 000
Medical	95 000
Public Health	1 61 000
Agriculture	3 45 000
Veterinary	7.. 000
Co-operation	8 000
Industries	.2 000
Miscellaneous Departments	80 000
Total	27 82 000

Civil Works

Civil Works	8 11 000

Miscellaneous

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 87 000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	69 000
Stationery and Printing	67 000
Miscellaneous	10 55 000
Total	13 78 000

Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	11 000
Extraordinary Receipts	
Total Provincial Revenue	5 26 62 000

	Rs
Debt Heads	
Debt Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	
Floating Debt	1 50 00 000
Unfunded Debt	24 50 000
Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt	10 68 000
Famine Relief Fund	1 8 000
General Police Fund	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Government Presses	33 000
Raipur Forest Tramway	
Deposits of Local Funds	1 09 00 000
Civil Deposits	1 05 00 0 0
Other Accounts	4 60 000
Advances Repayable	3 07 000
Permanent Advances	1° 000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	15 000
Cheques and bills	67 00 000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	70 000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	25 93 000
Remittances within India	
Other local remittances	3 2 88 000
Total Debt Heads	88 26 000
Total Revenue and Receipts	14 09 2? 000
Opening balance — Ordinary	89 03 000
Opening balance — Famine Relief Fund	
Grand Total	14 98 25 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1 42 43

Direct Demands on the Revenue

	Rs
Land Revenue	1 84 0 0
Provincial Excise	0 000
Stamps	1 04 000
Forest	40 60 000
Registration	1 33 000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	1 3 000
Other Taxes and Duties	28 000
Total	79 1? 000

Irrigation

	Rs
Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	8 48 000
Total	8 48 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1942 43—*contd*	Rs
Capital Account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Financed from Ordinary Revenue	
Debt Services	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	20 66 000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	16 28 000
Total	36 94 000
Civil Administration	
General Administration	70 52 000
Administration of Justice	25 35 000
Jails and Convict Settlements	8 91 000
Police	60 08 000
Scientific Departments	14 000
Education	5 01 000
Medical	16 92 000
Public Health	6 13 000
Agriculture	11 10 000
Veterinary	4 84 000
Co operation	4 23 000
Industries	3 45 000
Miscellaneous Departments	85 000
Total	2 18 09 000
Civil Works	
Civil Works	48 59 000
Miscellaneous	
Famine—A —Famine Relief	4 62 000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	52 84 000
Stationery and Printing	5 50 000
Miscellaneous	15 20 000
Total	78 16 000
Extraordinary Items	4 00 000
Total Civil Defence Expenditure Charged to Revenue	5 23 38 000
Capital Expenditure—	
Principal Revenue heads—	
Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Forest Capital outlay	

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1942 43—	
Capital Expenditure	
Capital account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation Works	
Capital Account of—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	
Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	
Total	
Debt Heads	
Debt Deposits and Advances—	
Floating Debt	
Loans from the Central Government	
Unfunded debt	
Sinking Fund Investment Account	
Famine Relief Fund	
Fund for economic development and Improvement of rural areas	
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	
General Police Fund	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Raipur Forest Tramway	
Deposits of Local Funds	
Civil Deposits	
Other Accounts	
Advances Repayable	
Permanent Advances	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	
Suspense Accounts	
Cheques and bills	
Departmental and similar accounts	
Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	
Remittances within India—	
Other local remittances	
Total Debt heads	
Total Capital & Debt heads	
Total expenditure and disbursements	
Closing balance—Ordinary	
Famine Relief Fund	
Grand Total	
Revenue Surplus	

Administration

Governor

His Excellency Sir Henry Twynam K C S I C I E I C S

Advisers

Sir Geoffrey Pownal Burton K C I E I C S

H C Greenfield C S I C I E I C S (on leave)

A L Binney C I E I C S (acting)

Financial Commissioner

A L Binney C I E I C S (Offg.) *Secretary to the Governor C P and Berar*

C Burgess O B E I C S

Secretariat

Chief Secretary J C S Jayaratnam C I E I C S

Financial Secretary and Secretary Public Works Department C S Thalpa I C S

Local Self Government Secretary Parmanand I C S

Personal Secretary L A Smellie O B E

Settlement Secretary M I Rahim I C S

Legal Secretary A N Shah I C S

Joint Secretary and Secretary in the Education Department D R Rutnam O B E I C S

Additional Secretary in the Judicial and Military Department A C J Farquhar I C S

Deputy Secretary Local Self Government Public Health Revenue and Agriculture Department Rai Sahib N I Shrivastava

Public Service Commission (C P and Berar) *Chairman* N J Roughton C S I C I E I C S

Secretary R I Baldwin M B I

Heads of Departments

Commissioner of Settlements Director of Land Records Registrar General of Births Deaths and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration M I Rahim I C S

Chief Conservator of Forests C M Harlow C I E B Sc (Lond) I F S

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps M I Rahim I C S

Commissioner of Income tax W R Will

Postmaster General W P Morley

Accountant General J Sante M A

Inspector General of Prisons Lt Col N S Jafar C I E I S O I M S

Inspector General of Police A C S Nott C I E

Director of Public Instruction C C R Hunter M A I PHIL (Oxon) I E A I

Lord Bishop The Revd A O Hardy M A

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Col T B Hance C I E C I E I M

Director of Public Health Col T B Hance C I E C B I M S

Director of Agriculture T C McDougall M A B Sc (Edin) I A C I I

Registrar Co operative Societies D N Roy I C S

Chief Engineer T V Chine I A S T C I

Director of Industries R D Collis M S (Lond)

Director of Veterinary Services H J Shuttleworth M R C V S D T V M

Chief Commissioners

Colonel E K Elliot	1861
Lieut Colonel J K Spence (*Officiating*)	1862
R Temple (*Officiating*)	1862
Colonel E K Elliot	1863
J S Campbell (*Officiating*)	1864
R Temple	1864
J S Campbell (*Officiating*)	1865
R Temple	1865
H Morris C S I (*Officiating*)	1867
Campbell	1867
H Morris C S I. (*Officiating*)	1868
Confirmed 27th May 1870	
Colonel R H Keatinge V C C S I (*Offg.*)	1870
H Morris C S I	1872
Grant (*Officiating*)	1879
H Morris C S I	1879
B Jones C S I	1883
H T Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)	1884
Confirmed 27th January 1885	
D Fitzpatrick (*Officiating*)	1885
J W Neil (*Officiating*)	1887
A Mackenzie C S I	1887
R J Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)	1889
Until 7th October 1889	
J W Neill (*Officiating*)	1890
A P MacDonell C S I	1891
J Woodburn C S I (*Officiating*)	1893
Confirmed 1st December 1893	
Sir C J Lyall C S I K C I E	1895
The Hon ble Mr D C J Ibbetson C S I	1898
Sir A H L Fraser K C S I (*Officiating*)	1899
Confirmed 6th March 1902	
The Hon ble Mr J P Hewett C S I. C I E (*Officiating*)	1902

Confirmed 2nd November 1903	
The Hon ble Mr F S P Lely CSI K.C LE (*Officiating*)	1904
Confirmed 23rd December 1904	
The Hon ble Mr J O Miller CSI	1905
S Ismay CSI (*Officiating*)	1906
Until 2nd October 1906	
F A T Phillips ICS (*Officiating*)	1907
Until 24th March 1907 Also from 20th May to 21st November 1909	
The Hon ble Sir R H Craddock KCSI ICS	1907
Mr H A Crump CSI ICS	1912
Sub *pro tem* from 26th January 191. to 16th l ebruary	
The Hon ble M M W hox Strangways CSI ICS (Sub *pro tem*)	1912
Sir B Robertson KCSI CIE ICS	1912
Mr H A Crump CSI ICS (*Officiating*)	1914
Sir B Robertson KCSI ICS	1914
Sir Frank George Sly KCSI ICS	1919

GOVERNORS	
H E Sir Frank Sly KCSI ICS	1920
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB CIE CVO OBE ICS	1925
H E Mr J T Marten CSI ICS (*Officiating*)	1927
H L Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB CIE CVO OBE ICS	1927
H F Sir A I Nelson KCIE OBE ICS (*Officiating*)	1932
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB CIE CVO OBE ICS	1932
H E Sir Hyde Gowan KCSI CIE VD ICS	1933
H E Mr E Raghavendra Rao Bar at Law (*Officiating*)	1936
H E Sir Hyde Gowan KCSI CIE VD ICS	1936
H E Sir Hugh Bomford CIE ICS	1938
H E Sir F V Wylie KCSI CIE ICS	1938
H E Sir H J Twynam KCSI CIE ICS	1940

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Madras Province

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula and exclud ing the Indian States all of which have now come under the direct control of the Govern ment of India has an area of 124 363 square miles It has on the east on the Bay of Ben gal a coast line of about 1 250 miles on the South on the Arabian Sea a coast line of about 450 miles In all this extent of coast however there is not a single natural harbour of any importance the ports with the excep tion of Madras and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads A plateau varying in height above sea level from about 1 000 to about 3 000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills occupies the central area of the Presidency on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats which meet in the Nilgiris The height of the western moun tain chain has an important effect on the rain fall Where the chain is high the intercepted rain clouds give a heavy fall which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side but compara tively little rain falls on the landward side of the range Where the chain is low rain clouds are not checked in their westward course In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in sum mer excessive The rivers which flow from west to east in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country but the deltas of the Godavari Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely

Population

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47 193 602 an increase of 10 4 per cent over the figure of 1921 The increase was not uniform The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen Hindus account for 88 per cent of the Madras population Muhammadans 7 per cent and Christians 2 8 per cent The actual number in other communities is inconsi derable The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravi dian languages Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively 40 per cent of the population talk Tamil 37½ per cent Telugu 7 9 per cent Malayalam Oriya, Kanarese Hindustani Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1

Government

The executive authority of the Province is exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor He is aided by four Advisers

Agriculture and Industries

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent of the population The principal food crops are rice cholam ragi and kambu The industrial crops are cotton sugarcane and groundnuts The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency The activities of the Agricul tural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers schools and numerous demonstration farms As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Taliparamba was closed with effect from 1st April 1932 Short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects have been instituted at the Agricultural College While paddy which is the staple food of the population occupies the largest cultivable area cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated was 2 41 8 7 acres in 1930 11 and as in the case of paddy efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridi zation Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton from existing good staple areas improved varieties have been systema tically introduced A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up contributing substantially to the economic development of the province They have organi ed them selves as an unregistered body under the title of The United Planters Association of South India on which are represented coffee tea rubber and a few other minor planting pro ducts The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 82 58 crores in 1936 37 and Rs 88 49 crores in 1937 38 decreased to Rs 79 04 crores in 1938 39 As in other provinces the forest resources are exploited by Government There are close upon 18 495 square miles of reserved foreste

Fifty six spinning and weaving mills were at work on 31st March 1941 and they employed 68 100 operatives The number of jute mills at work was four At the close of the year 1936 the number of the other factories in the Presi dency was 1 762 These consisted of oil mills rope works tile works etc Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Indus tries are mainly confined to the production of soap and shark liver oil There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coim batore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north The depart ments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture

of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories

Education

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress There were at the end of the official year 1940 about 42 300 public institutions ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges their total strength being about 3 306 000 Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Dept The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs 493 lakhs The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras Andhra and Annamalai Universities the Presidency College the Christian College the Loyola College the Pachaiyappa's College the Law College and the Queen Mary's College for Women Madras the St Joseph College Trichinopoly the American College Madura the Government College Kumbakonam the Coded Districts College Anantapur the Government College Rajahmundry the Agricultural College Coimbatore the Veterinary College Madras the Madras Medical College the Stanley Medical College Royapuram (Madras) the Andhra Medical College Vizagapatam the Law College at Madras (Guindy) the Teachers College Saidapet and the Government Training College Rajahmundry

Local Administration

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts —

The Madras City Municipal Act 1919 was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936 were as follows —

(1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones

(2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor

(3) the provision for aldermen

(4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special subjects

(5) the reservation of three special seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and two for Labour

(6) the widening of the franchise

(7) the abolition of the system of representation of minority communities by nomination

(8) the provision for better control over cheri and hutting grounds

(9) the provision for the levy of a tax on advertisements

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 16½ and 20 per cent respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government

Of the two seats reserved for labour one is to be elected by a non union labour electorate and the other by union labour electorate

By an Act of 1939 simultaneous triennial elections to all the forty divisions in the city was introduced

The Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930 and

The Madras Local Boards Act 1920 as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930 which came into force on the 26th August 1930 provide *inter alia* for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self government for direct elections to district boards for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President of a district board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934

In the interests of administration commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non official chairmen as executive authorities

Under an Amending Act of 1934 the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934 This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed Their functions have been entrusted to district boards with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards it was decided to bifurcate them Up to the end of 1935 the number of district boards bifurcated was four Eight district boards were bifurcated in 1936

But it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate all of the bifurcated district boards

By an Act of 1935 the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year The object of this legislation was administrative convenience

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restraining proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral roll of local bodies

By an Act of 1939 Chairman or Vice Chairman of Municipal Council and Presidents and Vice Presidents of local board who have been removed have been made ineligible for election to either of the said offices for a period of six months from the date of removal or until the date on which notice of the next ordinary elections is published

By an Act of 1940 persons who are in arrears of any kind due to any local body inclusive of the corps of Madras are disqualified from standing for election or holding office as a member thereof

The assistant engineers of the District Boards were constituted into a Local Fund Service for the Province known as the Madras Local Fund Assistant Engineers Service The Municipal Engineers in some of the Municipalities and the Electrical Engineers in some of the Districts and Panchayets have also been constituted into separate services known as the Madras Ward Engineers Service and the Madras Local Authorities Electrical Engineers Service respectively These constitute important step in improving the status and condition of some of the main services of local fund employees

Irrigation

In March 1925 the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project the estimated cost of which amounted to about £44 millions The project has been framed with two main objects in view The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta Irrigation of over a million acres the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 201 000 acres which will it is estimated add 150 000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Mettur on the Cauvery to store 93 500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate was about £51 millions The Project was however completed with a saving of nearly £1 million Another important project is the Periyar project Taking its rise in the Western Ghats the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory After prolonged negotiations the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water shed where they are led into the river Vaigai The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15 660 million cubic feet By this work a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100 000 acres of land The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit the effective capacity of the lake was increased in 1933 by lowering the water shed cutting The area under Government irrigation works in the Madras Presidency during 1939 40 was about 7 5 million acres Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 34 000

Co operation

The improvement in the economic condition of the people reflected in the record of the progress of the co operative movement during 1937 38 and 1938 39 was maintained during 1939 40 The loan transactions of agricultural societies amounted during the year 1939 40 to Rs 302 61 lakhs as against Rs 307 79 lakhs in 1938 9 There was a reduction in the percentage of overdues in all societies under all heads except under current interest in non agricultural societies The policy of rectification and consolidation of existing societies was continued 342 new societies were registered during the year as against 858 in the previous year a good number being non credit societies The registration of 211 societies was cancelled as compared with 207 in 1938 9 During the year the rectification scheme was pursued by all Central Banks and some of the banks under took a re examination of the loans in societies with a view to collecting fresh data Additional securities were taken in a few cases but the amount was collected to the extent of Rs 4 58 lakhs in respect of loans standing on inadequate security The inadequacy of the security for loans aggregating Rs 192 70 lakhs given by 5 871 societies has been examined The gross reserves built up by Central Banks will enable them without detriment to their financial stability to write off ultimately some bad and recoverable debts which have been brought to notice The Madras Co operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has been building up a sound and steady business and is an acknowledged model for the rest of India On account of the changes in the money market created by the war the Bank raised the rate of interest on the debentures from 3 to 3½ per cent consequent on this increase the lending rate of Primary Land Mortgage Banks was raised to 5 per cent and that to the ultimate borrower to 6 per cent The total amount of debentures issued during the year amounted to Rs 39 36 800 as against Rs 39 57 200 in the previous year Primary Land Mortgage banks which numbered 119 advanced loans to the extent of Rs 4 57 lakhs as against Rs 61 44 lakhs in the previous year Land Mortgage banks have upto June 30 1940 contributed a sum of Rs 7 84 lakhs towards the redemption of agriculturists debts There were 149 loan and sale societies and these advanced loans to the extent of Rs 107 30 lakhs as against Rs 95 86 lakhs in the previous year The Provincial Marketing Society and the Provincial Hand loom Weavers Society continued to make steady progress during the year

Electric Schemes

The Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme which was the first hydro electric scheme undertaken by the Madras Government commenced operation from April 1933 It consists in utilising a fall of over 3 000 feet in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the genera

tion of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring districts viz the Nilgiris and Coimbatore and parts of Madura Malabar Salem Trichinopoly and Tanjore The Glen Morgan Scheme which was started in 1928 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project has been merged with it In its present *completed form* the *project consists of* the main power house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 48 400 k V A and the transformer station principal sub stations at Coimbatore Tiruppur Udamalpet Sembatti and Madura and minor ones at Gorumund Coonoor Palghat Pollachi and Iyerpadi The booked cost up to March 31 1941 is Rs 2 96 99 022 The total number of units generated during the year ending March 1941 was over 136 millions and the revenue realised was about 43 lakhs or roughly an increase of 11 per cent over that of the preceding year A scheme to develop power from the head of water made available by the Mettur Dam was sanctioned in 1935 at an estimated cost of Rs 1 82 00 000 The project commenced regular operation in November 1937 The Trichinopoly Negapatam extensions which were first treated as part of the Pykara system were transferred to the Mettur Power System The system covers *the districts of Salem Trichinopoly* Tanjore N Arcot S Arcot Chittoor and Chinglepet During 1940 41 60 4- million units were generated and a revenue of about Rs 18 lakhs was realised To serve the needs of the Tinnevelly Ramnad and Madura Districts the Government sanctioned in March 1938 the Papanasam Hydro Thermal Electric Scheme at an ultimate cost of Rs 258 lakhs Construction of this Scheme is in progress Thermal power stations have also been established at Vizagapatam and Bezwada to serve the northern districts of the Province The Cocanada Thermal Scheme which was sanctioned in March, 1938 was completed and put in service in January 1940

Law and Order

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne Judges The existing order provides for a maximum of 15 puisne Judges For the administration of criminal justice there are 29 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including 3 for agency tracts) Additional 8 and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy Then there are the District Magistrates the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges and 33 Subordinate Judges and 130 District Munsifs In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 119 *persons The Police department* is under an Inspector General who has six deputies four in charge of ranges of the Presidency one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police A Superintendent is stationed at each district The sanctioned strength of the Permanent Police Force is 27 770 including the Malabar Special Police

MADRAS BUDGET

Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1942-43
Revenue	Rs
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,28,25,000
VII—Land Revenue	5,33,40,000
VIII—Provincial Excise	3,40,93,800
IX—Stamps	2,8,40,00
X—Forest	4,8,00
XI—Registration	38,41,900
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	76,2,00
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	1,11,94,100
Total	14,90,700
Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	
XVII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross Receipts	1,46,19,800
Deduct—Working Expenses	—88,91,900
Net Receipts	1,900
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	91,34,500
Total	1,98,6,400
Debt Services	
XX—Interest	25,09,300
Total	25,09,300
Civil Administration	
XXI—Administration of Justice	2,0,81,800
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	7,0,00
XXIII—Police	6,71,000
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage	
XXVI—Education	9,47,000
XXVII—Medical	10,57,300

Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1942-43
Demands on the Revenue	Rs
7—Land Revenue	2,,16,800
8—Provincial Excise	28,96,00
9—Stamps	5,33,000
10—Forest	37,,,600
11—Registration	28,94,400
12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	69,98,00
13—Other Taxes and Duties	14,09,000
Total	2,07,3,800
Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	
17—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	88,16,000
18—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	39,0,,,600
19—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	10,100
Total	1,,,,600
Debt Services	
22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	—25,03,400
23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	34,13,300
Total	—,,,30,100
Civil Administration	
25—General Administration	2,7,,24,200
27—Administration of Justice	94,91,800
28—Jails and Convict Settlements	30,38,200
29—Police	1,83,81,300
36—Scientific Departments	94,00
37—Education	2,,,,40,900
38—Medical	1,07,,,800
39—Public Health	24,40,800
40—Agriculture	29,93,300

Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1942-43	Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1942-43
Revenue—*contd*	Rs	Demand on the Revenue—	Rs
Civil Administration—*contd*		**Civil Administration**—*contd*	
XXVIII—Public Health	2 3 900	41—Veterinary	13 22 300
XXIX—Agriculture	6 4 000	42—Co-operation	15 06 200
		43—Industries	29 78 500
		44—Aviation	2 000
XXX—Veterinary	1 6 400	47—Miscellaneous Departments	26 20 700
XXXI—Co-operation	6 1 100	Total	11 28 78 500
XXXII—Industries	4 68 100		
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	9 00	**Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements**	
Total	1 0 84 900	50—Civil Works	1 61 44 500
		Total	1 61 44 500
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements			
XXXIX—Civil Works	44 84 100	**Electricity Schemes**	
Total	44 84 100	52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	32 69 000
		A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	1 19 200
Electricity Schemes		Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue	
XLI—Receipts from Electricity schemes-			
Gross Receipts	84 400	Total	33 88 100
Deduct—Working Expenses	— 6 3 800	**Miscellaneous**	
Total—I (Net Receipts)	11 08 600	54—Famine	3 00 000
Miscellaneous		55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 18 08 000
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2 400	A—Contribution of Pensions met from Ordinary Revenue	1 40 000
XLV—Stationery and Printing	14 0 00	56—Stationery and Printing	28 47 800
XLVI—Miscellaneous	3 34 00	57—Miscellaneous	44 48 900
Total	64 800	Total	1 8 41 00
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		**Extraordinary Items**	
		63—Extraordinary Charges	8 900
L Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	— 100	64A Interest on Reserve Fund	
		64 Civil Deposits	60 00 000
Total	— 100	Total	60 00 700
Total—Revenue	**18,97 86 400**	**Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account**	**18,94,27,800**
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit		**Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus**	**3,58,600**
Grand Total	**18,97,86,400**	**Grand Total**	**18,97,86,400**

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1942 43	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1942 43
RECEIPTS	Rs	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	3 58 600	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	
		Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
N Public Debt Incurred—		68 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	1 97 400
I —Permanent Debt		72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	1 23 600
II —Floating Debt—		81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	16 74 300
Treasury Bills	1 50 00 000	81A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	45 3 000
Other Floating Loans	3 50 00 000	83 Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	100
III —Loans from the Central Government		Total	65 68 400
Total	5 00 00 000	N Public Debt Discharged—	
		I —Permanent Debt	13 79 000
O Unfunded Debt—		II —Floating Debt—	
State Provident Funds	73 64 000	Treasury Bills	1 50 00 000
		Other Floating Loans	3 50 00 000
Total	73 64 000	III —Loans from the Central Government	6 0 000
P Deposits and Advances—		Total	5 .0 49 000
I —Deposits Bearing Interest—		O Unfunded Debt—	
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	4 200	State Provident Funds	63 56 000
		Total	64 56 000
II —Deposits not bearing Interest—		P Deposits and Advances—	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	35 73 300	I —Deposits Bearing Interest—	
Famine Relief Fund	2 41 000	Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns	1 300
General Police Fund		II —Deposits not bearing Interest—	
Fund for the Development of Rural Water supply	100	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds)	13 75 000
Revenue Reserve Fund		Sinking Fund Investment Account	1 00 000
Provincial Road Fund Other Account	7 57 000	Famine Relief Fund	50 000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	12 69 300	General Police Fund	
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5 07 700	Fund for the Development of Rural Water supply	10 10 900
		Revenue Reserve Fund	
		Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	12 86 000
Carried over	63 72 600	Carried over	60 23 900

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1942-43	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1942-43
	Rs		Rs
Brought forward	63 7_ 600	Brought forward	60 23 200
RECEIPTS—*contd*		DISBURSEMENTS—*contd*	
P Deposits and Advances—*contd*		P Deposits and Advances—*contd*	
II —Deposits not bearing Interest—*contd*		II —Deposits not bearing Interest—*contd*	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses		Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5 08 800
Deposits of Local Funds —District Funds	5 72 10 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	28 000
Municipal and Other Funds	2 71 35 000	Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	5 72 10 000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	5 47 24 000	Municipal and Other Funds	2 73 35 000
Other Accounts—		Departmental and Judicial Deposits—	
Subventions from Central Road Fund	25 01 100	Civil Deposits	5 57 79 000
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	4 86 200	Other Accounts—	
Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	9 900	Subventions from Central Road Fund	25 01 100
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1 10 400	Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	5 18 700
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvements		Deposi Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	14 700
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry	39 500	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1 11 700
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry	68 800	Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvements	
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	32 800	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry	40 100
		Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry	68 800
		Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	32 800
Carried over	14 86 90 100	Carried over	15 01,71 900

Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1942 43	Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1942 43
	Rs		Rs
Brought forward	14 86 90 100	Brought forward	15 01 71 000
Receipts—*contd*		**Disbursements**—*contd*	
Deposits and Advances—*contd.*		P Deposits and Advances—*contd*	
Deposit Account of grants for the Relief of groundnut cultivators	5 76 200	*Deposit Account of grants* for the Relief of ground nut cultivators	5 76 100
III —Advances not bearing Interest—		III —Advances not bearing Interest—	
Advances Repayable	34 95 400	Advances Repayable	34 84 900
Permanent Advances	12 000	Permanent Advances	14 000
Accounts with the Government of Burma		Accounts with the Government of Burma	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	31 000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	31 000
IV —Suspense—		IV —Suspense—	
Cash Balance Investment Account	6 35 00 000	Cash Balance Investment Account	5 50 00 000
Other Suspense Accounts	10 04 000	Other Suspense Accounts	10 04 000
Cheques and Bills	3 01 90 000	Cheques and Bills	3 00 90 000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	57 000	Departmental and Similar Accounts	57 000
V —Miscellaneous—		V —Miscellaneous—	
Miscellaneous—Government Account	13 79 000	Miscellaneous—Government Account	14 29 400
Total	24 89 34 700	Total	24 18 54 300
R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—		R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—	
Loans to Municipalities Port Funds Cultivators etc	92 54 900	Loans to Municipalities Port Funds Cultivators etc	90 30 600
Loans to Government Servants	34 000	Loans to Government Servants	29 000
Total	92 88 900	Total	90 59 600
S Remittances—		S Remittances—	
Cash Remittances	25 54 50 000	Cash Remittances	5 54 50 000
Remittances by Bills		Remittances by Bills	
Adjusting Account between Central (Non Railways) and Provincial Governments		Adjusting Account between Central (Non Railways) and Provincial Governments	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Inter Provincial Suspense Account	
Reserve Bank of India Remittances		Reserve Bank of India Remittances	
Adjusting Account with Railways		Adjusting Account with Railways	
Total	25 54 50 000	Total	25,54 50 000
Total—Receipts	**57,13,96,200**	**Total—Disbursements**	**57 13,37,300**
V —Opening Cash Balance	**52,17,843**	**V —Closing Cash Balance**	**52 76 743**
Grand Total	**57,66,14,043**	**Grand Total**	**57,66,14,043**

Administration

Governor

His Excellency the Hon ble Sir Arthur Hope GCIE, MC

Secretarial Staff

Private Secretary **W T Bryant** ICS
Assistant Private Secretary P Crombie ICS

Personal Staff

Military Secretary Brigadier G B Howell MVO MC
Aides de Camp F D Patterson Morgan Indian Police Capt F W Brett Capt R H Boyle Earl of Shannon
Indian Aide de Camp Honorary Lieutenant Bijay Singh
Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard Capt H F Prynne

Council of Advisers

Sir George Boag KCIE CSI ICS Sir Hugh Meggison Hood KCIE CSI ICS T G Rutherford CSI CIE ICS T Austin CIE ICS

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary S V Ramamurthy CII ICS
Secretary Finance Department W Scott-Brown CSI CIE ICS
Secretary Local Administration Department V N Kudva ICS
Secretary Home Department C J V Williams ICS
Secretary Public Works Department D D Warren MC ICS
Secretary Development Department Rao Bahadur C P Karunakara Menon
Secretary Revenue Department A R C Westlake ICS
Secretary Education and Public Health Department L C Wood ICS
Secretary Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Rao Sahib P Appu Nair OBE

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Public Service Commissioner Sir John Hall CSI CIE OBE ICS (Retired) *Chairman* M Ruthnaswamy CII and Diwan Bahadur T Ananta Acharya *Members* Rao Bahadur P K Gnanasundara Mudaliyar *Secretary*
Members of the Board of Revenue L W Stewart CIE MC ICS C W Priestley CIE ICS I M Cawdy CII ICS
Director of Public Instruction Sir Randolph Meverel Statham kt CIE IES
Inspector General of Police Sir Alexander John Happell kt OBE
Surgeon General Major General H Stott CIE OBE KHS IMS
Director of Public Health R Adiseshan
Accountant General J Santos
Inspector General of Prisons Major C S Gill OBE IMS
Postmaster General F B Thompson MBE
Collector of Customs M E Rahman
Commissioner of Excise E M Cawne CIE ICS
Inspector General of Registration Rao Sahib H Krishnamurti
Directors Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories T Royds DSc A L Narayan MA DSc
Supdt Govt Museum and Associate Librarian Connemara Public Library A Aiyappan MA PhD
Director of Agriculture, P H Rama Reddy
Director of Industries and Commerce L B Green OBE
Chief Conservator of Forests W G Dyson
Director of Veterinary Services T J Hurley MRCVS, DVSM IVS
Registrar of Co operative Societies W R S Sathianathan ICS
Commissioner of Labour F R Bristee ICS
Director Cinchona Dept H Wheatley
Chief Engineer (Buildings & Roads) A G G Barclay
Chief Engineer for Irrigation Rao Bahadur L Venkatakrishna Ayyar
Chief Engineer for Electricity Lt Col M G Platts CIE OBE MC
Part time Consulting Engineer to Govt for Electricity Sir Henrey Howard CIE
President of Port Officer W F Ruffle
Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards K Ramunni Menon ICS
Principal Indian Medical School P V Krishna Rao

Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras

William Gyfford	1684
Elihu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Gulston Addison	1709
Died at Madras 17 Oct 1709	
Edmund Montague (*Acting*)	1709
William Fraser (*Acting*)	1709
Edward Harrison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (*Acting*)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morse	1744
John Hinde	
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755
Robert Palk	1763
Charles Bourchier	1767
Josias DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1778
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbord Bart	1778
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1780
Charles Smith (*Acting*)	1780
Lord Macartney, K B	1781

Governors of Madras

Lord Macartney K.B.	1785
Alexander Davidson (*Acting*)	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K B	1786
John Hollond (*Acting*)	1789
Edward J Hollond (*Acting*)	1790

Major-General William Medows 1790
Sir Charles Oakeley Bart 1792
Lord Hobart 1794
Major-General George Harris (*Acting*) 1798
Lord Clive 1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck 1803
William Petrie (*Acting*) 1807
Sir George Hilaro Barlow Bart K B 1807
Lieut General the Hon John Aber cromby 1813
The Right Hon Hugh Elliot 1814
Major General Sir Thomas Munro Bart K C B Died 6 July 1827 1820
Stephen Rumbold Lushington 1822
Henry Sullivan Greeme (*Acting*) 1827
Lieut General Sir Frederick Adam K C B 1832
George Edward Russell (*Acting*) 1837
Lord Elphinstone G C H P C 1837
Lieut General the Marquess of Tweed dale K T C B 1842
Henry Dickinson (*Acting*) 1848
Major-General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger Bart G C B 1848
Daniel Elliott (*Acting*) 1854
Lord Harris 1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan K C B 1859
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) 1860
Sir Henry George Ward G C M G Died at Madras 2 August 1860 1860
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) 1860
Sir William Thomas Denison K C B 1861
(*Acting* Viceroy and Governor General 1863 to 1864)
Edward Maltby (*Acting*) 1863
Lord Napier of Merchistoun K T (*a*) 1866
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1872)
Alexander John Arbuthnot K C S I, C.I E 1872
(*Acting*)
Lord Hobart 187-
Died at Madras 27 April 1875
Sir William Rose Robinson K C S I 1875
(*Acting*)
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos G C S.I C.I.E 1875
The Right Hon W P Adam, P C, C.I.E 1880
Died at Ootacamund 24 May 1881
William Hudleston C.S I (*Acting*) 1881
The Right Hon. M E Grant Duff G C.S.I, G C I E. 1881
The Right Hon Robert Bourke P C. 1886
Lord Connemara 12 May 1887 (by *creation*)
John Henry Garstin C.S.I (*Acting*) 1890
Baron Wenlock G C S I G C I E K.C B 1891
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock G C M G 1896
Baron Ampthill G C S.I. G C I.E, K C B 1900
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1904)
Sir James Thomson K C S I (*Acting*) 1904
Sir Gabriel Stokes K C.S.I (*Acting*) 1906
Hon Sir Arthur Lawley G C.S.I G C I E K.C M G 1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael Bart G C S I G C I E K C M G (*b*) 1911
Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1912
Sir Murray Hammick K.C S I C I E (*Acting*) 1912
Right Hon Baron Pentland P C, *G C S I* G C I E 1912
Baron Willingdon *G C S I G C M G* G C I E G B E (*c*) 1913
Sir Alexander Cardew K C S I. (*Acting*) 1919
Sir Charles Todhunter K C S I (*Acting*) 1924
Lord Goschen P C G C S I G C I E, C B E 1924
(*Acting* Viceroy and Governor General 1929)
Sir Norman Marjoribanks K C S I K C I E 1929
(*Acting*)
Lieut Col the Right Hon ble Sir George Frederick Stanley P C G C I E C M G 1929
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1934)
Sir Muhammad Usman K C I E (*Acting*) 1934
Lieut-Col. the Right Hon ble Sir George Frederick Stanley P C G C I E C M G
Lord Erskine G C.I.E. 1934
Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu K T (*Acting*) 1936
Lord Erskine G C I E 1940
Sir Arthur Hope G C I.E M C 1940
(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling
(*c*) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Hon'ble B Sambamurti Garu
Deputy Speaker Mrs A Rukmini Lakshmipathi

Abdul Hameed Khan (*Madras City Muhammadan Urban*) Arakal Sultan Abdur Rahman Ali Rajah (*Chirakkal Muhammadan Rural*) D Abdul Rawoof (*Bellary Muhammadan Rural*) P M Adikesavalu Naicker (*Madras City North General Urban*) Jamedar Adi moolam (*Ramnad General Rural Scheduled Castes*) Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Maraear (*Tanjore Muhammadan Rural*) M Ahmed Badsha Sahib (*North Arcot Muhammadan Rural*) Srimathi G Ammanna Raja (*Ellore Town Women General Urban*) B Anantachar (*Hospet General Rural*) Srimathi Anjalai Ammal (*Cuddalore Women General Rural*) N Annamalai Pillai (*Tiruvannamalai General Rural*) Diwan Bahadur A Appadurai Pillai (*Madras cum Chingleput Indian Christian*) Rao Bahadur H B Ari Gowder (*The Nilgiris General Rural*) Muthu Ari Ar Arunachalam Chettiar (*Sivaganga General Rural*) Khan Bahadur P M Attikoya Thangal (*Calicut Muhammadan Rural*) S C Balakrishnan (*Palni General Rural Scheduled Castes*) M Bapineedu (*Ellore General Rural*) Basheer Ahmed Sayeed (*Chingleput cum South Arcot Muhammadan Rural*) M Bhaktavatsalam (*Tiruvallur General Rural*) B Bhakthavathsalu Nayudu (*Ramnad General Rural*) K Bhashyam Ayyangar (*Chingleput General Rural*) Y V A Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo (*Palakonda General, Rural*) V Bhuvarahan (*Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Towns General Urban*) E H M Bower I S O (*Anglo Indian*) P Buchappa Nayudu (*Ongole General Rural*) Arangil Chandoo (*Calicut General Rural*) K Chandramouli (*Tenali General Rural*) G Chelvapathi Chetti (*Textile Workers Trade Union Madras Labour*) O Chengam Pillai (*Tiruvallur General Rural Scheduled Castes*) S Chidambara Ayyar (*Tuticorin General Rural*) P Chinnamuthu (*Koilpatti General Rural Scheduled Castes*) T S Chockalingam Pillai (*Tinnevelly General Rural*) M P Damodaram (*Kottayam General, Rural*) E M D'Mello (*Anglo Indian*) M Doraikannu (*Tiruttani General Rural Scheduled Castes*) A R A S Doraiswami Nadar (*Tuticorin General Rural*) V V Giri (*Bobbili General Rural*) B Gopala Reddi (*Kavali General Rural*) D Govinda Dora (*Bellary General Rural Scheduled Castes*) C K Govindan Nayar (*Kurumbranad General Rural*) William Grant (*European*) V J Gupta (*Vizagapatam General Rural*) S Guruvulu (*Cuddapah General Rural Scheduled Castes*) N Halasyam Ayyar (*Trichinopoly General Rural*) H S Hussain (*Mangalore Muhammadan Rural*) D R Isaac (*Northern Circars Indian Christian*) K Ishwara (*Coondapoor General Rural Scheduled Castes*) Mrs Jebamoney Masillamoney (*Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah cum Tuticorin Towns Women Indian Christian Urban*) Allu Joga Nayudu (*Vizianagram General Rural*) A K Kaderkutti (*Kottayam Muhammadan Rural*) D Kadirappa (*Penukonda General Rural Scheduled Castes*) A Kaleswara Rao (*Bezwada cum Masulipatam Towns General Urban*) K Kamaraj Nadar (*Sattur General Rural*) L Kannan (*Malappuram General Rural Scheduled Castes*) K R Karant (*Puttur General Rural*) A Karunakara Menon (*Malappuram General Rural*) Mrs Khadija Yakub Hasan (*Madras City Women Muhammadan Urban*) K Kolandavelu Nayanar (*Mannargudi General Rural Scheduled Castes*) K Koti Reddi (*Cuddapah General Rural*) T T Krishnamachari (*Southern India Chamber of Commerce*) G Krishnamurti (*Railway Trade Union Labour*) S Krishnan (*Pollachi General Rural Scheduled Castes*) G Krishna Rao (*Northern Central Landholders*) L Krishnaswami Bharathi (*Melur General Rural*) K Kulasekaran (*Tindivanam General Rural Scheduled Castes*) Kumararaja M A Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad (*The Nattukottai Nagarathars Association*) P S Kumaraswami Raja (*Srivilliputtur General Rural*) P L Kunhammad Kutty Hajee (*Calicut cum Cannanore cum Tellicherry Towns Muhammadan Urban*) K Kuppuswami Ayyar (*Dindigul General Rural*) V Kurmayya (*Bandar General Rural Scheduled Castes*) Srimathi A V Kuttimalu Amma (*Tellicherry cum Calicut Towns Women General Urban*) S M Laljan (*Guntur Muhammadan Rural*) P Lakshmanaswami (*Amalapuram General Rural Scheduled Castes*) Srimathi V Lakshmi Ammal (*Sermadevi General Rural*) Srimathi K Lakshmi Ammal (*Dindigul Women General Rural*) Dr N Lakshmi Devi (*Bellary Women General Rural*) F G Luker (*Madras Planters*) P Madhavan (*Chirakkal General Rural*) Mahboob Ali Baig (*West Godavari cum Kistna Muhammadan Rural*) R S Manickam (*Sattur General Rural Scheduled Castes*) M Mariemuthu (*Tanjore General Rural Scheduled Castes*)

S T P Marimuthu Pillai (*Musiri General Rural*) R Maruthai (*Tiruvalur General Rural Scheduled Castes*) Mir Akram Ali (*Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Muhammadan Rural*) P K Moideen Kutty (*Palghat Muhammadan Rural*) K S Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar (*Madura Muhammadan Rural*) Muhammad Abdur Rahman (*Mahapuram Muhammadan Rural*) Dr Muhammad Abdus Salam (*Vellore Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sahamad (*Puttur Muhammadan Rural*) K Muhammad Kalimullah (*Anantapur Muhammadan Rural*) V I Muniswami Pillai (*Tiruchengodu General Rural Scheduled Castes*) B S Murti (*Cocanada General Rural Scheduled Castes*) U Muthuramalinga Tevar (*Ramnad General Rural*) K A Nachiyappa Goundar (*Omalur General Rural*) A P N V Nadimuthu Pillai (*Tanjore General Rural*) S Nagappa (*Kurnool General Rural Scheduled Castes*) N Nagaraja Ayyangar (*Namakkal General Rural*) S Nagiah (*Cuddapah General Rural Scheduled Castes*) K N Nanjappa Gounder (*Gobichettipalayam General Rural*) I J Narasimha Raj (*Vizianagram General Rural*) C Narasimham (*Bezwada General Rural*) V V Narasimham (*West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory Labour Labour*) D Narayana Raju (*Bhimavaram General Rural*) K V Narayana Rao (*Bezwada General Rural*) M G Natesa Chettiar (*Dharmapuri General Rural*) P Natesa Mudaliar (*Guddapet General Rural*) C Obi Reddi (*Anantapur General Rural*) V C Palaniswami Gounder (*Coimbatore General Rural*) V K Palaniswami Gounder (*Pollachi General Rural*) R M Palat (*West Coast Landholders*) M Pallam Raju (*Cocanada General Rural*) C R Parthasarathi Ayyangar (*Chittoor General Rural*) P Pedda Padalu (*Backward Areas and Tribes*) K S Periaswami Gounder (*Erode General Rural*) K Periyaswami Gounder (*Trichinopoly General Rural*) M I Periyaswami (*Namakkal General Rural Scheduled Castes*) V R Perumal Chettiar (*Salem Town General Urban*) B Perumall Nayudu (*Kandukur General Rural*) R Ponnuswami Pillai (*Chidambaram General Rural*) T Prakasam (*Madras City South Central General Urban*) D S Prasad (*Bezwada General Rural*) R Raghava Menon (*Palghat General Rural*) C Rajagopalachari (*University*) Rao Bahadur M C Rajah (*Chingleput General Rural Scheduled Castes*) J Raja Rao (*Guntur cum Vellore Indian Christian*) A K A Rama chandra Reddiar (*Tirumangalam General Rural*) R B Ramakrishna Raju (*Tiruttani General Rural*) T N Ramakrishna Reddi (*Madanapalle General Rural*) D Ramaling Reddiar (*Cheyyar General Rural*) S Ramanathan (*Mayavaram General Rural*) D V Ramaswami (*Tiruvidi General Rural*) K S Ramaswami Goundar (*Palladam General Rural*) V M Ramaswami Mudaliar (*Vellore General Rural*) N G Ramaswami Nayudu (*Textile Works Non Union Labour*) A Rami Reddi (*Guntur General Rural*) N Ranga Reddi (*Rayampet General Rural*) G Rangiah Nayudu (*Madras City North Central General Urban*) P Ratnavelu Tevar (*Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Town General Urban*) D M Reid (*European*) J L P Roche Victoria (*Tinnevelly Indian Christian*) Mrs A Rukmini Lakshmipathi (*Deputy Speaker*) (*Madras City Women General Urban*) A S Sahajananda Swami (*Chidambaram General Rural Scheduled Castes*) D Saived Ibrahim (*Ramnad Muhammadan Rural*) K Sakthivadivelu Gounder (*Periyakulam General Rural*) The Hon B Sambamurti (Speaker) (*Cocanada Town General Urban*) V J Samu Pillai (*South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cum Coimbatore Indian Christian*) Dr M J Samuel (*Central Districts Indian Christian*) E M Sankaran Nambudripad (*Ponnani General Rural*) P R K Sarma (*Madras City Dock and Factory Labour excluding Textile and Railway Labour Labour*) K C Saptharishi Reddiar (*Southern Central Landholders*) L Sattanatha Karayalar (*Koilpatti General Rural*) B T Seshadriacharlyar (*Gudiyattam General Rural*) S K Shaik Rowther (*Palghat Muhammadan Rural*) K Shanmugam (*Gudur General Rural Scheduled Castes*) K A Shanmuga Mudaliar (*Tiruppattur North Arcot General Rural*) Khan Sahib K A Sheikh Dawood (*Salem cum Coimbatore cum The Nilgiris Muhammadan Rural*) V S P Sheik Mansoor Tharaganar (*Tinnevelly Muhammadan Rural*) A B Shetty (*Coondapoor General Rural*) H Sitarama Reddi (*Bellary General Rural*) J Sivashanmugham Pillai (*Madras City South Central General Urban Scheduled Castes*) D Srinivasa Ayyar (*Gopichettipalayam General Rural*) P S Srinivasa Ayyar (*Conjeeveram General Rural*) Kallur Subba Rao (*Penukonda General Rural*) Karumakaram Subba Rao (*Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour Labour*) Marina Subba Rao (*Rajahmundry General Rural*) N M R Subbarama Ayyar (*Madura Town General Urban*) Dr P Subbarayan (*Tiruchengode General Rural*) P Subbiah (*Ongole General Rural Scheduled Castes*) C P Subbiah Mudaliar (*Coimbatore Town General Urban*) A M P Subbaraya Chettiar (*Nagapatam General Rural*) A Subramanian (*Tiruttoyilur General Rural*) K V R Swami (*Rajahmundry General Rural*)

H S Town (*European*) Khan Sahib V K Unnikammoo (*Malappuram Muhammadan Rural*) V S R M. Valliappa Chettiar (*Tiruppattur Ramnad General Rural*) K Varada chariar (*Chandragiri General Rural*) N S Varadachari (*Madras City South General Urban*) C J Varkey (*West Coast Indian Christian*) A Vedaratnam Pillai (*Mannargudi General Rural*) S V Venkatadasa Gounder (*Dharapuram General Rural*) G Venkanna (*Ellore General Rural Scheduled Castes*) Chandra Venkata Reddi (*Kurnool General Rural*) Gapavarm Venkata Reddi (*Nandyal General Rural*) Grandhi Venkata Reddi (*Narasaupur General Rural*) K Ramakotiswara Rao (*Narasaraopet General Rural*) B Venkata chalam Pillai (*Ariyalur General Rural*) I T Venkatachari (*Hosur General Rural*) B Venkatanarayana Reddi (*Gudur General Rural*) S C Venkatappa Chettiar (*Salem General Rural*) R Venkatappa Nayudu (*Gooty General Rural*) K Venkatappayya Pantulu (*Guntur cum Tenali Towns General Urban*) P Venkatarama Ayyar (*Kumbakonam General Rural*) R S Venkataramiah (*Palni General Rural*) B Venkatarao Baliga (*Manga lore General Rural*) Kala Venkata Rao (*Amalapuram General Rural*) R Venkatasubba Reddiar (*Tindivanam General Rural*) V Venkatasubbayya (*Vellore General Rural*) T Viswanatham (*Tuticorin General Urban*) C E Walker (*European*) K P Yagneswara Sarma (*Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah Towns General Urban*) Zamindar of Challa palli (Abdatul Aqran Sreemanthu Rajah Yarlagadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamin dar) (*Bandar General Rural*) Zamindar of Chemudu (Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur) (*Northern Landholders*) Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Sri Raja Meka Venkata ramiah Appa Rao Bahadur) (*Northern Landholders II*)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President—The Hon Dr U Rama Rao

Deputy President—K Venkataswami Nayudu

K Venkataswami Nayudu (*Madras City*) The Hon Dr U Rama Rao (*Madras City*) N Venkatachalamaji (*Tuticorin*) P Veerabhadraswami (*Tuticorin*) B Veeraswami (*East Godavari*) P Peddiraju (*West Godavari*) A Govinda Charyulu (*West Godavari Dt*) B Narayana swami Nayudu (*Kistna*) A Gopalakrishnayya (*Kistna*) V Venkatapunnayya (*Guntur*) L Sub barama Reddi (*Cuddapah*) M Narayana Rao (*Anantapur*) B Bheema Rao (*Bellary*) N Sankara Reddi (*Kurnool*) C N Muthuranga Mudaliar (*Chingleput*) Rao Bahadur M Ramakrishna Reddi (*Chittoor*) C Perumalswami Reddiyar (*North Arcot*) Omandur P Ramaswami Reddiar (*South Arcot*) S A S Rm Ramanathan Chettiyar (*Tanjore*) K Natarajan (*Tanjore*) Rao Bahadur N R Samiappa Mudaliyar (*Tanjore*) K V Srinivasa Ayyangar (*Trichinopoly*) T C Srinivasa Ayyangar (*Ramnad*) M D Kumaraswami Mudaliyar (*Tinnevelly*) S K Satagopa Mudaliyar (*Salem*) T A Ramalingam Chettiyar (*Coimbatore cum the Nilgiris*) K Madhava Menon (*Malabar*) M Narayana Menon (*Malabar*) D Manjaya Heggde (*South Kanara*) Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur Sowdagar Muhammad (*Madras North*) Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari (*Madras North Central*) Jamad Md Ibrahim Sahib (*Madras South Central Muhammadan*) S K Ahmed Meeran (*Madras South*) G H Hodgson (*European*) S J Gonsalves (*Indian Christian*) Dr V K John (Indian (*Christian*)

Nominated Members

The Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri P C C H Mrs Mona Heneman Rao Bahadur M Raman Diwan Bahadur R Srinivasan Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman, K C I E Dr Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu K C I E D Litt Dr T S S Rajan Dr C Ramalinga Reddi

North-West Frontier Province.

The North West Frontier Province as its name denotes, is situated on the north west frontier of the Indian Empire It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country north of Baluchistan lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39 276 square miles a little more than half of Bombay or more than three fifths of the size of England without Wales The territory falls into three main geographical divisions the Cis-Indus district of Hazara the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills containing the Districts of Peshawar Mardan Kohat Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan Hazara and the five districts in the second division contain 14 200 square miles The mountain regions north and west are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of H E the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor General The area of this tract is roughly 24 986 square miles and in it are situated from north to south the political agencies severally known as the Malakand Khyber Kurram North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier A few hundred miles of the trans-border territory are internally administered by the Political Agents but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them

The key to the history of the people of the N W F P lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great in B C 327 then the invasions of the Sakas and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Mahomedan invasion last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in 1818 The Frontier Territory was annexed by the Sikhs in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris and Mahsuds in 1919-1920 These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country of a permanent garrison of 10 000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the plains immediately below the hills A circular road from Bannu through Razmak to Sararogha Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area

The separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was aimed at achieving the double object of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901 To it was added the political charge of Dir Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General with head quarters at Peshawar in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate it The Committee, presided over by Mr H de S Bray M L A., Joint Foreign Secretary toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses Its members were Messrs Raza Ali, M C S T Rangacharia, Chaudri Shahabuddin N M Samarth and K B Abdur Rahim Khan members of the Legislative Assembly H N Bolton I.C.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A H Parker I.C.S (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines The Hindus allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province

to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate re forms initiating and providing for progress along that line The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border The Committee s de liberations ended in disagreement the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favour able to the Hindu viewpoint already explained and the majority of the Committee comprised of all its other members recommending advance on a Provincial basis Their principal recom mendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Mem ber of Council and Minister

Appointment of a second Judicial Commis sioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions including interchange of officers with the Punjab so that the mem bers of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one

If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we may assume that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her

The People

The total population of the N W F P (1941) is 5 415 666 made up as follows —

Hazara	796 230
Trans-Indus Districts	1 241 834
Trans-Border Area	2 377 599

This last figure also include estimated population for these parts of the Agencies and district tribal territory where no census was taken There are only 632 3 females per 1 000 males in the towns and 887 6 females per 1 000 males in rural areas

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N W F P any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon On the other hand the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men The evils of unskilled mid wifery and early marriage are among them Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the l available official reports is 25 5 and the deat rate 21 9

The dominant language of the Province Pashtu and the population contains sever lingual strata The most important sectio of the population both numerically and l social position are the Pathans. They ow a very large proportion of the land in the a ministered districts and are the ruling ra of the tribal area to the west There is a lor list of Pathan Baluch Rajput and other trib divisions Gurkhas have recently settled in th Province The Mahomedan tribes constitu almost the whole population Hindus amountir to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs a few thousands The occupational cleavage the population confuses ethnical divisions

(Under the North West Frontier Provin Law and Justice Regulation of 1901) custo governs all questions regarding succession betrothal marriage divorce the separa property of women dower wills gifts part tions family relations such as adoption an guardianship and religious usages and inst tutions provided that the custom be not cor trary to justice equity or good conscience In these matters the Mahomedan Law wher the parties are Mahomedans and Hindu La where the parties are Hindus is applied i so far as that law has not been altered o abolished by any legislative enactment and i not opposed to the provisions of the Regula tion and has moreover not been modified b any custom

The climatic conditions of the N W F P which is mainly the mountainous region bu includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan Dis trict are extremely diversified The latte district is one of the hottest areas of the India continent while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large The Province has two wet seasons one the S W Monsoon season when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter when storms from Mesopo tamia Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture The Province is practically without manufactures There is no considerable surplus of commercial pro ducts for export Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connect the trans-border tribal terri tories and the marts of Afghanistan and Cen tral Asia with India but the influence of rail ways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. The new roads in Waziristan

e already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabi nts for motor traffic Prices of agricultural roduce have in recent years been high but the gricultural owing to the poor means f communication have to some extent been eprived of access to Indian markets and ave therefore been unable to profit by the rates revailing On the other hand high prices are a ardship to the non-agricultural classes The ffects of recent extensions of irrigation have een important Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab The cultivated area of the and amounts to 25 per cent and uncultivated 75 per cent

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress both by the improvement of communi cations and otherwise Relations with the tribes have generally improved, trade has advanced free medical relief has been vastly extended police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judici ously and sympathetically fostered though in this respect there is complaint against the limi tations imposed by financial embarrassments In the British administered districts the total percentage of male scholars to the total male population is 7 36 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 1 8 for the year 1940 41 25 per cent males and 7 per cent females of the total population are returned as literates The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of edu cation even for India Those for females are not notably low but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women of whom 13 8 per cent are returned as literate The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province apart from all con siderations of strategy must materially im prove the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the admi nistration over them The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal which was completed in 1914 and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal also completed a few years ago will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes

Administration

The administration of the North West Frontier Province is conducted by H E the Governor and Agent to the Governor General the administration comprises—

(1) The Hon ble the Chief Minister
(2) The Hon ble Minister for Finance
(3) The Hon ble Minister for Education
(4) The Hon ble Minister for Industries.

(*At the time of compiling these notes no Minister are in office since the resignation of the Congress Ministry and the Governor is assisted in the administration by an Adviser*)

(5) The Hon ble the Speaker, Legislative Assembly
(6) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
(7) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service
(8) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
(9) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police
(10) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia Engineering Education Medicine and Forestry

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the sixth head above are —

Administration	Chief Secretary Revenue and Divl Commr		4
	Secretary Development Departments		
	Home Secretary		
	Dy Commissioners	6	12
	Political Agents	6	
	Senior Sub-Judge	1	
	Asst Commissioners and Asst Political Agents		14
Hon ble the Judicial Commissioners Court & District Judges	The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner		7
	The Hon ble Addl Judicial Commissioner		
	Three District and Sessions Judges		
	Two additional District and Sessions Judges		

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers and are assisted by naib-tahsildars who exercise only criminal and revenue powers Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry real or imaginary Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns There are also district boards The district is the unit form police medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police a Civil Surgeon the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara The P W D of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer P W D who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H E the Governor The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government The revenue administration of all six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner For the administra

tion of civil and criminal justice there are three Civil and Sessions districts each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province

FINANCES

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues

Budget

A small surplus of Rs 68 000 is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Province for 1942 43 The total revenue for 1942 43 is expected to yield Rs 1 96 54 000 and expenditure is estimated at Rs 1 90 86 000

The estimates for expenditure include capital expenditure totalling Rs 3 68 000 on account of irrigation works (Rs 28 000) commutation of pensions (1 36 000) and the Malakand Hydro-Electric scheme (Rs 2 04 000) which is being met from revenue If this is excluded the total revenue surplus would amount to Rs 4 36 000

The total provincial balance at the end of 1942 43 is estimated at Rs 45 22 000 It is therefore unlikely that the province will have to borrow money for ways and means purposes during the year

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are —

H E the Governor and Agent to the Governor General—H E Sir George Cunningham KCSI KCIE, OBE (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937)

Secretary to Governor—G H Emerson ICS

Aide-de-Camp—A A Mackieth IP

Adviser to H E the Governor—Lt Col W F Campbell CIE

Judicial Commissioner—Hon ble Sir James Almond Bar at-Law ICS

Additional Judicial Commissioner—The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan BA LLB

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner—L W Jardine CIE ICS

Chief Secretary—Lt Col G L Mallam Bar at-Law

Secretary to Government Development Departments—Major W C Leeper

Home Secretary—Major E H Cobb OBE

Financial Secretary—E R C Price

Advocate-General and Secretary to Government Legislative Department—S B Sardar Raja Singh MA LLB

Secretary Information Department—Major Abdul Rahim Khan.

Secretary Civil Defence—Major M. D A Baig MBE.

Assistant Secretary General to Government—K. B Ibrahim Khalil Khan BA. POS.

Asst. Financial Secretary—M A Muzaffar MA.

Indian Personal Assistant to H E the Governor—K B Haji Gulam Nagshand Khan MBE

Secretary Public Works Department—G A M Brown OBE

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons—Col J F Huban OBE IMS

Inspector General of Police—A F Perrott.

Commandant Frontier Constabulary—O G Grace OBE IP

Director of Public Instruction—Khan Sahib Shah Alam Khan MA. LL.B F.R.S

Superintendent Archæological Survey Frontier Circle—Dr Muhd. Nazim Ph D (Cantab)

District and Sessions Judge—N Mir Saeed Alam Khan Bar at Law

Additional District and Sessions Judges Peshawar & Kohat—K Mohd Ibrahim Khan BA LLB K B Mohd Nastr Khan

Distt & Sessions Judge Dera Ismail Khan—M R. Kayani ICS

Distt & Sessions Judge Hazara—Mr P R B May ICS

Political Agents

Major K C Packman Dir Swat and Chitral

Capt J O S Donald Khyber

C B Duke ICS North Waziristan

Major F E Laughton Kurram

Major A J Dring South Waziristan

Deputy Commissioners

Major Ishandar Mirza OBE Peshawar

Major B D S Bedi Hazara

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan OBE Kohat

A P Low ICS Bannu

Major C A Cole Dera Ismail Khan

Lt Col J R L Bradshaw Mardan

Former Chief Commissioners

The Hon ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane KCSI from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908 Died 7th July 1908

The Hon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos Keppel GCIE KCSI from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919

The Hon ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant KCSI, KCIE from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921

The Hon ble Sir John Loader Maffey KCVO CSI CIE ICS, from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923

The Hon ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton KCIE CSI ICS from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears KCIE CSI ICS from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931

The Hon ble Lieut Col R E H Griffith, CIE from 10-9-30 to 17-4 32

Former Governor

H E Sir Ralph Griffith KCSI CIE from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan B A LL B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan Bar at-Law

Elected Members

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna B A (*Peshawar Cantonment General Urban*) Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal B A LL B (*Bannu Town General Urban*) Lala Bhanju Ram (*Dera Ismail Khan Town General Rural*) Dr Charuchandar Ghosh (*Peshawar West General Rural*) Lala Jamna Das (*Peshawar East General Rural*) Rai Bahadur Lala Ishar Dass Sawhney M A LL B (*Hazara General Rural*) Lala Hukam Chand (*Kohat General Rural*) Lala Tek Chand Dhingra (*Dera Ismail Khan General Rural*) Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar B A LL B (*Peshawar City Muhammadan Urban*) M Pir Baksh Khan M A LL B (*Peshawar City Muhammadan Urban*) The Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan B A LL B (*North West Frontier Province Towns Muhammadan Urban*) Lieut M Muhammad Zaman Khan (*Tanawal Muhammadan Rural*) Pir Muhammad Kamran (*Abbottabad West Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Raja Abdur Rahman Khan (*Abbottabad East Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Bahadur Khan (*Haripur Central Muhammadan Rural*) Raja Manuchehr Khan (*Haripur South Muhammadan Rural*) Abdur Rashid Khan (*Haripur North Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan (*Mansbera North Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Muhammad Attai Khan (*Upper Pakhli Muhammadan Rural*) M Faqira Khan (*Lower Pakhli Muhammadan Rural*) Qazi Attaullah Khan (*Bara Mohmands Muhammadan Rural*) Qazi Attaullah Khan (*Bara Mohmands Muhammadan Rural*) Arab Abdul Ghafoor Khan (*Khalils Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan Bar at law (*Hashtnagar North Muhammadan Rural*) Dr Khan Sahib (*Hashtnagar South Muhammadan Rural*) Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan (*Douba Daudzai, Muhammadan Rural*) Mian Jaffar Shah (*Nowshera South Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Muhammad Samin Jan B A LL B (*Nowshera North Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Zarin Khan (*Bazar Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Amir Muhammad Khan (*Kamalzai Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (*Utmanzama Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Kamdar Khan (*Ruzar Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Allahdad Khan (*Amazai Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Malik ur Rahman Khan M A (*Hangu Muhammadan Rural*) Pir Sayed Jalal Shah (*Kohat Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan (*Teri South Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Nasrullah Khan B A LL B (*Bannu East Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Akbar Ali Khan (*Bannu West Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Faizullah Khan Ghazni Khel (*Lakki East Muhammadan Rural*) Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan Waliwal (*Lakki West Muhammadan Rural*) Nawabzada Muhammad Said Khan *Tank Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan (*Kulachi Muhammadan Rural*) Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan Bar at Law (*Dera Ismail Khan South Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Abdullah Khan (*Dera Ismail Khan North Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Ajit Singh (*Southern Districts Sikh Rural*) Sardar Jaggat Singh Narag (*Peshawar Sikh Rural*) Ishar Singh Bar-at-Law (*Hazara Mardan Sikh Rural*) Khan Bahadur Sasdullah Khan (*Peshawar Landholders*) Sardar Muhammad Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan B A LL B (*North West Frontier Province Landholders*)

Orissa.

Like Sind Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1 1936 If Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces viz Bihar and Orissa Madras and the Central Provinces

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya speaking tracts for political or administrative considerations The Oriyas trace their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa Through successive conquests and annexations in known history the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes until at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up and the people gradually lost race consciousness although common language and literature continued to act as a link

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866 Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal The proposal was turned down but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move p risted and gave rise to a series of demands

History of Separation

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration About the same time there was brought into existence the Utkal Union Confer ence which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct admin strative unit The late Mr Montague and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas claim and generally favoured the redistribution o provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government They left it however to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory while the C P Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Philip Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriya speaking people in the north of Madras Presidency on the question of their union with Orissa Messrs C L Philip and A C Duff reported that there was 'a genuine long standing and deep seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927 A subcommittee of the commission presided over by Major Attlee recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa agreeing with the Oriyas contention that under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Com mission the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the C P

Round Table Conference

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Confer ence the Oriyas demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parlakimedi who asked for a separate province for Orissa We want a province of our own he said on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace to realise and be benefitted by the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race

The Oriyas demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriyas claim which therefore came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference

In September 1931 the Government of India appointed the O Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequ ences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regard ing the boundaries in the event of separation The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division Angul the Khariar Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Visagapatam agency tract According to the Committee the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32 681 square miles and a population of about 8 174 000 persons On the question of financial and other consequences of separation the Committee made recommenda tions generally on the lines of the Sind Committee

In January 1936 an Order in Council was issued by His Majesty a Government constituting Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units on the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1 1937

Extent of Province

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa —

1 That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof

2 Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras —

(i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts

(ii) The following areas in the non Agency portion of the Ganjam district, *viz* the taluks of Ghumsur Aska Surada Kodala and Chatrapur so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line

(iii) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district that is to say the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate

3 Areas transferred from the Central Provinces :—

(i) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district and

(ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district that is to say the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages viz Kuisakuda Badimal Panchpudgia (Soda) Barhampura (Malguzari) Panchpuragia (Palsada) Jogni and Thakurpal (Jogni)

Agriculture

Agriculturally and industrially Orissa is a backward region It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or the other of many provinces for administrative purposes This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people s artistic anship Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries brass bell metal silver filigree cutlery wood and paper pulp and horn articles Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa and areas under both these are already increasing The Orrisa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where on an average 9 000 maunds of cured fish and 50 000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron coal, limestone manganese and mica Iron ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj Keonjhar and Bonai, all States The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain More than 60 per cent of the ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs Bird & Co of Calcutta Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Bihar but coal has been found in Angula, Sambalpur and in the States of Gangpura Talcher and Athmallik Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Development A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa By the amalgamation of the ex Madras and ex Central Provinces areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency

Administration

Sir John Austin Hubback KCSI was appointed to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orissa

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council, the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit cases of the ex Madras and ex Central Provinces areas Clause 25 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936 A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jeypur a Munsif s Court at Nawapara and three additional Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate s Court and two sub-divisional Magistrate s Courts were established in 1936

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such a small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar

Provincial Autonomy—The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party Out of 56 elective seats in the Assembly (four are nominated making a total of 60) the Congress counted 36 as its adherents The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry but the latter in obedience to the directions of the party headquarters declined unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor (*See* chapter on Indian National Congress) After a prolonged contraversy this point was amicably settled and the Congress Party leader formed a Cabinet Late in 1937 the legislature decided that Cuttack should be the capital of the province

The working of self-government in the infant province was threatened with interruption twice in 1938—once early in the year and later in the summer The former did not relate directly to Orissa but the latter did. In this chapter we are concerned only with the latter Sir John Hubback wished, for reasons of health to go home on leave. In his place the Revenue Commissioner the senior most civilian in the province, was appointed to act for a period of four months. The Premier opposed this appointment on the ground that it is bad in principle and derogatory to the prestige

of the Ministry to ask it to work under a Governor who till the other day took his orders from the Ministry and will continue to do so on his reversion to his substantive post. The Orissa Premier's complaint was taken up by the Congress and Mr Gandhi An all India crisis was threatened on this issue but it was averted through the goodness and self-sacrifice of Sir John Hubback who postponed his leave

Thus assured of a period of peaceful progress the province continued to be administered by the Congress Ministry for a number of months till the autumn of 1939 when its fortunes were blighted by the political crisis which overtook all the Congress governed provinces The Orissa Ministry resigned along with other Congress Cabinets and there being no prospect of the formation of an alternative Government with any reasonable chance of stability the Governor as in other similar provinces assumed charge of the entire province under Section 93 of the Government of India Act By a resolution of Parliament in April 1940 this act of emergency was approved and the period of its operation extended by a year In the absence of a Ministry the Governor administered the province with the aid of an Adviser

New Ministry

The people of Orissa in general and some of the Congress Party members in particular took little time to realise that the official policy of the Congress towards the war was wrong Both in the interests of provincial self government and in the wider interests of the country they wished to replace the gubernatorial rule by a popular administration which would actively undertake the task of marshalling the resources and man power of the province for an all out effort against the Axis powers

With this object in view all right thinking people in the province began to work for a popular front At first their efforts were not taken seriously because there seemed little prospect of forming anything like a stable Ministry in face of the solid block of the Congress Party in the Assembly Moreover the first flush of jail going enthusiasm generated by the civil disobedience movement did not reveal the fissures which later showed themselves in the ranks of Congressmen in Orissa

As days rolled by signs of disapproval of the official Congress policy became evident The Congress Party in the province was never a united house Even in the days before the war when the Congress Ministry was in office there were members who were straining at the leash if they did not openly revolt it was because of the rigours of party discipline This state of affairs underwent a change under the stress of war conditions When the novelty of the civil disobedience movement wore off the dissenting elements set about to work

As far back as September 1941 eight members of the Orissa Congress Assembly Party formed themselves into a new group under the leadership of Pandit Godavaris Misra. It was interpreted at the time as the first step in an effort to form a Ministry in co operation with the members of the Opposition In a manifesto this group declared We have come to the conclusion that the present stalemate in the country should be ended We have ventured to think differently from the present official Congress policy We think that our duty to the country should be placed higher than our discipline to a party which has become practically defunct

At least one of these dissentients made bold to resign from the Congress Party She was called upon to resign her seat seek re election and appeal to the electorate with the new policy This she refused to do The attitude of the Congress headquarters only served to stiffen the backs of the dissidents Soon it was revealed that the new group included some prominent members of the Congress Assembly Party Mr Gandhi's reaction was We shall be stronger for the weak ones falling away

Thus the move begun in the summer of 1941 took shape in the autumn when it was revealed that with the addition of the seceders from the Congress Party the Opposition could count 33 among its supporters in a house of 60 By now the wavereis had made up their minds Notwithstanding the disciplinary action taken by the Congress executive against some of the prominent seceder the new group remained firm Late in October the Maharaja of Parlakimedi called a meeting of his supporters both from the Opposition and from the group of Congress dissentients when he was elected leader of the newly formed United Nationalist Party

With this proved strength the leaders of the new party got in touch with the Governor and requested him to terminate the operation of section 93 of the Government of India Act and restore democracy The authorities responded and on November 23 1941 a new Ministry was formed with the Maharaja of Parlakimedi as Chief Minister and Pandit Godavaris Misra and Moulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan as the other two Ministers With the concurrence of the Governor General the Governor revoked his earlier proclamation under section 93

It was announced that the Maharaja of Parlakimedi would hold the portfolios of Home Affairs (excluding publicity) Local Self Government and the Public Works Department Pandit Misra would be in charge of Finance Publicity Development and Education and Moulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan would be responsible for Law Commerce Revenue and Health

Our first and foremost task will be to give a stimulus to the war effort said the Maharaja of Parlakimedi on assumption of office Pandit Misra said I believe that in the present situation when the whole world is steeped in hostilities and when the little privilege which India has won from the British is being threatened it is not in the country's interests to keep aloof from war preparations It is for this that I thought that a Ministry under the present circumstances would be useful

Meanwhile the official Congress continued to hope that it would be able to throw out the Ministry on a motion of no-confidence Indeed notice was given of one such motion but it was withdrawn for tactical reasons of voting Before the Assembly was convened for the budget session in the first half of February 1942 some of the members of the official Congress Party were arrested and sentenced under the Defence of India rules This coupled with the restric-

tions placed on party political activities in connection with a by election (which eventually turned in favour of the official Congress Party) gave rise to criticism of the Ministry's *bona fides* and it was contended that the new Ministry was adopting subterfuges to defeat possible motions of no confidence and to retain office at any cost

Commenting on the arrests of Congressmen on the eve of the budget session Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President said Although these arrests have ostensibly been made under the provisions of the Defence of India Act the alleged offences appear to arise out of the speeches made against the new Ministry The occasion on which these arrests are being made leads one to infer that the free expression of public opinion is highly distasteful to the men newly placed in authority By silencing those who are voicing the sentiments and feelings of a majority of the electorate they hope to secure themselves against a vote of censure in the legislature The Defence of India Act is being pressed into service to stifle public opinion and to reduce the number of inconvenient legislators by resorting to these methods

During the budget session there were several close votings on more than one cut motion the Government had a bare majority of one Speaking on one of these motions Mr Biswanath Das who was Premier in the Congress Government before the war affirmed that his party commanded the support of thirty members in a house of 60 (one seat still remains vacant at the time of writing) Although the new Ministry is still functioning its majority is precarious and it is difficult to say what the future has in store for the province

As these lines are being written news comes of the death of one member whose vote saved the Ministry from defeat in the budget session The latest position of the parties in the legislature is Congress 29 Ministerialist 28 speaker 1 Vacant 2 totalling 60

When the budget session opened on February 12 1942 the Hon Pandit Godavaris Misra Finance Minister presented the revised budget estimates for the province for the year 1941-42

He explained that the budget for the whole year had been prepared and sanctioned by the Governor in exercise of his powers assumed *under the proclamation* issued *under* Section 93 of the Government of India Act With the revocation of the proclamation the budget sanctioned by the Governor had ceased to have force and the balance of grants which remained unspent on the date of revocation (November 23 1941) could not be available for further expenditure Thus the statutory position made it incumbent on the Ministry to compile a revised budget to obtain supply of funds from the legislature for the unexpired portion of the financial year The revised budget showed an expenditure debitable to revenue of Rs 1 96 86 000 as against Rs 1 90 59 000 originally estimated The revised estimate of revenue was Rs 2 05 61 000 The year opened with a free balance of Rs 6 49 000 It is expected therefore that the year will close with a free balance of Rs 15 24 000

BUDGET FOR 1942-43

In the first week of March the budget estimates for the year 1942 43 were presented The Finance Minister revealed a revenue surplus of Rs 12 000 adding that the total revenue for the year was estimated at Rs 1 97 07 000 and the total expenditure on revenue account Rs 1 96 95 000

Outside the Revenue account the budget anticipated a receipt of Rs 4 29 00 lakhs and expenditure of Rs 3 91 81 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs 37 19 lakhs The combined effect of the revenue surplus of Rs 12 000 and the surplus of Rs 37 19 lakhs in the capital—debt—deposit section was that the opening balance of Rs 12 28 lakhs at the beginning of the year would be raised to Rs 49 59 lakhs at the end of the year which would be the closing balance of the year s budget

On the revenue side a drop of about Rs 4 87 lakhs was expected under land mainly on account of arrear payment to Local Bodies in South Orissa for land and other cesses collected on their behalf amounting to about Rs 4 lakhs. Forest revenue was also likely to fall by Rs 0 91 lakhs the primary reason being that extra sales of timber for supply to the War Board may not be on such a large scale as in the current year

On the expenditure side one of the noticeable features was the provision of Rs 3 36 lakhs for civil defence Provisions under Education Agriculture Industries and Medical have been increased by Rs 0 49 lakhs Rs. 0 38 lakhs Rs 0 54 lakhs and Rs 0 55 lakhs respectively Expenditure under police was expected to be Rs 0 58 lakhs more than in the current year

After explaining the budgetary position of the province the Hon Minister referred to the various schemes which the Government proposed to give effect to for the improvement of education to the province The schemes included opening of a premedical course of study in Biology at the Ravenshaw College Introduction of vocational and industrial education in the Middle English and Middle Schools managed by Local Bodies and conversion of the Board of Higher Elementary Schools at Koraput into a Middle English School Pandit Misra said that the expenditure under Education had increased but the problem still lay where it had laid when the province was created six years ago Little in the field of education can be done without solving the most important question of inaugurating a university of our own There is a widespread feeling that a University should be started immediately I am trying to expedite preliminaries and to come before the House within a few months time with a University Bill drafted on the lines suggested in the report of the University Committee and also with a Supplementary Demand for the necessary money

Referring to Public Health Pandit Misra informed the house that a provision had been made in the budget for the appointment of a committee for establishing a link between the Public Health department and the public. Pandit Misra also referred to the various schemes

proposed to be undertaken by the Government during the ensuing year for the improvement of agriculture and industries in the province

Explaining the reason for the increase in the expenditure under *Police* the *Finance* Minister pointed out that the events in the Far East had unsettled normal conditions and had made it desirable to post additional guards at several places in the province

Dealing with the Civil Defence measures Pandit Misra said that theirs was now a full fledged province which must be able to carry on its civil Defence as worthily as possible So far as military defence was concerned necessary preparations were being made The Government are conscious of their responsibility at the present crisis Therefore necessary funds are being provided even at the sacrifice of nation building developments because nation saving is more important than nation building I assure the Hon Members that everything possible within our means will be done to ward off danger

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir William Hawthorne Lewis K C S I K C I E I C S

MINISTERS

Prime Minister Home L S G and P W D —Hon Capt Maharaja Sri Sri Sri K C G Narayan Deo of Parlakimedi

Minister Finance Publicity Development and Education —Hon Pandit Godavaris Misra

Minister Law and Commerce Revenue and Health —Hon Maulavi Abdus Sobhan Khan

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

Parliamentary Secretary — Pearl Sankar Roy M L A

SECRETARIES

Secretary to His Excellency the Governor —V L Davies I C S

Revenue Commissioner —L R Wood M C C I E I C S

Chief Secretary —P T Mansfield C I E I C S

Secretary Education Health and Local Self Government Departments —Rai Bahadur Samuel Das M A

Secretary P W D and Chief Engineer —S K Roy I S E C E

Secretary Law Commerce and Labour Department & Legal Remembrancer —W W Dalziel I C S

Secretary Revenue and Development Department —F E A Taylor I C S

Secretary Legislative Assembly —Dewan Bahadur C Govindan Nair C I E Bar at law

Additional Secretary and Director of Civil Defence —J Bowstead C I E M C I C S.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER —The Hon Sri Mukunda Prasad Das

DEPUTY SPEAKER —Sri Nanda Kishore Das

Elected Members

Raja Krishna Bose (*West Cuttack Sadr General*) Bichitrananda Das (*Central Cuttack Sadr General*) Atala Behari Acharya (*North Cuttack Sadr General*) Nabakrishna Choudhury (*East Cuttack Sadr General*) Nityananda Kanunge (*South Cuttack Sadr General*) Jadumani Mangaraj (*Central Kendrapara General*) Brajanath Misra (*North Kendrapara General*) Lokenath Misra (*East Kendrapara General*) Birakishore Behera (*East Jajpur General*) Dwarkanath Das (*East Jajpur General*) Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra Zemindar of Madhupur (*West Jajpur General*) Krupasindhu Bhukta (*Angul District General*) Mohan Das (*East Puri Sadr General*) Jagabandhu Sinha (*South Puri Sadr General*) Besi Behera (*North Puri Sadr General*) Jagannath Misra (*North Puri Sadr General*) Prannath Patnaik (*East Khurda General*) Godavaris Misra (*West Khurda General*) The Hon Sri Mukunda Prasad Das (Speaker) (*Central Balasore Sadr General*) Nanda Kishore Das (Deputy Speaker) (*South Balasore General*) Charu Chandra Ray Mahasayo (*North Balasore General*) Chakradhar Behera Mahasayo (*East Bhadrak General*) Nidhi Das (*West Bhadrak General*) Jagannath Das (*West Bhadrak General*) Nrupalal Singh (*Sambalpur Sadr General*) Bodhram Dube (*Sambalpur Sadr General*) Prahaladrai Lath (*West Bargarh General*) Fakira Behera (*East Bargarh General*) Bisi Ganda (*East Bargarh General*) Lal Artatran Deo (*Kharsar General*) Biswanath Das (*Opposition Leader*) (*Ghumsur General*) Raja Bahadur Rama Chandra Mardaraja Deo (*Khudala General*) Rai Bahadur Mandhata Corachand Patnaik Mahasayo (*Chatrapur General*) Gobindo Podhana (*Aska Surada General*) Punya Naiko (*Aska Surada General*) Divakara Patnaik (*Berhampur General*) Ramachandra Debo (*Berhampur General*) Vysyaraju Kasi Viswanadham Raju (*Berhampur General*) Umacharan Patnaik (*Baliguda Khondmals General*) Captain Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo (*Parlakimedi General*) Sadasibo Tripati Mahasayo (*Nawrangpur General*) Radhamohan Sahu Mahasayo (*Jeypur Malkangiri General*) Radhakrishna Bishwasroy (*Koraput General*) Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Baksh (*Cuttack Sadr Muhammadan*) Saiyid Fazle Haque (*North Cuttack cum Angul Muhammadan*) Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan (*Balasore cum Sambalpur Muhammadan*) Maulavi Muhammed Latifur Rahman (*South Orissa Muhammadan*) Srimathi Sarala Devi (*Cuttack Town Women*) Mrs A Lakshmi Bai (*Berhampur Town Women*) Premananda Mohanti (*Orissa Indian Christian*) Rang Lal (*Orissa Commerce and Industry*) Braja Sundar Das (*East Orissa Landholders*) Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Rai Raja of Purlikud (*West Orissa Landholders*) Pyari Sankar Roy (*Orissa Labour*) Rev E M Evans (*Gumsur Udayagiri Ganjam District Nominated*) Hari Pani Jennah (*Sernayo Ganjam District Nominated*) Balabhadra Narayana Samanthasoy (*Nawrangpur District Koraput Nominated*) Radha Mohan Panda (*Rayagada District Koraput Nominated*)

Indian Army In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab except in the south western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe There are many minor agricultural tribes priestly and religious castes (Brahmans Sayads and Kureshis) most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Kanias) the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas) and the numerous artisan and menial castes There are also vagrant and criminal tribes and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages

The main language of the province is Punjabi which is spoken by more than half the population Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi and is spoken in the north and west The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari which is spoken in the hill tracts and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana Baluchi Pushto Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population

Agriculture

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65 5 per cent of the population It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners and a large part of the whole area is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation Since 1900 several big irrigation projects have been put into execution and irrigation facilities provided to large tracts of barren land as a result of which many colonies have sprung up The Lower Chenab Canal has brought under plough about 2 9 million acres most of which was formerly waste land Similarly the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals are responsible for 1 2 and 1 4 million acres respectively The Sutlej Valley Canals and Haveli Canals command 3 8 and 1 8 million acres respectively Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6 000 square miles Of the crops grown wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area Next in importance to wheat is gram Other important staples are barley rice millets maize oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum) cotton and sugarcane In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant The country being preponderantly agricultural a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally The production of hides and skins is also an important industry

Industries

Although the Punjab does not yet rank with the industrially advanced provinces of India steady progress has been maintained in the establishment of new factories during the last decade The number of registered factories alone has increased from 602 in 1928 to 997 in 1940 There are a large number of cotton ginning and pressing factories located all over the province and there are several modern cotton spinning and weaving mills at Amritsar Lahore Lyallpur Okara and Montgomery In raw wool pressing and baling the Punjab occupies an important position and besides being a large scale exporter of raw wool it has large scale wool spinning and weaving mills at Amritsar and one at Dhariwal Other industrial concerns of note are a ribbons and trimming mill an absorbent cotton and antiseptic dressings factory several carpet factories and silk weaving factories at Amritsar a paper products factory stationery and drawing materials factories a dry ice plant and metal foundries at Lahore a turpentine and rosin factory at Jallo a pulp and paper mill a starch factory and a sugar mill at Apdulapur a plywood factory at Shahdara a factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils at Lyallpur several sports gear making and rubber factories at Sialkot cement tile factories and steel rerolling mills at Lahore and Amritsar a cement factory at Wah tanneries at Wazirabad and Sialkot and hosiery factories at Ludhiana and Lahore The Attock Oil Company is engaged in extracting and refining mineral oil in Attock and Rawalpindi Districts

Handloom weaving is one of the most important industries both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of products Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities Much hosiery work is done on cottage lines Other cottage industries of commercial importance are iron safes at Gujranwala veterinary and surgical instruments and hospital furniture at Sialkot Lahore and Multan glue industry at Rewari ivory carving at Amritsar and Leiah copper and brass utensils at Jagadhri Gujranwala and Rewari Workers in gold and silver are fairly numerous The sericulture industry is expanding gradually and a large number of agriculturists in submontane tracts are taking an increasing interest in silk worm rearing and reeling operations There is a Punjab Arts and Crafts Depot at Lahore which provides a market for artistic wares of craftsmen and helps to secure improvement in design and workmanship

Administration

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship with an Executive Council and Ministers the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act 1935 this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries designated (1) Chief, (2) Home (3) Finance and (4) Medical and Local Government Departments (5) Electricity and Industries Depts three Deputy Secretaries one Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries In the Public Works Department there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Electricity Branch) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch one in the Electricity Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department an Under Secretary to Government The Government writer in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala Jullundur Lahore Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards) the five Chief Engineers the Inspector General of Police the Director of Public Instruction the Inspector-General of Prisons the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests the Directors of Agriculture and Industries the Inspector General of Registration the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers) Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years imprisonment.

Local Self Government

Local Self Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards each exercising authority over a district of Municipal Towns and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants profession and other taxes and miscellaneous fees and those of Municipal Towns and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation local option civil and criminal justice the abatement of nuisances and other matters Exclusive jurisdiction (within certain limits) now vests in the Panchayats Most of the members of municipalities all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested In the case of Notified Area Committees however all Members are appointed

Police

The Police force is divided into District Police Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department The combined force is under the control of the Inspector General who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him five Deputy Inspectors General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fifth Deputy Inspector General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector General The District Police are controlled by Superintendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents

Education

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab during the last two decades The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise Government itself maintains fifteen arts colleges (including one for European and three for women) four normal schools for males twenty-nine training classes, and combined institutions for females one hundred and fifty-three secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty two centres for vocational training The department maintains five Vernacular training classes for wives of teachers. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains eight higher grade professional

institutions *viz* the King Edward Medical College de Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore the Agricultural College at Lyallpur the College of Engineering and Technology at Moghalpura the Central Training College Lahore the Lady Maclagan Training College for Women Lahore and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoreapali and two schools *viz* the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul In addition there are thirty six technical and industrial schools (twenty-eight for males and eight for females) scattered over the province

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel He isassisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who is at present an officer of the Provincial Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon He also has a Lady Assistant who is a senior Member of the Women s Medical Service (Indian)

The post of Personal Assistant of gazetted rank has also been recently sanctioned to assist Inspector General in non technical work

Public Health

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has working under him four Assistant Directors of Public Health 35 District Medical Officers of Health and 28 District Sanitary Inspectors In addition there is a permanent reserve staff of 11 Sub Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for work in combating epidemic disease

Medical inspection of Factories is under a specially trained officer and experts have been appointed to deal with Nutrition and Leprosy work.

An expert in sanitary engineering who has the status of a Superintending Engineer acts as technical adviser to the Public Health Department in sanitary engineering matters

The Sanitary Board Punjab is a standing body which examines drainage water supply and other public health engineering schemes, and advises Government regarding grants of money for meeting the cost of such schemes in whole or in part

The Public Health Department controls —

(1) The Punjab Vaccine Institute Vaccine lymph is prepared at this institution The requirements not only for the Punjab but for the Army in Northern India and several Provinces and Indian States are met

(2) An Epidemiological Bureau. This establishment is primarily a bacteriological laboratory in which examinations of waters foods morbid material from cases of infectious disease etc are carried out Anti malaria work is controlled from the Bureau which also serves as a health propaganda centre

(3) A Chemical Laboratory In this institution chemical analyses of specimens of food and water sent from all over the Province are carried out

Both in the Chemical Laboratory and in the Epidemiological Bureau research work is undertaken

(4) A Public Health School which exists for the purpose of training Health Visitors who take charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the Province

The Public Health Department now controls 102 Rural Dispensaries the medical officers in charge of which are under the control of the Director of Public Health

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

Heads of Account	Budget Estimate 194.. 4	Heads of Account	Budget Estimate 194..43
Revenue Receipts	*(In thousands of Rupees)*	*Irrigation*	*(In thousands of Rupees)*
Principal Heads of Revenue		XVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	66 96	Direct Receipts	4 57 42
VII—Land Revenue (gross)	5 17 09	Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2 13 92
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—2 13 92	Gross amount	6 71 34
Net Land Revenue	3 03 17	*Deduct*—Working Expenses	—1 66 08
VIII—Provincial Excise	1 18 89	Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts	5 05 26
IX—Stamps	63 17		
X—Forests	38 59		
XI—Registration	9 14		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	12 22	XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	1 78
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	37 14		
Total	6 40 28	Total	5 07 04

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1942-43
	(In thousands of Rupees)
Debt Services	
XX—Interest	5 02
Civil Administration	
XXI—Administration of Justice	8 66
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	3 15
XXIII—Police	4 98
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	8 00
Total	24 79
Beneficent Departments	
XXVI—Education	21 40
XXVII—Medical	1 78
XXVIII—Public Health	4 49
XXIX—Agriculture	21 27
XXX—Veterinary	3 2
XXXI—Co-operation	5 64
XXXII—Industries	9 33
Total	78 33
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
XXXIX—Civil Works	42 58
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (gross)	40 19
Deduct—(1) Working Expenses (Other than Establishment)	—6 32
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit	—11 34
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—8 82
Net XLI—Electricity schemes	13 71
Total	56 29
Miscellaneous	
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	1 60
XLV—Stationery and Printing	3 60
XLVI—Miscellaneous	24 22
Total	29 42

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1942-43
	(In thousands of Rupees)
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	
L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3 51
Total Revenue Receipts	13 53 68
Extraordinary Items	
LI—Extraordinary Receipts	95 50
Total Revenue	14 49 18
Direct demands on the Revenue	
7—Land Revenue	40 48
8—Provincial Excise	11 48
9—Stamps	1 47
10—Forests	29 82
11—Registration	74
12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	3 57
13—Other Taxes and Duties	6 58
Total	90 14
Irrigation Revenue Accounts	
17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	1 56 66
18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	8 97
Total	1 65 63
Debt Services	
22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	—46 95
23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	28 33
Total	—18 62
Civil Administration	
25—General Administration	1 20 46
27—Administration of Justice	54 70
28—Jails and Convict Settlements	34 03
29—Police	1 67 75
47—Miscellaneous Departments	4 82
Total	3 81 76

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1942-43	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1942-43
Beneficent Departments	(*In thousands of Rupees*)		(*In thousands of Rupees*)
36—Scientific Departments	22	*Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments*	
37—Education (European and Anglo-Indian)	6 00	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
37A—Education (Excluding European and Anglo-Indian)	1 61 14	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	13 63 50
38—Medical	49 54		
39—Public Health	23 71	*Extraordinary Items*	
40—Agriculture	44 68	63—Extraordinary charges	
41—Veterinary	18 29	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	13 63 50
42—Co operation	24 78		
43—Industries	26 95	CAPITAL ACCOUNTS CHARGED TO REVENUE IS MET FROM EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	
Total	3 55 26	19—Construction of Irrigation etc Works	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		48 A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
50—Civil Works	1 38 54	50 A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	
52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	28 52	53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	
Total	1 67 06	55 A—Commutation of Pensions	
Miscellaneous		Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue is met from Extraordinary Receipts	
54—Famine	6 10	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	13 63 50
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	92 86		
56—Stationery and Printing	10 81		
57—Miscellaneous—			
(*a*) Miscellaneous	42 05		
(*b*) A R P	61 4..		
Total	2 13 27		

Receipts	Budget 1942-43
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Government	
L—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central & Provincial Governments	3 51
Revenue Receipts	13 53 08
Extraordinary Receipts	95 59
Total	14 49 18

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE

68—Construction of Irrigation Works	1 12 62
72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
81—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	16 06
81 A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	9 87
83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	2,63
Total Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue	1 41,20

Receipts	Budget 1942-43	Disbursements	Budget 1942-43
		PUBLIC DEBT	
	(In thousands of Rupees)		*(In thousands of Rupees)*
Permanent Debt		Permanent Debt (Discharged)	12 64
Loans from the Central Government		Loans from the Central Governments—Repayments	16 82
Total		Total	29 46
		UNFUNDED DEBT	
State Provident Funds	51 51	State Provident Funds	34 68
		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	12 50	Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	12 55
Other appropriations	15 5		
Famine Relief Fund	00	Famine Relief Fund	
Special Development Fund	4	Special Development Fund	17 10
Industrial Research Fund	5	Industrial Research Fund	37
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	11 34	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	42	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	23
Deposit of Local Funds	2 61 30	Deposits of Local Funds	2 60 61
Civil Deposits	3 68 00	Civil Deposits	3 41 67
Road Development Fund	35 26	Road Development Fund	35 26
Economic development and improvement of Rural Areas Funds	99	Economic development and improvement of Rural Areas Funds	2 16
Research Fund	1 41	Research Fund	1 41
Handloom Industry Fund		Handloom Industry Fund	24
Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10
Sericultural Industry Fund		Sericultural Industry Fund	2
Advances not bearing interest	32 36	Advances not bearing interest	22 30
Suspense	10 44 53	Suspense	11 51 98
Miscellaneous—Government Account	12 64	Miscellaneous—Government Account	
Total	22 99 12	Total	18 17 00
		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators etc	24 74	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators etc	20 89
Loans to Government Servants	1 79	Loans to Government Servants	1 64
Total	26 53	Total	22 53
		REMITTANCES	
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	19 45 24	Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	19 36 58
Remittances by Bills		Remittances by Bills	
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	3 24 00	Reserve Bank of India Remittances	3 24 00
Total	22 69 24	Total	22 60 58
Total Provincial Receipts	60 95 58	Total Provincial Disbursements	56 88 95
Opening Balance	1 00 36	Closing Balance	5 26,99
Grand Total	61 95 94	Grand Total	61 95

Administration

Governor H E Sir Bertrand James Glancy KCSI KCIE ICS

Personal Staff

Secretary G F B Abell ICS

Military Secretary Major L M Barlow OBE MC

Aides de Camp J D Fraser ICS Lt K Villiers RNVR

Indian Aides de Camp Risaldar Major and Hony Capt Malik Mehr Khan Sardar Bahadur OBI IOM IDSM late 20th Lancers Hony Risaldar Bharat Singh late 2nd Royal Lancers

Members of the Council of Ministers

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Lt Colonel Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan KBE (*Premier*)

The Hon ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Sir Chhotu Ram (*Minister of Revenue*)

The Hon ble Sir Manohar Lal Barrister at Law (*Finance Minister*)

The Hon ble Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana OBE *Minister of Public Works*)

The Hon ble Mian Abdul Haye (*Minister of Education*)

The Hon ble Sardar Baldev Singh (*Minister of Development*)

Civil Secretariat

Chief Secretary F C Bourne CIE ICS
Home Secretary F B Wade CIE ICS
Financial Secretary C N Chandra ICS
Secretary Medical and Local Government Departments Saidullah Khan ICS
Secretary Electricity and Industries Departments Amin ud Din ICS

Public Works Department

Irrigation Branch

Secretary (Northern Canals) F E Haigh
Secretary (Southern Canal) W G Dodgson
Secretary (Western Canals) A Foster St G

Buildings and Roads Branch

Secretary Trevor Jones Reginald MC M Inst CE ISE

Financial Commissioners T D Anderson CIE ICS (*Revenue*) J D Tenny CSI CIE ICS (*Development*)

Public Service Commission

Punjab and N W F Province (Joint)—J Slattery CBE OBE IP (Rtd) *Chairman* S B Sardar Prabh Singh Chawla BA MIE, ISE (Rtd) Rao Bahadur Capt Ch Lal Chand OBE, K B Nawab Muhammad Hayat Qureshi CIE W R Owain Jones and K B Mohammad Tarif khan PCS *Members* Masarrat Hussain Zuberi ICS *Secretary*

Miscellaneous Departments

Director of Agriculture H R Stewart CIE IAS

Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration Sardar Said Zaman Khan PCS

Director of Public Instruction W H F Armstrong IES

Inspector General of Police Sir P L Orde CIE

Chief Conservator of Forests Sir Harold Mathew Glover IFS

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Lt Col I B Bharucha OBE IMS

Director of Public Health K B Dr Abdul Hamid Butt MBBS DPH DTM&H (Eng)

Inspector General of Prisons Lt Col N D Puri

Accountant General P K Wattal MA

Postmaster General R C Wilmot

Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab

Sir John Lawrence Bart GCB	1856
Sir Robert Montgomery KCB	1859
Donald Friell McLeod CB	1865
Major General Sir Henry Durand KCSI CB died at Tonk January 1871	1870
R H Davies CSI	1871
R T Egerton CSI	1877
Sir Charles U Aitchison KCSI CIE	1882
James Broadwood Lyal	1887
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick KCSI	1892
William Macworth Young CSI	1897
Sir C M Rivaz KCSI	1902
Sir D C J Ibbetson KCSI resigned 22nd January 1908	1907
T G Walker CSI (Offg)	1907
Sir Louis W Dane KCIE CSI	1908
James McCrone Doule (Offg)	1911
Sir M F O Dwyer KCSI	1913
Sir Edward Maclagan KCIE CSI	1919

Governors of the Punjab

Sir Edward Maclagan KCIE CSI	1920
Sir Malcolm Halley KCSI CIE	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency GCIE KCSI KCVO CBE	1928
Sir Herbert William Emerson GCIE KCSI CIE CBE ICS	1933
Sir Henry Duffield Craik Bart GCIE. KCSI ICS	1938
Sir Bertrand James Glancy KCSI KCIE	1941

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker—The Hon ble Chaudhri Sir Shahab-ud Din K B Kt
Deputy Speaker—Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurbachan Singh

Mian Abdul Aziz (*Outer Tahore Muhammadan Urban*) Sufi Abdul Hamid Khan (*Ambal and Simla Muhammadan Rural*) Mian Abdul Rab B A L L B (*Jullundur South Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Abdul Rahim (*Shakargarh Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Abdul Rahim (*South East Gurgaon Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Ahmad Yar Khan (*North West Gujrat Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Ajit Singh (*South West Punjab Sikh Rural*) Pir Akbar Ali M B E (*Fazilka Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Ali Akbar (*Gurdaspur East Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik Allah Baksh Khan M B E (*Shahpur Muhammadan Rural*) Mian Allah Yar Khan Daulatana (*Multan Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Anant Ram B A L L B (*Karnal South General Rural*) Major Ashiq Hussain M B E (*Multan Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Sayed Qader Badr Mohy ud Din (*Batala Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Baldev Singh (*Ambala North Sikh Rural*) Sardar Balwant Singh (*Malkot Sikh Rural*) Malik Barkat Ali M A L L B (*Eastern Towns Muhammadan Urban*) Lala Bhagat Ram Choda (*Jullundur General Rural*) Pandit Bhagat Ram Sharma (*Kangra West General Rural*) Rai Bhagwant Singh (*Kangra East General Rural*) Lala Bhim Sen Sachar B A L L B (*North Western Towns General Urban*) Diwan Chaman Lall B A (Oxon) (*East Punjab Non Union Labour*) Sardar Chanan Singh (*Kasur Sikh Rural*) Lala Desh bandhu Gupta (*South Eastern Towns General Urban*) Dev Raj Sethi (*Lyallpur and Jhang General Rural*) Capt Dina Nath (*Kangra South General Rural*) Lala Duni Chand (*Ambala and Simla General Rural*) Duni Chand Bar at Law (*Lahore City Urban*) Mrs Duni Chand (*Lahore City Women General*) Rai Faiz Muhammad Khan (*Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Faqir Chand (*Karnal North General Reserved Seat Rural*) Chaudhri Faqir Hussain Khan (*Tarn Taran Muhammadan Rural*) Subedar Major Raja Farman Ali Khan (*Gujar Khar Muhammadan Rural*) Capt Bhai Fatehjang Singh (*South East Sikh Rural*) Khan Saheb Raja Fateh Khan (*Rawalpindi East Muhammadan Rural*) Mian Fateh Muhammad (*Gujrat North Muhammadan Rural*) Malik Fateh Sher Khan (*Montgomery Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Chaudhri Fazal Ali Khan O B E (*Gujrat East Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Din (*Ambala Muhammadan Rural*) Mian Fazal Karim Bakhsh (*Muzaffargarh Sadar Muhammadan Rural*) F Few (*Anglo Indian*) Chaudhri Anant Ram B A L L B (*Inner Lahore Muhammadan Urban*) Khan Bahadur M Ghulam Mohy ud Din (*Sheikhupura Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan (*Montgomery North Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul (*Malkot Central Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Khawaja Ghulam Samad (*Southern Towns Muhammadan Urban*) Mahant Girdhari Das (*South East Multan Division General Rural*) Dr Sir Gokul Chand Narang M A L L D (*West Lahore Division General Rural*) Rai Bahadur Lala Gopal Das (*Kangra North General Rural*) P H Guest (*Punjab Commerce & Industry*) Malik Habib Ullah Khan (*Sargodha Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Hafiat Khan Daha (*Khanewal Muhammadan Rural*) Rai Sahib Rai Hari Chand (*Una General Rural*) Hari Lal Munshi (*South Western Towns General Urban*) Sardar Hari Singh (*Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur Sikh Rural*) Sardar Harjab Singh (*Hoshiarpur South Sikh Rural*) Lala Harnam Das (*Lyallpur and Jhang General Reserved Seat Rural*) Captain Sodhi Harnam Singh (*Ferozepore North Sikh Rural*) Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Het Ram (*Hissar South General Rural*) Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan (*Ferozepore Central Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Indar Singh (*Gurdaspur North Sikh Rural*) M Jafar Ali Khan (*Okara Muhammadan Rural*) Bedi Tikka Jagjit Singh (*Montgomery East Sikh Rural*) Chaudhri Jalal ud Din Amber B A (*West Central Punjab Indian Christian*) Sardar Jogindar Singh Man (*Gujranwala and Shahdara Sikh Rural*) Chaudhri Jugal Kishore (*Ambala and Simla General Reserved Seat Rural*) Master Kalu Singh (*Jullundur East Sikh Rural*) Sardar Kapoor Singh, B A L L B (*Ludhiana East Sikh Rural*) Khan Bahadur Shaikh Karamat Ali B A L L B (*Nankana Sahib Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Kartar Singh (*Hoshiarpur West General Rural*) Sardar Kartar Singh (*Lyallpur East Sikh Rural*) Seth Kishan Dass (*Jullundur General Reserved Seat Rural*) Sardar Kishan Singh (*Amritsar Central Sikh Rural*) Chaudhri Krishan Gopal Dutt (*North Eastern Towns General Urban*) Sardar Lal Singh M.Sc L L B (*Ludhiana Central Sikh Rural*) Maulvi Mazhar Ali Azhar B A L L B (*North Eastern Towns Muhammadan Urban*) Rao Mohar Singh B A L L B (*North West Gurgaon General Rural*) Sayed Mohy ud Din Lal Badshah (*Attock South Muhammadan Rural*) Capt Sayed Mubarik Ali Shah M B E (*Jhang Central Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri

Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan (*Jullundur North Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Raja Muhammad Akram Khan (*Jhelum Muhammadan Rural*) Dr Shaikh Muhammad Alam B A (Oxon) L L D (Dublin) (*Rawalpindi Division Towns Muhammadan Urban*) Khan Sahib Shaikh Muhammad Amin (*Multan Division Towns Muhammadan Urban*) Chaudhri Muhammad Ashraf (*South West Gujrat Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan (*Dera Ghazi Khan North Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Muhammad Hasan (*Ludhiana Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan Gurchani C I E (*Dera Ghazi Khan South Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Makdum Sayed Muhammad Hassan (*Alipur Muhammadan Rural*) Major Malik Sardar Khan Noon (*North Punjab Landholders*) Sardar Muhammad Husain (*Shahpur Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain B A L L B (*Gujranwala East Muhammadan Rural*) Mian Muhammad Iftikar ud Din B A (Oxon) (*Kasur Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari (*Tumandars*) Lieut Col Sardar Sir Muhammad Nawaz Khan (*Attock Central Muhammadan Rural*) Mian Muhammad Nurullah B com (London) (*Lyallpur Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Muhammad Qasim (*Bhalwal Muhammadan Rural*) Makhdumzada Haji Sayed Muhammad Raza Shah Jeelani (*Shujabad Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan (*Samundri Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (*Sialkot North Muhammadan Rural*) Raja Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (*Chakwal Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan Chaudhri (*Rohtak Muhammadan Rural*) Makhdumzada Haji Sayed Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jeelani (*Lodhran Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Muhammad Yasin Khan B A L L B (*North West Gurgaon Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Muhammad Yusaf Khan B A L L B (*Rawalpindi Sadar Muhammadan Rural*) Rai Bahadur Mukund Lal Puri (*Rawalpindi Division General Rural*) Sardar Mula Singh (*Hoshiarpur West General Reserved Seat Rural*) Pandit Mumi Lal Kalla (*Ludhiana and Ferozepore General Rural*) Sardar Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash (*Lahore Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan M B E. (*Montgomery South Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan C I E (*Attock North Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Nasir ud Din (*Gujranwala North Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Sahib Pir Nasir ud Din Shah (*Toba Tek Singh Muhammadan Rural*) Rana Nasrullah Khan (*Hoshiarpur West Muhammadan Rural*) Capt Sardar Naunihal Singh Mann M B E (*Sheikhpura West Sikh Rural*) Sayed Nawazish Ali Shah (*Jhang East Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Mian Nur Ahmad Khan (*Dujalpur Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Partab Singh (*Amritsar South Sikh Rural*) Khan Sahib Chaudhri Pir Muhammad M B E (*South East Gujrat Muhammadan Rural*) Rao Pohop Singh M A L L B (*Rasl Punjab Landholders*) Chaudhri Prem Singh (*South East Gurgaon General Reserved Seat Rural*) Mahant Prem Singh (*Gujrat and Shahpur Sikh Rural*) Sardar Sindhu Pritam Singh B A L L B (*Ferozepore West Sikh Rural*) Shrimati Raghbir Kaur (*Amritsar Sikh Women*) Chaudhri Ram Sarup (*Rohtak Central General Rural*) Chaudhri Ranpat Singh (*Karnal North General Rural*) Begum Rashida Latif Bajl (*Inner Lahore Muhammadan Women Urban*) Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Riasat Ali (*Hafizabad Muhammadan Rural*) Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Roshan Din (*Shahdara Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Rur Singh (*Ferozepore East Sikh Rural*) Sadiq Hasan Shaikh B A Bar at Law (*Amritsar City Muhammadan Urban*) Khan Sahib Chaudhari Sahib Dad Khan (*Hissar Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhari Sahib Ram (*Hissar North General Rural*) Sardar Sampuran Singh (*Lyallpur West Sikh Rural*) Sardar Santokh Singh (*Eastern Towns Sikh Urban*) Dr Sant Ram Seth (*Amritsar City General Urban*) Lala Amar Nath Shah (*Sialkot Amritsar General Rural*) Khan Sahib Rai Shahadat Khan (*Jaranwala Muhammadan Rural*) Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan (*Ferozepore Central Muhammadan Rural*) Shrimati Shanno Divi Sehgal (*West Multan Division General Rural*) Pandit Shri Ram Sharma (*Southern Towns General Urban*) Diwan Bahadur S P Singha (*East Central Punjab Indian Christian*) Lala Sita Ram (*Trade Union Labour*) Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal (*North Punjab Non Union Labour*) Sardar Sohan Singh Josh (*Amritsar North Sikh Rural*) Seth Sudarshan (*Eastern Towns General Urban*) Mian Sultan Mahmud Hotiana B A (*Pakpattan Muhammadan Rural*) Chaudhri Sumer Singh B A L L B (*South East Gurgaon General Rural*) Rai Sahib Chaudhari Suraj Mal B A L L B (*Hansi General Rural*) Khan Talib Hussain Khan (*Jhang West Muhammadan Rural*) Sardar Tara Singh (*Ferozepore South Sikh Rural*) Swatantar Sardar Teja Singh (*Lahore West Sikh Rural*) Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ujjal Singh M A (*Western Towns Sikh Urban*) Sardar Dugal Uttam Singh (*North West Punjab Sikh Rural*) Sardar Wali Muhammad Sayyal Hiraj (*Kabirwala Muhammadan Rural*)

Sind

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936 the other being Orissa Unlike the latter which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation From the point of view of geography ethnology and language Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930 The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind Its findings can best be summarised by its remark There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs 80 lakhs the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges Roughly from 1943 onwards there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime

With the stage set for the advent of the new province an Order in Council was issued in January 1936 announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1 1936 and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order in Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period Lands forests buildings property etc will pass to the province where they are situated Arrears of taxes will belong to the province where the taxed property is situate or the taxed transactions took place Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1 1921, Rs 2 74 96 384 including Rs 75 687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system will be borne by Sind and the rest by Bombay Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay alone Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme Sir Otto Niemeyer a financial expert was asked to conduct an inquiry He completed his investigations and submitted his report according to which Sind gets a cash subvention of Rs 10 lakhs for a period of ten years after which the aid will be progressively decreased While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that according to the Niemeyer recommendations Sind will get after the first five year of provincial autonomy 2 per cent of the distributable portion of the income tax revenue

Population

Sind has an area of 48 136 sq miles and a population of 4 31 008 Of this the Hindus (including Scheduled Castes) number 1 29 926 and the Muslims 3 08 3 The rest of the population is made up of 2 0 200 Christians 31 011 Sikhs 3 987 Jains 3 808 Parsis 1 082 Jews and 16 9 0 others According to the census of 1941 389 353 males and 90 0 0 females in the Province of Sind are literate representing 1 6 and 4 4 of the total male and female population respectively 138 49 Muslim males and 16 41 Muslim females 21 809 Hindu males and 64 498 Hindu females are literate The language of the Province Sindhi though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in Perso Arabic script is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province As against 283 Hindu literate males per 1 000 only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate 51 per 1 000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10 000—186 per 10 000 males and 84 per 10 000 females

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry Ten per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries most of which are however of the cottage type there being very few factories in Sind

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals which with other canals and the Indus rivers itself supply water to 7 500 000 acres The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills

Lloyd Barrage.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of the late Lord Lloyd the then Governor of Bombay whose name it bears Started in July 1923 it was completed in January 1932 It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus What it means to the Sindhi the Sindhi alone knows for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans each sixty feet wide the openings being regulated by steel gates each weighing fifty tons The Barrage is about a mile long about five times the length of London Bridge Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6 000 miles and that of water courses over 30 000 miles The total lengths is thus some 36 000 miles which means about 1½ times the circumference of the earth

The total quantity of earthwork involved excluding that for the watercourses was 628 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 115 miles

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators The distribution is made through seven great canals regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank three on the right Those on the left bank are Rohri the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55 each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,763 cusecs or 457,630 gallons per second The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 54 300 miles To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7 500 000,000 cubic feet was involved as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep dug round the equator It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5 000 000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows

Wheat 2 440 000 acres cotton 850 000 acres rice 625 000 acres *jawari bajri* etc 635 000 acres and oilseeds 410 000 acres

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities

Wheat 1 133 000 tons cotton 540 000 bales rice 447 000 tons *jawari bajri* etc 271 000 tons and oilseeds 117 000 tons

Inter-communal Co-operation

Politically the province is backward Only the Hindu minority is politically minded the Muslims owning allegiance to personalities rather than to principles The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life On the other hand there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an area of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions

Karachi

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital Karachi It is a comparatively new town for according to known facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the Kalachi the land of the sand-dunes It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier the Conqueror of Sind is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the Glory of the East Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled for with the growth of aviation Karachi which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India is bound to become a vital airport if it is not already one In addition to being the capital of Sind Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it Karachi may have to handle in 1960 a very large portion of the produce mentioned above of the Barrage produce as also the produce from 429 800 acres of Dubari cropped land That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within seven years of the commencement of Barrage operations that is by the end of 1939 the following acres were under cultivation in the Barrage Zone 1 014 104 acres under wheat, 822 191 acres under cotton and 580 631 acres under rice

Government House.

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Major D M Smyth *Military Secretary to H E the Governor*

W G Lang I P *Aide-de Camp to H E the Governor*

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C H K Atha *Secretary General Department*

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I M Rijhwani B E I S E *Deputy Secretary Public Works Department*

Sobhani S Reejsinghani M A *Revenue Assistant Commissioner*

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The United Provinces.

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar on the south by two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces and on the west by the States of Gwalior Dholpur Bharatpur Sirmoor, and Jubbal and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab Its total area amounts to 106 247 square miles to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur Tehri Garhwal and Benares with an area of 6 276 square miles, giving a total of 112 5..3 square miles. The total population is 49 614,833

The Province originally termed the North Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877 was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1 1937 It includes four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himalayas including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt the sub Himalayan tract the great Gangetic plain and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile though better populated The soil of the Gangetic plain however possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 642 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal In the south there are low rocky hills broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains covered with stunted trees and jungle and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas clothed with dense forest affording excellent big and small game shooting and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain teeming with highly cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges Jumna and Gogra

Manufactures.

The province is not rich in minerals Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts there were mines of importance there formerly but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility most of them have been closed Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district Cottage and artistic industries however abound in U.P Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the province as a home industry, and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills According to the latest figures available 5 159 persons are employed in cotton ginning cleaning and pressing factories and 50 740 in spinning and weaving Mills The number of actual hand loom weavers including helpers is 679 0.5 Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous Kimkhab brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah Sandila and Mau Embroidery work is done at Lucknow where the noted Chikan work of cotton on muslins is produced and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk velvet crepe and sarsenet obtains Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and Kimkhab weaving The glass industry is important at Firozabad Bahjoi Balawali Sasni Hathras, Harangau Shikohabad Makhanpur and Naini (Allahabad) Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass work Benares for brassware engraving and repousse Farrukhabad and Bilkhara (in Meerut district) for their calico prints and Agra for its durries and marble and alabaster articles glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow carpets at Mirzapur and leather goods in Cawnpur Agra and Lucknow

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri) the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Sikanpur the art silk industry of Tanda Bilari (Moradabad) and Mau the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh the copper utensil industry of Almora the durries of Khairabad (Sitapur) Cawnpore and Bareilly the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the Ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre It has tanneries soap factories, oil mills cotton woollen and other mills The woollen mill is the largest in India Lucknow possesses an important paper mill and also a cotton mill There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh Meerut, Saharanpur and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra Hathras Benares and Moradabad There are now 74 Sugar Factories in the province worked by the vacuum pan process, they are situated mainly in the Gorakpur Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions A certain amount of Sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines

There is a card board manufacturing factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur There is a cigarette factory at Allahabad also *Itra* and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj and Jaunpur Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery a dairy and a factory for making door bolts lanterns electrical goods, fountain pens chemical balances etc Fountain pens are made in Cawnpore Lucknow and Benares Shoe laces elastic and electric fans are made in Cawnpore

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares Lucknow Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras Mutra, Agra, Farrukhabad Moradabad Chandausi, Bareilly Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad Khurja Gorakhpur Ghazipur Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur

Agriculture

The chief industry is agriculture which is the principal source of livelihood of a little over 70 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8 per cent The soils of the Province fall into three groups the valley soils of the Himalayas to the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil with a lighter variant though here also there are light loams and gravel The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed whilst the main alluvium soils are sand clay and loam the loam being naturally the most productive The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice millet maize linseed mustard cotton wheat barley sugarcane pulses and potatoes rice being grown mostly in low lying, heavy clays and potatoes on the higher valleys The greater part of the Province is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches in the Hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions in the past Improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements In the latter area however shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals Prices of chief food grains remained more or less stationery in the first five months of 1941 From June onwards till the end of the year they rose steadily due to the unfavourable monsoon and the effect of the War

The area under wheat and cotton decreased to some extent but the average outturn increased appreciably Both the area and the average outturn of rice however declined considerably in comparison to those in 1940 The area under sugarcane increased in comparison to that in 1939 40 and the outturn also increased by 1 per cent Land is held on zamindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars some of whom own very large estates The area held by taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

The People

The population is mainly Hindu The 1941 census has disclosed slight variations in the communal percentages. The Hindus were 88 27 per cent as against 84 4% in 1931 the Muslims numbering 15 28% as against 15% at the previous census The total of all other communities was 1 44% comprising of Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, other Christians Sikhs Jains Parsees, Buddists Jews Tribes other than scheduled castes and of persons who declared themselves as [illegible] caste or religion Among the Hindus included scheduled caste Hindus and Samajists.

The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand whilst the high caste Aryans frequent the western district of the Province Most of the people however show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin

The ordinary spoken language of the Province is Hindustani, written in Nagri and Persian Characters There are distinct literatures in Hindi and Urdu language respectively and a certain proportion of residents in urban areas irrespective of their religion speak and write in Urdu which has a close relationship with Persian and Arabic

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects With effect from April 1 1937 provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this Province and a Cabinet of 6 Ministers to assist the Governor was formed under the G I Act of 1935 The Cabinet consisted of 6 Ministers This Ministry remained in office from July 17 1937 to November 3 1939 But after the outbreak of the European War resigned and the powers of administration were assumed by the Governor under section 93 of the G I Act of 1935 He appointed 3 advisors from November 4 1939 to assist him in the administration of the Province The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat the staff of which consists of 12 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary) and 13 Deputy Secretaries including one additional deputy Secretary in each of the Finance and Judicial Departments and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who is *ex-Office* Deputy Secretary in the Judicial Department There are also four Under Secretaries and 4 Assistant Secretaries The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment General Administration Secretariat Establishment and Accounts, Political and Ecclesiastical Departments the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue and Scarcity Departments, the Education Secretary is in charge of the Education Department the L S G Secretary is in charge of the Local Self Government Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments the Public Works Secretary is in charge of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation and Forest Departments. The War Production Commissioner W P, is also *ex-Office* Secretary to Government in the Industries and Excise Departments The Information Secretary is in charge of the Information Agriculture and Rural Develop-

ment Departments. The Secretary Home Department is in charge of the Home Department (Criminal) Home Department (Jails) and Home Department (Police) There is one Director Civil Defence who is also Additional Secretary to Government U P The Secretary Price Control Department is also Provincial Petrol Rationing Authority Controller of wheat and Chief Controller of Prices U P There is a Secretary to deal with the Air Raid Precaution Government spends the cold weather October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad mostly in Lucknow though the Secretariat remains through out the year at Lucknow The Governor and some of the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains as he does also in the cold weather The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province There are forty eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh averaging area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon The districts are grouped together in divisions Each division is under a Commissioner except the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions the charge of which is held by the Collector of Jhansi and that of Kumaon by the Deputy Commissioner Naini Tal in addition to their duties There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 10 600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils* with an average area of 900 square miles and an average population of 236 000 Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar* who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos* Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris* or village accountants, check their papers and make such inquiries as may be entrusted to them by superior Officers For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal) the District Officer assigns a sub-division consisting of one or more *tahsils* as the case may be to each of his subordinates who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates)

Local Self-Government.

The main units of local self government are the district and municipal boards, which have non-official Chairman. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs. 50 000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain 41 91 per cent. of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st 1936 The tax realised under this act is also utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction maintenance and improvement of roads The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax, and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the portion of the province known as Agra and by the Chief Court sitting at Lucknow in the portion of the province known as Oudh They are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten permanent and one Additional Judges six of whom are Indians and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and three permanent and one addl judges two of whom are Indians There are 30 posts (21 in Agra eight in Oudh and one of Legal Remembrancer which is held in abeyance and its duties are performed by the Judicial Secretary to Government) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar Usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and in certain conditions in rent cases The High Court has extraordinary original jurisdiction. The Chief Court s original jurisdiction was established in 1839 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and Cliques of a good deal of the work honorary magistrates and honorary assistant collectors who function in all the districts also deal with criminal, revenue and rent cases Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926 The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the province there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. The jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs 2,000 and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000 Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5 000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges, ordinarily try suits to the value of Rs.500 but the Senior Judges of Small Causes are empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches) is in the portfolio of the Adviser to the Governor, Revenue, and the post of Secretary to Government in this department is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service

The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Chief Engineer The Province is divided into circles and divisions Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer All metalled roads maintained from *Provincial funds and construction of all other* department buildings except those of the Irrigation Branch costing more than Rs. 5 000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch

The Irrigation branch is administered by two Chief Engineers. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

The Irrigation Branch administers the various Irrigation works in the province as well as the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, the Tube-Well irrigation scheme and the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping Schemes The Ganges the Eastern Jumna and the Agra Canals the Hydro-electric works and the Tube Wells are administered by the Chief Engineer (West) while the Sarda Canal the Gogra pumping scheme and the Bundelkhand Canals are administered by the Chief Engineer (East)

The Canals and Tube Wells administered by the Irrigation Branch in the United Provinces irrigate over 50 lakhs acres annually

The Sarda Canal a work of the first magnitude was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. In November 1941 an extension which includes 350 miles of new irrigating channels was formally opened making the total length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries drainage cuts and escapes on the system 6 400 miles The area irrigated is over 30 lakhs of acres annually including over 2½ lakhs acres of sugarcane

The Ganges Canal—Upper and Lower The headworks of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Bulandshahr district. The Upper Ganges Canal came into operation in the year 1855-56 and its total mileage of channels is 5 926 miles. The area irrigated annually is over 14 lakhs of acres The lower Ganges canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 4 994 miles This *system irrigates nearly 10 lakhs of acres*

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of province, and to Shahdara in Delhi province Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand by steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. No less than 27 900 kilowatts in all is available. A further steam station at Moradnagar with an initial capacity of 6 000 K W is under construction. Besides supplying some 96 towns with cheap current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well scheme comprises about 1 650 Tube Wells, covering the districts of Moradabad Bijnor, Budaun Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 substations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres

The steam power station at Sohwal has a capacity of 2 500 Kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzabad and Ajudhia and for pumping 180 cusecs of water from the Gogra at Raunahi into a canal system 120 miles long designed to irrigate 43 000 acres.

Police

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General with four Deputy Inspectors General including one temporary and second Deputy Inspector General now known as D I G Headquarters and Railways and two Assistants, 48 Superintendents, 43 Assistant Superintendents and 71 Deputy Superintendents There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C I D forming a separate department with an Assistant Inspector General in charge and three Superintendents of Police A Military Police section under the command of a Superintendent of Police assisted by one Adjutant and four Military Police Staff Officers has been added to the provincial police force The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector General of Prisons who is a member of the Indian Medical Service

Education

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad Lucknow Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra The last named was established in 1927 and consists besides nine affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces of the ten colleges, some of which were formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side *viz* the Agra and St John's College at Agra the Christ Church D A V and Sanatan Dharam College at Cawnpore, the Meerut College Meerut the Bareilly College Bareilly St Andrew's College Gorakhpur Balwant Rajput College Agra and Agricultural College Cawnpore There are Intermediate Colleges and anglo-vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 46 Government High Schools for boys and 9 for girls and 3 Government Intermediate Colleges for boys, the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Mahila Vidyalaya College Lucknow impart university education to Indian girls and the Vasant College for Woman at Benares the Muslim Girls Intermediate College at Aligarh Gokul Das Hindu Girls Intermediate College Moradabad Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore Croathwaite Girls Inter College Allahabad Raghunath Girls Inter College Meerut Prem Vidyalaya Girls Inter College, Dayalbagh Agra Karamat Hussain Girls Inter College Lucknow and Mahadevi Kanya Pathchala Dehra Dun, teach up to the intermediate stage In addition to these there are A V High Schools English Middle and Vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian girls, they are controlled by a Chief Inspectress of Girls Schools under the Director of Public Instruction The St George s Intermediate College Mussoorie the St Joseph s College Naini Tal Sherwood Inter mediate College Naini Tal and La Martiniere College, Lucknow are the well known institutions for European and Anglo Indian children in the province which teach upto the intermediate stage Besides these there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow Allahabad and Agra and a training department is attached to the Lucknow Christian College There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University There is a College of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four year courses of training are provided leading to degrees in the two subjects This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College) a School of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College and a Technological Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute at Cawnpore three Government Technical Institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively five Carpentry Schools One known as Central Wood Working Institute at Bareilly Allahabad Fyzabad Naini Tal and Dehra Dun one Textile Institute at Cawnpore seven Weaving Schools at Benares Mau (Azamgarh) Khairabad (Sitapur), Najibabad (Bijnor) Muzaffarnagar Amora and Buland shahr one Metal working school at Aligarh two Leather working schools at Cawnpore and Meerut one Tanning School at Fatehpur and one Brassware School at Benares known as Batuk Prasad Khattri Industrial Institute an Agricultural School at Bulandshahr and another at Gorakhpur there is also a non Government Agricultural Institute at Allahabad and there are two Civil Engineering Schools at Lucknow At the Benares Hindu University there is a five years course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering There is also a technical College at Dayalbagh (Agra) Education in law is given at four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in commerce for the B Com degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D A V Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St. John s College at Agra a commerce department for B Com degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George s Medical College Lucknow which is managed by the Lucknow University prepares candidates for the M B B S degree of the Lucknow University Besides this there is also a Medical College at Agra which has been recently affiliated to the Agra University There is also a College of Ayurveda and another of Tib is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively The Board of Indian Medicine U P, established by Government in 1926 prescribes courses for Ayurvedic and Unani Schools and Colleges The Takmil ut-tib College and the State-aided Unani Medical School at Lucknow, the Unani Medical School Allahabad the Rashikul Ayurvedic College Hardwar the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College Jhansi and the Lalit Kari Ayurvedic College Pilibhit are affiliated to it Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seven Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers There are also five normal schools for training of women vernacular teachers and an E I C Class attached to the Government Girls High School Bareilly Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board assisted by several sub deputy Inspectors There are seven inspectors who supervise both anglo vernacular and vernacular education in their circles

Medical

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who is assisted by a lady *Superintendent for* Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs A post of Personal Assistant to the I G Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8 1934 to relieve the I G of the routine duties in connection with the control of his office A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant The Civil Surgeon of Lucknow has been recently appointed as Deputy Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in addition to his own duties to cope with the heavy increase in work resulting from the war situation In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge There are about 100 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers Lady doctors and women sub assistant surgeon visit *pardanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra King George s Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow the Prince of Wales and the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital Cawnpore King Edward VII Hospital Benares and the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first-class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals at various places for rendering medical aid to women The King George s Medical College Lucknow is one of the best equipped colleges in the country with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province The Queen Mary s Hospital for women and children completed in 1932 is also attached to the King George s Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology The X Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives There is also a Government T B clinic at Allahabad.

Arrangements have been made for 146 Ayurvedic and 50 Unani dispensaries to work in villages, under the charge of qualified Vaids and Hakims under the Rural Development programme A compounder has been engaged to assist Forty-eight Fixed and sixteen Travelling allopathic dispensaries were sanctioned under the scheme Steps have been taken to establish these dispensaries in rural areas The duty of the medical officer appointed to the Rural Development Dispensaries is not only to provide medical aid in villages but also to inculcate habits of cleanliness and carry on propaganda to ensure personal hygiene and health. The travelling Rural Development Dispensaries in sixteen districts have to visit villages in rotation and to serve large groups of population than a fixed branch of dispensaries

The aim which has been kept in view in opening rural indigenous and allopathic dispensaries is to make available medical aid in villages situated in the interior of the districts.

Government have sanctioned a grant for the treatment of eye diseases at certain centres opened during the current financial year as an experimental measure A good number of patients suffering from cataract and other diseases have received treatment under the scheme

There were eighty two subsidized dispensaries and thirty nine subsidized medical practitioners working at the end of December 1941

With a view to provide facilities for the training of Indian girls as nurses and midwives a training school has been opened at Agra

The Medical School at Agra has been raised to the status of a degree College and has been affiliated to the Agra University The Women s Medical School has been abolished

The Government have established a Hospitals Fund to improve Medical facilities all over the province A sum of Rs 10 lacs has so far been allotted to this fund Applications for grant out of this fund are considered by a committee consisting of Secretary to Government U P Medical Dept I G C H U P and member of the Board of Revenue

A systematic campaign has been undertaken and large funds allotted to bring the hospitals at District Headquarters and the Dufferin Hospitals to a direct level

Adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the hospitals and dispensaries in the U P do not run short of medicines drugs and equipment during the war period A sum of Rs 4½ lakhs has been allotted to provide a reserve stock of medical Stores Arrangements have also been made with the Director General Indian Medical Service to obtain supplies of medical stores from the Medical Stores Department A Scheme is being sanctioned to train 90 Compounders every year for hospitals and dispensaries in the Province

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1942-43
	Rs		Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue		*Direct Demands on the Revenue*	
IV —Other Taxes on Income	1 28 25 000	7 —Land Revenue	1 02 84 195
		8 —Provincial Excise	10 76 66
		9 —Stamps	2 36 626
VII —Land Revenue	6 12 22 626	10 —Forest	35 77 00
VIII —Provincial Excise	4,31 90 220	11 —Registration	4 81 480
		12 —Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	10 10 182
IX —Stamps	1 50 00 000		
X —Forest	90 32 130	13 —Other Taxes and Duties	30 09 270
XI —Registration	8 89 500		
XII —Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	10 08 000	*Irrigation Revenue Account*	
		17 —Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1 15 19 84
XIII —Other Taxes and Duties	60 50 929	18 —Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	2 90 426
Irrigation Etc			
		Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue)	
XVII —Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		19 —Construction of Irrigation Works—	
Receipts	3 45 35 400	B—(1) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	
Less—Working Expenses	1 36 36 799	B—(2) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	8 300
Net	2 09 98 601	*Miscellaneous*	
XVIII —Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	10 000	55 —Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 18 68 64
		56 —Stationery and Printing	14 87 885
Debt Services		57 —Miscellaneous Charges	1, 57 604
XX —Interest	1 80 460	*Extraordinary Items*	
Civil Administration		63 —Extraordinary charges	1 90 400
XXI —Administration of Justice	13 69 400	64A —Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund	42 00 000
XXII —Jails and Convict Settlements	6 20 300	64B —Civil Defence	60 00 000
XXIII —Police	29 83 560	*Capital accounts outside the revenue account*	
XXVI —Education	15 03 600		
XXVII —Medical	3 58 300	68 —Construction of Irrigation works	
XXVIII —Public Health	4 12 400	68 —Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric works	22 14 319
XXIX —Agriculture	9 90 333		
XXIXA—Rural Development	4 00 500	81 —Civil works not met from revenue	12 68 750
XXX —Veterinary	2 48 700	83 —Payments of commuted value of pensions	39 143
XXXI —Co operative Credit	60 800	85 —Payments to Retrenched Personnel	—1 67 050
XXXII —Industries	79 56 063		
XXXVI —Miscellaneous Departments	1 69 470	Total Capital Accounts, etc	—834
Total Revenue	15 94 49 982		33 54,328

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43
	Rs		Rs
Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads		*Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads*	
N—PUBLIC DEBT		N—PUBLIC DEBT	
A.—Debt Raised in India.		A.—Debt Raised in India	
I—Permanent Debt—		I—Permanent Debt—	
(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 (second issue)		3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961 1966	2 68 500
New Loan		3% U.P Loan 1952	1 61 800
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	75 00 000	*Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads*—contd.	
(ii) Loans not bearing Interest		(ii) Loans not bearing Interest. 6 per cent United Provinces Development Loan	10,000
II—Floating Debt—		II—Floating Debt—	
Treasury Bills		Treasury Bills	
Other Floating Loans		Other Floating Loans	
III—Loans from the Central Government—		III—Loans from the Central Government—	
		(i) Repayment of Consolidated Debt	25 52,433
		(ii) Repayment of Loans for Rehabilitation of Sugar Industry in U P	41 27 362
Total N	75 00 000	Total N	71 20 095
O—UNFUNDED DEBT		O—UNFUNDED DEBT	
State Provident Funds—		State Provident Funds—	
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	47 67 000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	34 08,000
Sterling Branch	1 61 000	Sterling Branch	2 89 000
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	1 51 000	Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	38 000
Sterling Branch	3 15 000	Sterling Branch	1 10 000
Indian Civil Service (Non European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	41 000	Indian Civil Service (Non European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	5 000
Sterling Branch	7 000	Sterling Branch	–
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	14 000	Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	
Sterling Branch	7 000	Sterling Branch	3 000
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	4 000	Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	
Sterling Branch	6 000	Sterling Branch	1 08 000
Total	54 73 000	Total O	39 61,000

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1942-43
	Rs		Rs
P.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	
Deposits Bearing Interest		*Deposits Bearing Interest*	
Reserve Funds—		Reserve Funds—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Irrigation	12 18 550	Irrigation	1 68 000
Deposits Not Bearing Interest		*Deposits Not Bearing Interest*	
(A) Sinking Funds—		(A) Sinking Funds—	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking Funds—		Sinking Funds—	
5 per cent United Provinces Loan 1944 Sinking Fund	26 48 184	3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961-66 Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,55 108
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961-66 Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2 55 025	3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 First Issue Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	1 58 790
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 First Issue Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	1 58 790	3 per cent U P Loan 1952 Second Issue Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan 1952 Second Issue Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	1 50 000	3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	6 74 03.
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	6 74 03.	Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
Other Appropriations	16 90 711	5 per cent United Provinces Loan 1944	26 48 220
(B) Reserve Funds—		(B) Reserve Funds—	
A.—Famine Relief Fund—		A.—Famine Relief Fund—Transfers to the Revenue Account	3 04 121
Transfers from the Revenue Account		Transfers to General Balances for repayment of Debt	
Interest Receipts	1 95 250	B.—Investment Account	
Recoveries of famine expenditure		United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund	8 84 927
United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund		United Provinces Road Fund	2, 46 016
United Provinces Road Fund	20 95 130	Magh Mela Fund United Provinces	1 11 380
Hospitals Funds		Revenue Reserve Fund—	
Magh Mela Fund U P	1 11 380	Transferred to the Revenue Account	60 00 000
Revenue Reserve Fund	42 00 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Government Press	20 250
Government Press	53,000	Nazul Fund Lucknow	82 100
Nazul Fund Lucknow	2 39 000		
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Deposits of Local Funds—		Deposits of Local Funds—	
District Funds	2 09 57 000	District Funds	2 11 91 000
Municipal Funds	50 36 000	Municipal Funds	48 88 000
Other Funds	8 98,000	Other Funds	8 93 000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits		*Departmental and Judicial Deposits*	
Civil Deposits—		Civil Deposits—	
Revenue deposits	42 20,000	Revenue deposits	38,20 000
Civil Court deposits	66 43 000	Civil Court deposits	64 43 000
Criminal Court deposits	1 33 000	Criminal Court deposits	1,30,000
Personal deposits	3 20 58 000		

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimates, 1942-43	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates, 1942-43
	Rs		Rs.
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—*contd.*		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—*contd*	
Forest deposits	28 97 000	Personal deposits	8 15 58 000
Public Works deposits	14 85 000	Forest deposits	21,86 000
Trust Interest Funds	3 72 000	Public Works deposits	13 13 000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5 000	Trust Interest Funds	3,72 000
Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2 03 000	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5 000
Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	2 000	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	1,98 000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	9 000	Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	
Deposit of King Emperor s Tuberculosis Fund		Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000
Deposits of 3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952		Deposits of King Emperor s Tuberculosis Fund	
United Provinces Flood Relief Fund		Deposits of 3 per cent W P Loan 1952	
His Excellency the Governor s War Purposes Fund	12 09 000	United Provinces Flood Relief Fund	
His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund	36 000	His Excellency the Governor s War Purposes Fund	12 09 000
Stores Purchase Deposits	28 000	His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund	36 000
Turkish Earthquake Fund		Stores Purchase Deposits	20 000
Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	20 000	Turkish Earthquake Fund	
St Dunston s Home for blind Soldiers	5 000	Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	20 000
		St Dunston s Home for blind Soldiers	5 000
Other Accounts		*Other Accounts*	
Subventions from Central Road Fund	16 97 642	Subventions from Central Road Fund	16 97,642
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	4 00 000	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas (1) Grants from the Central Government. (ii) Contributions from the Public	4 00 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education		Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education	
Do Woollen Industry	41 630	Do Woollen Industry	41 630
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	2 22 967	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	2 22,967
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	86 400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom Industries	1,27 330
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 50 000	Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 50 000
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	906	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	906
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances not bearing interest—	
Advances Repayable	27 06 000	Advances Repayable	26,96,000
Permanent Advances	5 000	Permanent Advances	5,000
Account with the Government of Burma		Account with the Government of Burma	
Account with the Reserve Bank	44 000	Account with the Reserve Bank	43,000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates, 1942-43	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1942-43
	Rs		Rs
Other Accounts—contd		*Other Accounts*—contd	
Suspense—		Suspense—	
Suspense Account	5 81 71 000	Suspense Account	4 26 66 000
Cheques and Bills	99 25 000	Cheques and Bills	99,08 000
Discount Sinking Fund 3% U P Loan 1952 First issue	52 890	Discount Sinking Fund 3% U P Loan 1952 Second issue	
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Departmental and similar Accounts—	
Civil Departmental Balances	92 000	Civil Departmental Balances	1,02 000
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	4 30 300	Government Account	
Total P	16 40 30 787	Total P	14 65 12 469
R LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT		R *LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT*	
Loans to Municipalities etc		*Loans to Municipalities etc*—	
Loans to Municipalities	6 50 000	Loans to Municipalities	5 20 000
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	1 00 000	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	1 36 000
Loans to landholders and other notabilities		Loans to landholders and other notabilities	
Advances to Cultivators	8 50 000	Advances to Cultivators	13 97 200
Advances under Special Laws	1 500	Advances under Special Laws	
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	8 81 055	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	75 00 000
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	46 500	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	1 57 000
Loans to Government Servants		*Loans to Government Servants*	
House building advances	1 70 000	House building advances	60 000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	60 000	Advances for purchase of motor cars	45 000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8 000	Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8 000
Passage advances	200	Passage advances	1 000
Other advances		Other advances	500
Total R	22 67,255	Total R	98 24,700
S *Remittances*		S *Remittances*	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
P W Remittances	2,27 96 000	P W Remittances	2,27 08 000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	14 15 77 000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	14 16,26,000
Remittances by Bills		Remittances by Bills	
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments		Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Inter Provincial Suspense Account	
Total S	16 43 73 000	Total S	16,42,29,000
Total Debt and Deposit Heads etc	34 36 44 042	Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc	33 17,47 264
U Reserve Bank Deposits		*U Reserve Bank Deposit*	
Reserve Bank Deposits		Reserve Bank Deposits	
Total Receipts	51 48 76 174	Total Disbursements	50,59 31,176
Opening Balance	1,26 01 408	Closing Balance	2,15,46,406
Grand Total	52 74 77,582	Grand Total	52,74,77,582

Administration.

Governor—His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K C S.I. C.I.E I.C.S.

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary to the Governor—H S Stephenson, I.C.S

Military Secretary—Major J Smyth.

Aides-de-Camp—J A. G Glenn, I.P F G Holmes I C S

Honorary European Aides-de Camp

Major (Hony Lt Col.) R Wilmot, M.C E.D
Major (Hony Lt. Col.) H. N Brock E.D
Major (Local Lt Col.) W E Andrews, E D

Honorary Indian Aides-de Camp

Capt Rao Krishnapal Singh of Awagarh.
Subedar Major Rahmat Ullah Khan, Risaldar Major Khazan Singh Hony Lieut and Subedar Major Autar Singh Ramola

Head Assistant Military Secretary's Office—C W Jones I S O

Superintendent Office of Secretary to the Governor—D B. Jahans

ADVISORS TO H.E THE GOVERNOR

P W Marsh, B A (Oxon) C S I. C I.E. I C S Revenue Rural Development Agriculture Forests Communications and Irrigation (Appointed November 4 1939)

Dr Panna Lall M.A. B.Sc, LL.B. (Cantab.), D.Litt (Agra) Bar-at-Law C.I.E., I.C.S. Education, Industries, Local Self Government and Public Health. [Appointed November 8 1939 (afternoon.)]

Sir T Sloan M A (Glas.) K C I E C S I I C S Home Affairs Finance Justice and Jails (Appointed November 4 1939)

Dr Narayan Prasad Asthana, M A, LL.D Advocate General (Appointed July 31 1937).

U P PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman

George Milne Harper M A C I E

Members

Rai Bahadur Tika Ram Misra M A LL B
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Aziz C I E.

Secretary

Rai Sahib Pandit Mahesha Nand Ghildyal B A., Allahabad April 26 1937

Assistant Secretary

Ali Ameer M.A LL.B Allahabad March 19 1940

Superintendent

Gorakh Prasad Sinha B A. Allahabad April 26 1937

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

SECRETARIES

R F Mudie C S I C I.E. O B E. I C S	Chief Secretary
W Christie C I.E M.C I C S	Finance Secretary
B N Jha, I C S	Revenue Secretary
R. N Dey I C S	Secretary Local Self-Government and Public Health.
Harish Chandra I.C S	Judicial Secretary
A N Sapru I C S	Secretary Education
Wajahat Hussain I C S	Secretary P W D (B & R) & (I B) & Forest Deptt., (Ty)
A A. Waugh, C I.E. I C S	War Production Commissioner U P and ex-officio Secy to Govt Industries and Excise Deptts
Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Bar-at-Law C I.E	Secretary Information (Ty)
D S Barron, I C S	Secretary Home Deptt (Ty)
R N Marsh Smith C I E I P	Director Civil Defence also addl Secy to Govt U P (Ty)
T M Lyle C S I C I.E.	Secy Price Control Deptt also Provl Petrol Rationing Authority Controller of Wheat and Chief Controller of Prices U P (Ty)

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

Khan Bahadur Abdul Hasan B Sc. LL.B.	General Branch
C W Longman B A	Home Deptt (Tempy)
Hari Krishna Mathur, M A LL B.	General Administration Deptt (Tempy)
Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, O.B.E. B Sc., LL.B.	Finance Branch.
P A. Gopala Krishnan, I C S	Finance Branch (Addl.)
B. S Krishna Murari Lal, M A LL.B	Revenue Branch (Tempy)
S N Sapru, B.A.	Local Self Government and Public Health Branch (Tempy)
R. B Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B. (Ex Officio)	Judicial Branch.
Rai Bahadur Bind Basni Prasad M.A LL.B.	Judical Branch (Addl.)
K. B Bhatia, I.C.S	Agriculture and Rural Development (Tempy).
D. Walley, I C S	Industries and Excise Deptts
M. W Abbott, I.C.S	Information Dept (Tempy)
B G Brown	General (Air Raid Precautions)

UNDER SECRETARY

E. A Midgley I C S	General Branch (Ty)
C B Rao, I.C.S	Information Dept and Provincial Press Adviser to Government (Ty)
Vinod Chand Sharma M A	Local Self Government (Tempy)
J K. Pande M A	Price Control Deptt (Ty)

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

Harish Chandra I.C S	Legal Remembrancer in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary
R B Ratan Lal B A , LL.B	Deputy Legal Remembrancer and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary Judicial Branch

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

J M Loho Prabhu I C S	Local Self Government Branch
G S K Hydrie B.A LL B BAR. AT LAW	Home Department

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES	
Sir C T Metcalfe Bart G C S	1836
The Right Hon. the Governor General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)	1838
T C Robertson	1840
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North Western Provinces Lord Ellenborough)	1842
Sir G R. Clerk K.C B	1843
James Thomason Died at Bareilly	1843
A W Begbie *In charge*	1853
J R Colvin Died at Agra	1853
E A. Reade *In charge*	1857
Colonel H Fraser, C.B. Chief Commissioner N W Provinces	1857
The Right Hon ble the Governor-General administering the N W Provinces (Viscount Canning)	1858
Sir G F Edmonstone	1859
R. Money *In charge*	1863
The Hon. Edmund Drummond	1863
Sir William Muir K.C S I.	1868
Sir John Strachey K.C.S I.	1874
Sir George Couper Bart. C B	1876
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH	
Sir George Couper Bart. C.B K.C.S.I.	1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall K.C.B	1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G C.I.E	1887
Sir Chas. H. T Crosthwaite K C S I	1892
Khan Cadell (*Officiating*)	1895
Sir Antony P MacDonnell K C S I (*a*)	1895
Sir J J D La Touche K C S I	1901
(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell	
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	
Sir J J D La Touche K C S I.	1902
Sir J P Hewett K C S I C I E	1907
L A S Porter C.S I (*Officiating*)	1912
Sir J S Meston K C S I [afterwards (by creation) Baron Meston]	1912
Sir Harcourt Butler K.C.S.I C.I.E.	1918
GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES	
Sir Harcourt Butler K C S I C I E	1920
Sir William Marris K C I E.	1921
Sir Samuel Perry O Donnell K C I E C S I (*Officiating*)	1926
Sir Alexander Muddiman K C S I C I E Died at Naini Tal	1928
Capt Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari C I E M B E *In charge*	1928
Sir Malcolm Hailey G C.S I G C I E.	1928
Sir George Bancroft Lambert K C S I (Offg)	1930
Sir Malcolm Hailey G C S I G C I E	1931
Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa id Khan of Chhatari, K C.S.I K.C.I.E. M B E. LL.D	1933
Sir Malcolm Hailey G C S I G C I E [afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey]	1933
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C S.I C I E.	1934
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S I C.I E. (Offg)	1938
Sir Harry Graham Haig K.C.S.I. C.I E.	1939
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett K C.S.I. C.I E.	1939

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Hon ble SHRI PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON M A LL B

Deputy Speaker ABDUL HAKEEM M A LL B.

Chandra Bhanu Gupta (*Lucknow City*) Narain Das (**Lucknow City*) Dr Jawahar Lal Rohatgi (*Cawnpore City*) Dayal Das Bhagat (**Lucknow City*) Achal Singh M C M C B (*Agra City*) Sampur nanand B Sc (*Benares City*) The Hon ble Shri Purushottamdas Tandon M A LL B (*Allahabad City*) Shri Hari (**Allahabad City*) Ajit Prasad Jain M A LL B Vakil (*Saharanpur cum Hardwar cum Dehra Dun cum Muzaffarnagar Cities*) Acharya Jugal Kishore M A (Oxon) (*Muttra-cum Aligarh cum Hathras Cities*) Raghukul Tilak M A LL B (*Bulandshahr cum Meerut cum Hapur cum Khurja cum Najina Cities*) Atma Ram Gobind Kher B A LL B Vakil (*Farrukhabad cum Etawah cum Jhansi Cities*) Ram Saran (*Moradabad cum Amroha cum Sambhal cum Chandausi Cities*) Govind Ballabh Pant B A LL B Advocate (*Bareilly cum Pilibhit cum Shahjahanpur cum Budaun Cities*) Narendra Deva (*Fyzabad cum Bahraich cum Sultanpur Cities*) Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma B A LL B Advocate and Chairman Municipal Board Gorakhpur (*Jaunpur cum Mirzapur cum Ghazipur cum Gorakhpur Cities*) Mahabir Tyagi (*Dehra Dun District*) Phool Singh, B A LL B Vakil (*Saharanpur District South East*) Mangat Singh Vakil (*Saharanpur District North West*) Keshav Gupta B A LL B Vakil (*Muzaffarnagar District East*) Shrimati Satyavati Devi (Snatika) (*Muzaffarnagar District West*) Charan Singh M A B Sc LL B (*Meerut District South West*) Khushi Ram B A LL B (*Meerut District North*) Raghuvansh Narayan Singh (*Meerut District East*) Vijeypal Singh (*Bulandshahr District North*) Brij Behari Lal Advocate (*Bulandshahr District East*) Manak Singh B A LL B Advocate (*Bulandshahr District South West*) Bhim Sen (**Bulandshahr District South West*) Todar Singh Tomar (*Aligarh District West*) Jwala Prasad Jigyasu (*Aligarh District East*) Malkhan Singh Bhai B A LL B Vakil (*Aligarh District South*) Krishna Chandra B Sc (*Muttra District West*) Shiva Mangal Singh B A LL B Advocate (*Muttra East and Etah West Districts*) Ram Chandra Pallwal (*Agra District North East*) Manik Chand Jatav Vir (**Agra District North East*) Jagan Prasad Rawat B Sc LL B (*Agra District South West*) Jiva Lal Duvedi (*Mainpuri District North East*) Mitail Lal (**Mainpuri District North East*), Birshawar Singh B A B L (*Mainpuri District South West*) Babu Ram Upadhyaya (*Etah District North*) Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore (*Etah District South*) Kunwar Shamsher Jang *alias* Kr Charat Singh (*Bijnor District West*) Khub Singh (*Bijnor District East*) Dan Sayal Khanna (*Moradabad District East*) Shankar Dutt Sharma (*Moradabad District West*) Prithivi Raj Singh (*Bareilly District North West*) Dwarka Prasad B Sc LL B Chairman District Board (*Bareilly District North East*) Deo Narayan Bhartiya (**Shahjahanpur District East*) Sahu Bhola B A Landholder (*Shahjahanpur District West*) Kunwar Rukum Singh Rathor (*Budaun District East*) Lakhan Das Jatav (**Budaun District East*) Badan Singh Landholder (*Budaun District West*) Bhagwan Singh B A (**Pilibhit District South*) Shrimati Uma Nehru (*Farrukhabad District North*) Balwant Singh (*Farrukhabad District South*) Buddhu Singh (*Etawah District West*) Hoti Lal Agarwal M A LL B (*Etawah District East*) Ram Sarup Gupta M A (*Cawnpore District South*) Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tivary M A (*Cawnpore District North East*) Dr Murari Lal M B (*Cawnpore District West*) Banshgopal Advocate (*Fatehpur District East*) Sheo Dayal Upadhya (*Fatehpur District West*) Dr Kalisa Nath Katju M A LL D Advocate High Court (*Allahabad District Doaba*) Ranjit Sitaram Pandit Bar at Law (*Allahabad District Jumnapar*) Lal Bahadur Shastri (*Allahabad District Gangapar*) Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar M A LL B Vakil (*Jhansi District South*) Lotan Ram Contractor (**Jalaun District*) Shatrughan Singh (*Hamirpur District*) Keshava Chandra Singh Chaudhri M Sc LL B Advocate (*Banda District North*) Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya M A L T LL B Kavya Tirth (*Benares District West*) Kamlapati Tewari (*Benares District East*) Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya Kt of Vizianagram (*Mirzapur District North General Rural*) Vishvanath Prasad (**Mirzapur District North*) Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah (*Mirzapur District South*) Birbal Singh B A (*Jaunpur District East*) Keshava Deva Malaviya, M Sc (*Jaunpur District West*) Parasram Rai (*Ghazipur District East*) Indradeo Tripathi (*Ghazipur District West*) Radha Mohan Singh B Sc LL B, Vakil (*Ballia District South*) Surya Narain Singh, *Rais* and Zamindar (*Ballia District North*) Sinhasan Singh M A LL B Vakil (*Gorakhpur District South West*) Mohan Lal Gautam (*Gorakhpur District South East*) Bishwanath Mukherji L M S. (*Gorakhpur District West*) Pryag Dhwaj Singh B A LL B (*Gorakhpur District Centre*) Shibban Lal Saksena M A (*Gorakhpur District North*) Shri Purnamasi (*Gorakhpur District North*) Ram Dhari Pande (*Gorakhpur District North East*) Kashi Prasad Rai (*Basti District South East*) Ram Kumar Shastri (*Basti District North East*) Sita Ram Shukla (*Basti District South*) Har Nath Prasad (**Basti District South*) Ram Charitra Pande (*Basti District West*) Sita Ram Asthana B A LL B Pleader (*Azamgarh District West*) Gajadhar Prasad (**Azamgarh District West*), Radha Kant Malaviya (*Azamgarh District South*) Algu Rai Sastri (*Azamgarh District North East*) Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur (*Naini Tal District*) Har Govind Pant B A LL B Advocate (*Almora District*) Ram Prasad Tamta B A LL B Vakil and Municipal Commissioner (**Almora District*) Jagmohan Singh Negi B A LL B (*Garhwal District South East*) Anasuya Prasad Bahuguna, B.Sc., LL B Advocate (*Garhwal District North West*) Gopi Nath Srivastava (*Lucknow District*) Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi M A LL B Vakil (*Unao District West*) Jata Shankar Shukla (*Hardoi District East*) Thakur Surendra Bahadur Singh Talukdar (*Unao District South*) Shrimati Sharda

* Scheduled castes.

Devi Mittra, B A (*Rae Bareli District North East*) Shri Bhawani (**Rae Bareli District North East*) Lakshmi Shankar Baijpai (*Rae Bareli District South West*) Chheda Lal Gupta M A (*Hardoi District North West*) Shanti Swarup (*Hardoi District South East*) Rai Sahib Shri Bibhuti Singh Special Magistrate (*Hardoi District Centre*) Shiva Ram Duvedi Vaid (*Sitapur District North-West*) Paragi Lal (**Sitapur District North West*), Jagannath Prasad *alias* Jagan (*Sitapur District East*) Lalta Bulish Singh, Talukdar (*Sitapur District South*) Banshi Dhar Misra, M A LL B Advocate (*Kheri District South West*) Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai *alias* Bhaiya Lal, M A B A (Hons) LL B Advocate *Rais* and Zamindar (*Kheri District North East*) Shri Ratan Shukla (*Fyzabad District West*) Krishna Nath Kaul Advocate (*Fyzabad District East*) Ram Naresh Singh (*Sultanpur District East*) Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi (*Sultanpur District West*) Sundar Lal Gupta (*Sultanpur District Centre*) Hukum Singh B A LL B (*Bahraich District North*) Bhagwan Din Misra Vaidya (*Bahraich District South*) Lal Behari Tandon (*Gonda District West*), Ishwar Saran (*Gonda District South*) Kunwar Raghvendra Pratap Singh (*Gonda District North East*) Rai Sahib Shri Hari Prasad Tamta (**Gonda District North East*) Harish Chandra Bajpai (*Partabgarh District West*) Govind Malaviya (*Partabgarh District East*) Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari (*Bara Banki District North*) Chet Ram (**Bara Banki District North*), Muhammad Ismail Khan B A (Cantab) Bar-at-Law (*Meerut-cum Hapur-cum Bulandshahr-cum Khurja-cum Nagina Cities*) Shaikh Ghalib Raazi, *Rais* and Honorary Assistant Collector (*Dehra Dun-cum-Hardwar-cum Saharanpur-cum Muzaffarnagar Cities*) Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah Contractor and Landholder (*Morada bad-cum-Amroha-cum Chandausi Cities*) Aziz Ahmad Khan Advocate (*Bareilly-cum Pilibhit Cities*) Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan M A LL B Pleader (*Budaun-cum Shahjahanpur cum Sambhal Cities*) Khan Bahadur Akhtar Adil M A LL B Advocate High Court and Government Pleader (*Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum Etawah Cities*) Major Hafiz Nawab Bahadur Muhammad Abdus Sami Khan Khan Bahadur (*Aligarh-cum Hathras cum Mathra Cities*) Zahir Ahmad Bar at Law (*Allahabad-cum-Jhansi Cities*), S M Rizwan Allah B Sc LL B Advocate (*Ghazipur cum Jaunpur cum-Gorakhpur Cities*) Chaudhri Khaliq uz zaman, B A LL B. Advocate and Chairman Municipal Board (*Lucknow City*) Muhammad Wasim Bar at Law (*Fyzabad-cum Sitapur cum Bahraich Cities*) Qazi Abdul Wali (*Dehra Dun and Saharanpur East Districts*), Maulvi Munfait Ali Advocate (*Saharanpur District North*), Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Ziaul Hasan Special Magistrate (*Saharanpur District South West*) Sahibzada Syed Hasan Ali Khan *Rais* (*Muzaffarnagar District East*) Tahir Hussain B Sc LL B (*Meerut District East*) Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan M B E (*Meerut District West*) Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan (*Bulandshahr District East*) Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan (*Aligarh District*) Khan Bahadur Shaik Badruddin O B E Honorary Magistrate (*Mathura and Agra District*) Muhammad Jan Khan (*Mainpuri and Etah Districts*) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil uddin Ahmad Special Magistrate (*Nami Tal Almora and Bareilly North Districts*) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan (*Bareilly District East South and West*) Chaudhari Islam Ullah Khan B Sc *Rais* (*Bijnor District South East*) Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B A LL B Advocate (*Garhwal and Bijnor Districts North West*) Akhtar Hasan Khan (*Moradabad District North West*) Chaudhry Jafar Hasan Khan B Sc (Hons) LL B (*Moradabad District North East*) Maulana Muhammad Ismail (*Moradabad District South East*) Shaikh Zainul Abedin Hon Assistant Collector (*Budaun District West*) Muhammad Iqtedar ud din Hasan M A (Cantab) Bar at-Law (*Budaun District East*) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Fazl ur Rahman Khan B A, LL B Advocate (*Shahjahanpur District*) Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtaiz Ahmad (*Pilibhit District*) Khan Saheb Liaqat M Sultan Khan (*Farrukhabad District*) Nafisul Hasan M A LL B Advocate (*Etawah and Cawnpore Districts*) Mahmud Husain Khan, B A LL B Vakil (*Fatehpur and Banda Districts*), Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf Kt, Bar at Law (*Allahabad District South West*) Rafi ud-din Ahmad Bar at Law (*Jhansi Jalaun and Hamirpur Districts*) Syed Ali Zaheer Bar at Law (*Jaunpur and Allahabad North East Districts*) Muhamad, Akbar B A LL B Vakil (*Benares and Mirzapur Districts*) Muhammad Suleman Ansari M A LL B Advocate (*Ghazipur and Ballia Districts*) Muhammad Farooq M Sc (*Gorakhpur District West*) Zahirul Hasnain Lari M A Advocate (*Gorakhpur District East*) Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbasi B A LL B Vakil (*Basti District West*) Abdul Hakeem M A LL B Advocate (*Basti District South East*) Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A LL B Advocate (*Basti District North East*) Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan Sohail M A LL B Advocate (*Azamgarh District West*) Zahiruddin Faruki, Bar-at-Law (*Azamgarh District East*) Rajeshwari Kunwari Alias Alvi O B E (*Mainpuri and Unao Districts*) Chaudhri Hyder Husain, M A LL B (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (*Rae Bareli District*) Mubashir Husain Kidwai M A Bar at-Law Taluqdar (*Sitapur District*) Saiyid Ataa Rasul, Taluqdar (*Hardoi District*) Raja Syed Sajid Husain (*Kheri District*) Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur (*Fyzabad District*) Mirza Mahmud Beg B A LL B, Advocate (*Gonda District South West*) Raja Syed Muhammad Sa adat Ali Khan of Nanpara (*Bahraich District North*) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (*Bahraich District South*) Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan (*Sultanpur District*) Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, K C I E Kt C S I (*Bara Banki District*) Dr Bolar Thungamma F R C S E (*Benares City*) Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud (*Meerut District North*) Mrs Vijai Lakshmi Pandit (*Cawnpore District North East*) Shrimati Lakshmi Devi (*Fyzabad District West*), Begum Habibullah (*Lucknow City*) Begum Shahid Husain Municipal Commissioner (*Moradabad District North East*) H. G Walford, Bar at-Law (*The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Constituency*) Captain S R Pocock M C (*The United Provinces European Constituency*), Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt C.I.E. (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*) S C Chatterji (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*), Dr Sir Jwala P Srivastava Kt, M Sc D Litt A.M.S.T (*Upper India Chamber of Commerce*) Padampat Singhania (*The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces*) Rai Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan Talukdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*) Sheikh Muhammad Habibullah, O B E, Taluqdar (*The*

* Scheduled castes

British Indian Association of Oudh), Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*) Raja Rishneshwar Dayal Seth B SC F C S Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*) Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa (*The Agra Province Zamindars Association Allahabad*) Rai Govind Chandra, M A (*The Agra Province Zamindars Association Allahabad*), Raja Ram Shastri (*Trade Union Constituency*) Suraj Prasad Avasthi (*Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency*) B K Mukerjee (*Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow Aligarh and Allahabad*) Dr Syed Hussain Zaheer B A Ph.D (*Universities of Allahabad Lucknow and Agra*)

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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Chief Commissioner's Provinces

AJMER MERWARA

Ajmer Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana The Hon ble the Resident for Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner The Province is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and Beawar with a total area of 2 400 square miles and a population of 5 83 693 At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia by a treaty dated June 25 1818 ceded the district to the British Sixty two per cent of the population are supported by agriculture the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries The principal crops are maize millet barley cotton, oil seeds and wheat

Chief Commissioner The Hon Sir Arthur Lothian, KCIE CSI ICS.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal Port Blair the chief town is 780 miles from Calcutta 740 miles from Madras and 360 miles from Rangoon.

The Islands were administered by a Chief Commissioner until March 1942 when they were occupied by the Japanese

COORG

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore its area is 1 593 square miles and its population (145 726 according to the census of 1941) Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tippu of Seringapatam In May 1834 owing to misgovernment, it was annexed The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg whose headquarters is at Mercara A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924 The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee Although owing to over production and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to Europe

Chief Commissioner Coorg J W Pritchard ICS.

BALUCHISTAN

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire It is divided into three main divisions (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9 476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879 (2) Baluchistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 44 345 square miles composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers and (3) the Indian States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80 410 square miles The Province embraces an area of 134 638 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868 617 inhabitants

The country which is almost wholly mountainous lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Iran It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia Rugged, barren sun-burnt mountains rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachhi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country At the close of the First

Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin Sibi and the Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman s strenuous insistence

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty Shahrig which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14 72 inches in a year In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches decreasing in some cases to 3 The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture care of animals and provision of transport The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch as a rule cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life Previous to the advent of the British life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh Limestone is quarried in small quantities.

Administration

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General Resident and Chief Commissioner Next in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds

Baluchistan Agency

Agent to the Governor-General Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan The Hon'ble Sir Aubrey Metcalfe K C I E. C S I. M V O

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner J G Acheson, C I E. I C S

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General Resident and Chief Commissioner H J Todd

Under Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General Resident and Chief Commissioner Major J E Lidierth I S O M B E

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department Col F E. Orange Bromehead O B E

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta Pishin, Major B Woods Ballard M B E

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta Pishin Capt R K M Battye

Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass A J Hopkinson O I E I C S

Political Agent in Chagai Major S M. Khurshid, I.A

Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat Capt W G Raw

Second Assistant Political Agent Mekran, Capt M D Gardiner

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner Sibi, Lt Col D R Smith I A

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner Sibi Major H D Rushton

Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer Nasirabad, Capt I S Chopra

Political Agent in Loralai Major D G H de la Fargue

Political Agent in Zhob Lt -Col C S Scarle M C

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Zhob Captain A L A Dredge

Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan Major E A O Connor I M S

DELHI

The Capital of India.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911 It had long been recognised as necessary in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change

Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour, and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage and is not manworn It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi A Committee consisting of Surgn -General Sir C P Lukis Mr H T Keeling C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E. and Major J C Robertson I.M.S , was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, stated that the Committee after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A Town Planning Committee appointed to advise Government submitted its report in March 1913 with a plan of the lay out and work was begun in accordance with that Report The central point of interest in the lay out which gives the motif of the whole is Government House and two large blocks of Secretariats This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs 124 lakhs The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season 1929 To the east of the forum and below it is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum The axis running north-east towards the Jumna Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislative Chambers They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1 175 feet has been allowed The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis

In October 1912, by proclamation there was constituted an *administrative enclave* of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398 269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412 821 The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29 144 The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000 Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the Capital and several of these habitations have been erected

There was as regards architecture a prolonged "battle of the styles over Delhi Finally, to use the language of the architect it has been the aim to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users the ideal and the fact of British rule in India of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument. The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western as is that of British rule but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject Various factors afterwards increased the amount the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921 that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January, 1928 estimated the total expenditure at Rs 1,982 lakhs including Rs 42 lakhs for loss by Ex change Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric lights and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital

sunday, whilst there are other items on which means require on account of the sale of houses, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1923-24 This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was facilitated by a period of cheap money Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting member of the Indian Legislature The population of the new City is about 80 000 according to the 1921 Census Practically all the building sites within it (except in a small area where shortcomings in drainage are a handicap) are taken up and the time for extending the layout has almost arrived

Progress of the Work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the certailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the Great War and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winter of 1924-25 and 1925-26 The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in Novembe- 1926 All Government Departments including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R A F Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats of which the buildings have already had taken out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects plans. H E the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House on December 23 1929 His Excellency until then had resided during the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be attended as in years gone by and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simla are making the extension of the Delhi season unavoidable The provision of considerable further housing accommodation both for offices and residential has become imperative. The only question is whether this should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simla or in Delhi only Pressed by sharp financial stringency arising partly out of the emergency created by the institution of the Constitutional Reforms, the Government of India appear decisively moving in the direction of making Delhi an all-the-year-round Capital. Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year The office personnel of others are kept in Delhi throughout the year

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi This led to a special Inquiry in 1936 The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which when the new city was built was placed immediately outside its southern boundary The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city Anti malaria operations on a large scale scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs 14 lakhs Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed the Government of India issued orders that they were to be for cold weather occupation only This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to secure as much warmth from the sun as possible Secretariat residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected The various schools of art in India as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas and, if finally approved by the Committee fixed according to the mauro fiage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures does from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved, Government intimated that historical or allegorical sub-

jects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up funds

All-India War Memorial—H R. H the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921 laid the foundation stone of an All India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February 1931 in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators

George V Memorial—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty King Emperor George V, in Princes place the large park like area lying between the All India War Memorial and the Purana Qila The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes some time previously to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All India memorial to His Late Majesty H E the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs 5 000 Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and the statue was eventually unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow on November 14 1939

Public Institutions—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided The proposal is still under consideration To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential University of Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap It was hoped that H E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home The Government of India have also allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi

H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs 5 00 000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila as be tween them and Princes place This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutyens in his plan to be an ornamental lake Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park A large proportion of the Maharaja's gift of Rs 5 00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium

Inaugural Ceremony—The New City was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February 1931 The first of these was the unveiling of four **"Dominion Columns"** suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks The columns are of red stone surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada Australia New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose

City Extension—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward, where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately south ward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H E the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936 opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937 its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital including

both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city a problem arising from the rapid increase of population there since Delhi again became capital of India

Chief Commissioner —A V Askwith O.I E I C S
Financial Adviser —G K S Sarma
Registrar to the Chief Commissioner —J A David

MAGISTERIAL AND EXECUTIVE

Deputy Commissioner and President Delhi Municipality —R J Evans I C S
Addl District Magistrate —A Isar M B E
Chairman Delhi Improvement Trust —J S Hardman I C S
City Magistrate and Secretary Notified Area Committee —R S Nathu Ram M B E

JUDICIAL

District and Sessions Judge —Nawab Singh I C S.
Senior Sub Judge —S Rafiq Ahmad

POLICE.

Senior Superintendent of Police —D Kilburn, O.B E I.P
Superintendent of Police C I D —R G Mellor, I.P
Addl Supdt of Police —K B Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan

MEDICAL

Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon Delhi —Lt Col M M Cruickshank I M S
Addl Civil Surgeon Delhi and Civil Surgeon New Delhi —Dr Ram Parkash Malhotra M B B S M R C P (Lond)

Aden

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on *January 19th, 1839*

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1 725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kuria Muria islands which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854 are included in the Aden Colony, but for administrative purposes were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931

The whole extent of the Aden Colony including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim to hav population of 48 338

The language of the Settlement is Arabic but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken The population is chiefly Arab The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar sesamum a little cotton, madder a bastard saffron and a little indigo In the hills wheat maddar fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained The difficult problem of water supply has been solved It is now obtained from bore wells situated near the village of Sheikh Othman and it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the civil population and shipping Bore water has practically replaced condensed water

Some 2 000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system There are filling stations for camel carts at Crater Tawahi and Sheikh Othman and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity although rather hard

Drainage systems at Tawahi and Crater are now in operation.

Climate.—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 93 in June, with variations up to 102. The hills between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the

soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries The annual rainfall varies from ¼ inch to 8½ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches

Administration—Aden was transferred from the administrative control of the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April, 1937 from which date it assumed the status of a Crown Colony

The Administration is vested in His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of continuity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government This involves the retention of the spirit and in most cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay the continued use of Indian postage rates and currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1898 The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide

The Police Force consists of land harbour and armed Police

The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all municipal functions in Aden

Aden Protectorate—The Aden Protectorate which has an area of approximately 112,000 square miles is bounded on the East by Dhufar, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San a (February 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signature of the treaty The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long starts in the West from Ras Murad, opposite the Island of Perim, and it runs eastwards to Ras Dharbat All where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman

History—Up to the 18th century the Aden Protectorate used to be in the hands of the Imam of San a (capital of the Yemen of to-day) and several of the rulers of the tribal districts such as the Abdali, Haushabi, Amiri, Yafa i and Aulaqi, were the Imam s wakils or Governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. This occurred in 1728 in the case of the Abdali and 1758 in the case of the Yafa'i.

After the capture of Aden by the British in 1839, most of the neighbouring Chiefs entered into Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914. The treaties are Treaties of Protection.

In 1904, an Anglo-Turkish Commission delineated the frontiers between the Protectorate and Turkish Yemen.

In July 1915, during the Great War, the Turks occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts until the Armistice.

Subsequent to the end of Turkish rule in Arabia after the Armistice, the Imam of the Yemen advanced into the Protectorate and between 1919 and 1925 occupied the Amiri district, including the Haushabi tribes, and portions of Haushabi, Subedhi and Upper Yafa territory He also occupied the district of the Beidha Sultan who was not in Treaty relations with His Majesty s Government, and the Audhali plateau.

In 1928 he was forced by air and ground action to evacuate the Amiri district with the exception of a small portion in the North, and also the district of Shaib. On the conclusion of the Treaty of San a in 1934 he evacuated the remaining portion of the Amiri district and the Audhali plateau.

Division of Aden Protectorate—The Aden Protectorate can be more conveniently described by dividing it into two areas, the Western and the Eastern The former consists of the following Tribal districts, the Chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government

Abdali—His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.C.M.G K.C.I.E Sultan of Lahej, who is the premier Chief of the Aden Protectorate

Fadhli—Sultan Salih bin Abdullah, Capital Shuqra.

Amiri—Amir Nasr bin Shaif Seif, C.M.G Capital Dhala

Lower Yafa'i—Sultan Aidrus bin Muhsin, Capital Al Qara

Haushabi—Sultan Sarur bin Muhammad, Capital Museimir

Upper Yafa'i Confederation—Sultan Muhammad bin Salih Husain Saleh Muhsin Capital Mahjaba Askar Sid Naqibs of the Manasita Tribe, Capital Al Qudma Sheikh Salim Salih of the Dhubi Tribe Capital Dhi Sura Sheikh Qasim Adburrahman of the Madahi Tribe Capital Al Jurba Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib, of the Hadhrami Tribe Capital Ash Shibr

Sheib—Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi, Capital Bakhal.

Qutaibi—Sheikh Hasan Ali, Capital Ath Thumeir

Alawi—Sheikh Saleh Ba Sayal Capital Al Kasha

Agrabi—Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba Abdullah, Capital Bir Ahmed.

Audhali—Sultan Salih bin Husein, Capital Zara.

Upper Aulaqi—Sultan Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah, Capital Nisab Sheikh Mohsin bin Farid, Capital Yeshbum

Lower Aulaqi—Sultan Aidrus bin Ali, Capital Ahwar

Beihan—Sharif Salih bin Husein, Capital An Nuqub

Rasani—Sharif Hussein Bin Ahmed Am Mohsin

Subsidy.—Sheikh Muhammad bin Ali, the Reshidi Sheikh. Sheikhs Muhammad Ali Be Salih and Hawwash bin Sa'id, the Atifi Sheikhs.

*

The Eastern area comprises Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra and the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir* Ali and Balfia all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier Chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded.

Population.—The population of the whole Protectorate is roughly estimated to be about 600 000 They are chiefly Muslims, nearly all being of the Shafi'i persuasion but there are also a few Jews. The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into tribal confederations and Sultanates, and the inhabitants are for the most part settled or agricultural, though a few are nomadic. The indigenous type of Arab is chiefly confined to the littoral and to the maritime ranges. Further North and East of the Protectorate chiefly in Yafa'i and Aulaqi territory, one gets a taller and more semitic type who came originally from the Yemen, especially from Jauf.

Physical character.—The Western Protectorate is divided into —

1. The littoral belt which varies between 4—40 miles in width.
2. The maritime ranges.
3. The intramontaine plains, about 3,000 feet above sea level.
4. The highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 9 000 feet.
5. The Great Desert with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet.

The country between the littoral and the plateau is a tangle of mountainous valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and it is intersected with several deep valleys. The plateau of the Upper Yafa and 'Audhali districts are particularly fertile.

Climate.—The climate is not unhealthy and the nights are usually cool. The cultivated oases and river beds such as the Lahej delta, Abyan, and the Tiban and Bana valleys are malarious.

In the maritime hills and intramontaine plains the heat is fierce but dry by day On the highland plateau it never gets unbearably hot even in the day time and in the summer whilst the nights are always cool. In the winter one often seeks the sun for choice, while at night, the cold is severe though frost is rare. The air in the highlands is invigorating and the climate delightful

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills and intramontaine plains, and cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from the water courses

On the highland plateau water is obtained near the surface and irrigation is chiefly from wells which are numerous There is more rain fall, while in the summer thunderstorms are frequent towards the evening and hail occasionally falls The region is also liable to dense white mists which provide considerable moisture and are beneficial to agriculture.

On the southern fringes of the Great Desert rainfall is scarce and the heat very fierce, contrasting with cool, and in the winter cold nights.

The prevailing diseases are malaria, internal disorders bilharsia and rheumatism. Consumptive cases are above the normal. Ophthalmia and cataract are fairly common, and the diseases of the eye are particularly common in the Northern and coastal Aulaqi districts perhaps on account of the frequent sand storms blowing there. Perhaps the most common complaint is the Yemen ulcer This ulcer is not harmful if treated in its early stage but if neglected, as is so often the case in the interior where few opportunities for cure exist, it develops into a septic, spreading sore, often resulting in the loss of a leg. In some of the bigger towns where sanitation does not exist and flies abound, dysentery is common.

Communications.—There are no railways of metalled roads in the Western Aden Protectorate A single-line metre-gauge railway was constructed in 1916 for war purposes and upto the Armistice the railhead was four miles of north Sheikh Othman. Immediately after the Armistice the railway was extended to a point seven miles beyond Lahej It was pulled up at the end of 1929 as the expense to His Majesty's Government in maintaining it was only justified as long as there was any risk of the Imam of the Yemen extending his encroachment towards Lahej This risk ceased with the expulsion of the Imam's forces from the Amirt and Haushabi districts.

There are several natural roads which have been improved to take motor traffic. The chief of these are —

1. Sheikh Othman to Lahej
2. Lahej to Musaimir
3. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Ta'iz
4. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Mafalis.
5. Lahej to Dhala and Yemen Frontier town of Qataba
6. Khor Maksar to Abyan Shuqra and Lodar
7. Sheikh Othman to Ywal Baha and the Yamin Frontier town of Mafalis

* 1. Sultan Nasser bin Talfb of Bir All made and represented by his brother Abdulla bin Muhsin 2. Sultan Ali bin Muhsin of Balfhaf now

Recently successful attempts have been made to take passengers by motor traffic to the Aulaqi district as far as the foot of the main Aulaqi range of mountains, the route being *via* Ahwar on the coast Passengers have also been taken by taxi to the port of Irqa In the absence of roads suitable for motor traffic communication is chiefly by camel though in the mountainous districts of Upper Yafa, mules or donkeys are more suitable

The Royal Air Force maintain a number of landing grounds in the Protectorate

Products, Industries and Trade —Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the inhabitants of the Western Aden Protectorates Viewed from the barren surroundings of Aden it is difficult to realise the surprising fertility of the mountain valleys and slopes and of the highland plateau in the Protectorate Every possible use is made of irrigation and water rights are a frequent cause of tribal feuds

The stable crops are Dhura and Dukhn a millet of which there are various varieties Indian corn is also grown Wheat and barley are found at the higher elevations especially in Yafa the Audhali plateau and the Yeshbum valley Wheat and barley also grown all along the Northern Aden Protectorate Frontiers Other crops are *jiljil* (sesamum) and lucerne Dates are grown in the Subeihi country Coffee is grown in Yafa

Of fruits grapes peaches and pomegranates are found in the Dhala district and Audhali plateau Bananas and papayas are grown in the Lahej oasis and in some other parts

Cotton and indigo (hawir) is grown in Beihan and the Aulaqi districts

Honey is largely exported from Yeshbum and to a less extent from the Audhali Yafa and Aulaqui Dhala districts

Trade in the Western Aden Protectorate is chiefly transit trade from the Yemen, from which coffee skins and qat are exported the latter being a plant cultivated in the Yemen the leaves of which are chewed Most of the coffee however is exported by sea In return kerosene oil, piece *goods* and *foodstuffs* are imported All the main trade routes from the Yemen pass through Lahej a town 15 miles north of Sheikh Othman and the Sultan of Lahej s chief source of revenue is derived from transit dues which make him the richest and consequently the most important Chief in the Western Aden Protectorate

The only industries are weaving dyeing and charcoal burning though such Jews as there are make silver work Potash is manufactured in the Abdali and Fadhli districts Sheep and goats are imported from Somaliland while oxen fodder vegetables and fuel come in by caravan from the neighbouring districts

Government —His Majesty s Government does not at present attempt to administer the Aden Protectorate but the Eastern Aden Protectorate has a European adviser with his staff who is resident at Mukalla The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small staff of Political Officers under a Political officer in charge who together with the Resident adviser at Mukalla work under the Chief Secretary to the Government. The Governor and C in C of the Colony is also Governor of the Protectorate

The tribes nominate their own Chiefs who have subsequently to be recognised by the Aden Government The majority of the Chiefs have little control over their subjects, an outstanding exception being the Sultan of Lahej (or Abdali Sultan) whose wealth and trained military forces assist him The foundation of tribal administration is the Sharia law of the Qur an which is entrusted to the Qadhis The tribal Chief adjudicates in serious cases and assists the Qadhi in the execution of his decisions.

Each large tribe is divided into sub-tribes under an Aqil or Sheikh These sub tribes are further sub-divided into clans and each clan into families or belts

There are no Government regular troops in the Aden Protectorate In the Western Aden Protectorate the only Chiefs with trained troops to whom the designation regular might apply are the Sultan of Lahej and in a minor degree the Amir of Dhala

A force named Government Guards was raised in 1938 for Police and general duties in the Protectorate and numbers at present 300 all ranks

These with the Tribal Guards are jointly known as the Protectorate Guards

The Government Guards are under the Command of a Political Officer and are paid and controlled entirely by His Majesty s Government

At present the Tribal Guards are under the direct control of the Tribal Chief concerned who contributes to their upkeep but with the view to improving these forces it is proposed to reorganise them

They will then be paid and clothed entirely from Government Funds and the Commandant Government Guards will be responsible for their training

Their control will remain in the hands of the Chief concerned working in close co operation with the Political Officer of the area

Towns Ports and Water Courses —The chief towns in the Western Aden Protectorate are Lahej Dhala Shuqra Lodar Ahwar Yeshbum, Nisab and Beihan al Qasab Upper Yafa has several large settlements the largest being Beni Bak.

The chief ports are Shuqra, Masani (Ahwar) Irqa and Haura.

The chief water courses are the Tiban Hardaba Suheib Bana Sulub-Yaramis and Dheiqa-Ahwar The first two and the last come down in flood a few times each year

The Hadhramaut States —The Qu aiti Rulers of Shihr and Mukalla entered into a treaty with His Majesty s Government in 1882 in which they bound themselves not to cede any parts of their territories to any person or power other than the British Government without the consent of the British Government In

addition the Qu aitis bound themselves to *abide by the advice and conform to the wishes* of the British Government in all matters relating to their dealings with neighbouring chiefs and foreign powers Prior to this treaty the Qu aiti Jemadar of Shihr and the Kasadi Nakib of Mukalla had entered into agreements for the abolition of the slave trade in 1873 and an even earlier agreement (1868) had been made with the latter on the same subject The treaty of 1882 was strengthened in 1888 by a Protectorate Treaty in the common form of the treaties with the Protectorate Chiefs

In August 1937 the Qu aiti Sultan entered into a Treaty with the British Government by which His Majesty s Government agreed to appoint a Resident Adviser to the Sultan whose advice the Sultan agreed to accept in all matters except those concerning Mahomedan religion and custom The Treaty provided also for the recognition by His Majesty s Government of the right of the Sultan to nominate his own successor subject to the approval of His Majesty s Government

In February 1939 the Kathiri Sultan of Seiyun entered into a similar treaty and the same *month and Anglo-Qu aiti Kathiri Agree*ment was concluded reconstituting the Qu aiti Kathiri Agreement of 1918 with certain modifications principally in favour of the Kathiri and by this Agreement the Kathiri Sultan became a direct Treaty Chief

The Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla on the Gulf of Aden is bounded on the West by the Wahidi and Aulaqi Sultanates and the Kingdom of Yemen on the North by the Great Desert and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate The Kathiri State forms an enclave on the North

The country is large in extent but the greater part of its surface consists of barren mountains intersected by Wadis some of which are fertile and cultivated. Of these the most important are the Wadis Meifa Hajr Du an Leisar and part of the Wadi Hadhramaut The principal crops are millet sesame beans and wheat These are all consumed locally but Hammumi tobacco is exported and so is Du an honey The other exports are principally fish products

The Capital and the Residence of the Sultan is Mukalla (population about 16 000) Shihr is also an important port and both are visited by ocean going ships The country is divided into five provinces There are several hundred miles of motorable tracks, including the Al kaf Road which is under separate administration and links Tarim with Shihr and the Du an road which links Mukalla with Wadi Du an Other tracks are under construction

The population is estimated at about 202 000 and the revenue and expenditure are about 7 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively

Sultan—His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu aiti K C M G

Heir Apparent—Sultan Awadh bin Salih al Qu aiti

The **Kathiri State** is bounded on the North by the Great Desert and on all other sides by the Qu aiti State

The Kathiri country was formerly of great extent It still includes the most fertile portion of the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributary wadis such as Wadis Adim and Bin Ali, Its crops are mainly grain and dates which are all consumed *locally but cotton grows well and this may* develop into an export

The capital and residence of the Sultan is Seiyun (population about 18 000) but Tarim is also a large and important city which is joined with the port of Shihr by the Al kaf Road *constructed by the Al Kaf Seyids who spend* large sums on the advancement of the country Kathiri towns and villages are mostly accessible by motor

The population is estimated at about 58 000 and contains a large number of extremely well *to do people who live mostly on remittances* from the East Indies

Sultan—Sultan Ja far bin Mansur al Kathiri
Resident Adviser—G A Joy

Financial Assistant—I H Strachan

Kamaran—The Island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915 and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Government of the Colony of Aden It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 3 000 A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the Island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Netherlands Indies

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India With modifications this system lasted until 1858 when the Mutiny followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had and exercised the fullest powers of superintendence direction and control over the government and revenues of India subject of course to a large measure of delegation The Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers while it greatly increased the elected element in and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative the Secretary of State were correspondingly curtailed but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired No statutory change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement

The Council of India.

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India which was associated with the Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and in particular held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India The Act of 1919 established the number of members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12 one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians and from 1917 the usual number of Indian Members was three

The India Office.

The Secretary of State like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London Until 1919 the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50 000 a year The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury and in accordance with its provisions an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115 000 was made to the total cost The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office Agency functions being still an Indian charge

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above have resulted from the Government of India Act of 1935 The Secretary of State is no longer the final authority upon whose superintendence direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges arising out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India now run in the name of the Governor General and the Governor, to whom they flow direct from the Crown and there is no delegation of powers through the Secretary of State In so far as the Executive Governments in India function on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control is at an end. Where, however the Governor-General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they are subject to direction by the Secretary of State who remains, in these matters, the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937 (the date on which Provincial Autonomy came into operation) and the establishment of the Federation the Secretary of State has power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor General in Council, require the concurrence of his Advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the

1st April, 1937. Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, have passed, however, to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India Office as the Department serving the Secretary of State remains, but the change brought about by the Act involves the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India.

To some extent the working of the Home Government is affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than 3 Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma, whose status and functions are analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision has also been made for the payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance, on behalf of the Government of Burma, of such functions as the Secretary of State agrees that his Department should perform.

INDIA OFFICE

Secretary of State

The Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.

Private Secretary — F. F. Turnbull

Parliamentary Private Secretary — Capt. E. C. Cobb, D.S.O., M.P.

Permanent Under Secretary of State

*Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Sir D. T. Monteath, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E. (acting)

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.B.E.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State

W. D. Croft, C.I.E., C.V.O. (acting)

Assistant Under Secretaries of State

P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.

Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C.I.E., C.B.

Advisers

Sir H. Strakosch, G.B.E.

Sir H. Williamson, C.I.E., M.B.E.

Sir J. Clay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.

Lt.-Col. Sir H. Suhrawardy, O.B.E.

Sir J. A. Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan.

Sir Courtenay Latimer, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Sir G. Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Political A. D.-C. to the Secretary of State. Lieut.-Col. Sir Gordon Neale, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

* Absent on Special duty

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES

Financial — F. E. Grist, C.I.E., G. H. Baxter, C.I.E.

Military — Maj.-Gen. B. M. M. Lockhart, C.I.E., J. A. Simpson.

Political — J. P. Gibson

Economic and Overseas — A. Dibdin, W. D. Tomkins, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Services and General and Establishment Officer — R. E. Field, O.B.E.

External — R. T. Peel, O.B.E., M.C.

Accountant General — Sir Sidney Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary — Col. C. E. T. Erskins, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Officers attached to the Military Dept. — Brigadier R. C. McCay, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. M. M. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. E. G. Hall, C.B., C.I.E., Major G. D. Upson.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies — R. Mowbray

Asst. to ditto — A. T. Williams

Librarian — H. N. Randle, M.A., D.Phil.

President Medical Board and Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State — Major General Sir E. W. C. Bradfield, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State — Sir K. McI. Kemp

Asst. Solicitor — C. A. V. Norman

Adviser on Publicity Questions — A. H. Joyce, O.B.E.

Superintendent of Records — R. W. Wright, M.B.E.

BURMA OFFICE.

Secretary of State

The Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.

Permanent Under Secretary of State.

*Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Sir D. T. Monteath, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E. (acting)

Deputy Under-Secretary of State

Sir J. C. Walton, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C. (acting)

Advisers

J. Clague, C.M.G., C.I.E.

Sir H. H. Craw, K.B.E., C.I.E.

Assistant Secretaries.

W. Johnston, M.C.

W. H. Turner, M.C.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House Aldwych W C 2

The High Commissioner
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Aziz ul Haque C I E

Private Secretary S N Dutt (Acting)

Deputy High Commissioner S Lall C I E, I C S

Chief Accounting Officer A J C Edwards F I A

Secretary General Department F J Adams

Indian Trade Commissioner Sir David Meek Kt C I E O B E I E S

Deputy ditto C W Butler (Officiating)

Secretary Education Department T Quayle C I E M A D Litt (Lond)

Establishment Officer W McMather O B E

Publicity Assistant S N Dutt

India Store Department

Blackpool S S Lancs

Director General W F West

Director of Purchase M Daniels O B E

Director of Inspection L A Lewis M I E E M I M I

Secretaries of State for India

	Assumed charge
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood Bart (Viscount Halifax)	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury)	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
Viscount Cranbrook	1878
Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire)	1880
Earl of Kimberley	1882
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885
Earl of Kimberley	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley	1892
H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton)	1894
Lord George F Hamilton	1895
St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton)	1903
John Morley (Viscount Morley)	1905
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	1911
Austen Chamberlain	1915
E. S Montagu	1917
Viscount Peel	1922
Lord Olivier	1924
Lord Birkenhead	1924
Viscount Peel	1928
W Wedgwood Benn	1929
Sir Samuel Hoare	1931
Lord Zetland	1935
L S. Amery	1940

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,679 square miles, with a population of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81 310,845 The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana with an area of 19 square miles and the Simla Hill States which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad as large as Italy with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana Baroda part of the Garden of India Mysore rich in agricultural wealth and Kashmir one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe

Relations with the Paramount Power

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India that it is impossible even to summarise them But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure During the regime of Lord Balhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse That is to say when there was no direct heir the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers Then came the Mutiny It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation, there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction In 1881 the State of Mysore which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great talugdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer The Chiefs have without exception gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce the railways, the ports and the markets of British India Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects Where foreign relations are concerned the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. The Indian States maintain a fixed proportion of Indian States Forces units for co-operation with the Imperial Government in the event of emergencies, and for internal security purposes. These units are, generally speaking, organised and armed on the lines of regular Indian Army units. In addition, many states keep up irregular forces, maintained almost on a feudal basis. These forces do not possess modern arms and equipment. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's

dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbed save, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so Of this necessity the Crown Representative is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing Where conventions exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves In the larger states the Crown Representative is represented by a Resident and in groups of states by a Resident, assisted by local Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Crown Representative with the officials of British India and with other Indian States They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted

AIDES DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Indian Princes as Hon Aides de-Camp to the King —

Hon Major Gen the Maharaja of Ratlam.
Hon Col the Maharaja of Jodhpur
Hon Lt Col the Nawab of Palanpur
Hon Lt.-Col. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

The following have been appointed Hon Aides-de Camp to the King (extra) —

Hon Gen the Maharaja of Bikaner
Hon. Major Gen. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
Hon Lt Gen the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir

These were all A D C s to King Edward VIII and have been reappointed collectively

HYDERABAD AND BERAR.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exercises full sovereignty in all internal affairs He grants titles and is the fountain head of all powers retained by him or delegated to individuals or institutions Before 1919 the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam with Assistant Ministers but an Executive Council was established in that year which now consists of seven members A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official six non official and 2 extraordinary assists in considering bills and recommending them for sanction by the Ruler The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on lines similar to those followed in British India By the 1936 Berar Agreement the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar was re affirmed the Berar rent was to continue as before to be paid by the British Government to the Nizam but the administration of Berar was to continue as before as part of the Province of the Central Provinces The State (apart from Berar) is divided into two divisions, Telingana and Mahratwara, seventeen districts and 153 taluqas Local boards are constituted in each district and taluqa The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue The rupee known as the Osmania Sicca exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116/10/8 to 100 There is a State postal service and stamps for internal purposes

Finances.—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States having a revenue n its own currency of about 9½ crores which is approximately double that of the Central Provinces and Berar and more than double that of any other of the larger States After many vicissitudes its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys an annual surplus of revenue from which a total reserve of 18½ crores apart from the paper currency reserve of 18 crores has been built up This consists of separate Reserve Funds for debt redemption famine relief industrial development O S Currency stabilisation and deposits The budget estimates for the present year 1351 F (6th October 1941 to 5th October 1942) show a revenue of 915 73 lakhs and an expenditure of 913 77 lakhs inclusive of large sums set aside for famine insurance and debt redemption The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 110 86 lakhs which includes 5 12 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 5 67 lakhs for construction of railway 17 50 lakhs for Osmania University buildings 15 lakhs for Military Buildings 10 lakhs for Secretariat Buildings 5 lakhs for Medical Buildings 28 04 lakhs for gold prospecting and 5 30 lakhs for District Electricity Buildings The year opened with a cash balance of 300 89 lakhs which is expected to be 101 75 lakhs by the end of the year The 5½ per cent. Government loan 1352 62 F is quoted at 100 14 0 and the 3½ per cent loan 1355 65 F at 100-6 0

In addition to the munificent gifts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the contributions of the public the State is subscribing at the rate of 21 lakhs annually in its own currency to the Empire s War effort.

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent. of the population The common system of land tenure is *ryotwari* About 58 per cent. of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice the staple money-crops are cotton which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India The total area under cotton cultivation exceeds 3¼ million acres (1939-50 Fasli Forecast) Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail The chief mines are situated at Singareni which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line and Bellampalli on Balharshah line The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State There are 6 large cotton mills in existence and others are likely to be established while about nearly one-half of the cloth worn in the Dominion is produced on local hand looms There are about 369 ginning pressing and decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries, rice flour and oil mills the total number of factories subject to the Hyderabad Factories Act of all kinds in the State being 629 The Shahabad Cement Co which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not far from Wadi, now associated with the Associated Cement Company Ltd has at present an annual output of 150 498 tons A sugar factory of a Crushing capacity of about 1 500 tons has been established at Bodhan. A Distillery to manufacture 6 lakhs gallons of alcohol 99 8 B out of Molasses adjoining the Sugar Factory at Bodhan is also in operation and a Paper Factory to manufacture paper from bamboo has been erected at Kothapetta and has commenced manufacture of paper recently

Taxation.—Apart from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about 3 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 171 lakhs and 1 crore 20 lakhs respectively After these come interest on investments, 35 77 lakhs, railways 135 lakhs and Berar rent 29 17 lakhs. The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent on all imports and exports.

Communications.—122 miles of broad-gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State, also 39 miles of metre-gauge in the Masulipatam to Marmagao line At Wadi on the Bombay Madras line, the broad-gauge system of the Nizam s State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal, reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Beswada, a total length of 353 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Balarshah strikes north providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre-gauge Godavari Valley Railway runs north-west for 186 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre-gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachallam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purli-Vaijnath Karipalli to Kothagudium and Vikarabad to Bidar, which last was extended to Purli Vaijnath. A branch line of 12 miles from Jankampet to Bodhan was opened for traffic on 1st November 1938 A branch line of 101 miles from Mudkhed to Adilabad is under construction Thus with branch lines there are now 799 miles of broad gauge and 638 of the metre-gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension of 36 miles from Kurduwadi on the Bombay Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam s Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April 1930 when it was purchased by the Nizam s Government

The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well considered programme From June 1932 the Railway is running motor bus service in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads At first the fleet consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 284 New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 4 057 miles with 276 passenger vehicles and 3 goods lorries with three trailers There are now a few important roads in the State not operated by the Railway Bus Services and in due course these are likely to be operated by these services.

Co-ordination of road rail services has been achieved by the opening of many out-agencies in the districts for through booking of goods and by arranging for the collection and delivery of goods at economic rates from merchants' godowns to railway stations and by connecting up bus service with the railway at various places for passenger traffic also

The Railway Department is also in charge of Aviation At present the activities are confined to the running of an Aero Club training local men in flying constructing aerodromes at various places in the State and undertaking charter flights An Elementary Flying Training School has been started to train Pilots for the Royal Indian Air Force A trial service between Hyderabad Bangalore-Madras route was worked during the summer of 1940 and on account of the above training Scheme it is not possible to continue the Service at present

After the purchase of the Railway in 1930 Government set up a Board consisting of five members to administer the Railway with its ancillary Services subject to the control of H E H the Nizam s Executive Council This was previously functioning in London. With effect from 1st November 41 this has been transferred to Hyderabad and a London agent represents the Railway's interests there The General Manager assisted by heads of the various departments under him is responsible for the actual working and the day to day activities of the Railway

Education.—In 1940-41 the total number of educational institutions was 5 504 (excluding Collegiate Education) the number of primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

The Osmania University which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918 marks a new departure in Indian education as it imparts instruction in the faculties of Arts Science Law Muslim Theology Medicine Engineering and Education through the medium of Urdu English being a compulsory language in the B.A and B Sc examinations and examinations leading up to that stage In addition to the University College comprising the faculties of Arts, Science Muslim Theology and Law it has a Medical College and Engineering College a Training College for teachers and a Women's College, teaching up to M A and M Sc and Dip-in Ed standards The total number of students in the Colleges of the University is 2,536 The annual expenditure is about Rs 21½ lakhs, The Nizam College at Hyderabad (First Grade) is, however affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction.

Executive Council.—His Excellency Colonel Sir Mohammed Ahmad Said Khan Nawab of Chhatari K C I E K C S I M V O LL D *President* (with Political Constitutional Affairs Railway and Mines Legislative Defence Judicial Committee Toshak khana Information Publicity and Reforms Departments Portfolios) Nawab Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur Commerce and Industries and Wireless Member Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur M A (Oxon) Finance Education (Academic and Vocational) University Accounts and Treasuries Mint and Currency City Electricity Stationery Depot Daftar-i-Diwani Asaiha Library and Nizamia Observatory Member Sir Theodore J Tasker C I E O B E I C S Revenue Atiyat Revenue Survey and Settlement Court of Wards Police Jails Agriculture Statistics Excise Customs Dist Water Works Famine Forests Veterinary Co-operative Development Department Rural Reconstruction and Local Fund Departments Member Major General Nawab Khusru Jung Bahadur Military Irregular Forces Medical (Allopathy Unani Ayurvedic) Archaeological, Registration and Stamps Post and Printing Departments Member Syed Abdul Aziz Bar at law Judicial and Religious Affairs Member Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur H C S Public Works Buildings and Communications Irrigation City Water Works, City Municipal Survey Drainage, Telephone District Electricity City Corporation City Improvement Boards and Public Gardens Member

British Resident —Hon ble Mr C H Gidney K C I E C S I I C S

MYSORE

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south west by Coorg It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or malnad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east The State has an area of 29,483 square miles including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 7 328 898 (1941 census) of whom 6 612,225 are Hindus Kannada is the language of the State

History—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata The north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B C Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty From about the third to the eleventh century A D Mysore was ruled by three dynasties the north western portion by the Pallavas in their central and the southern portions by the Gangas In the eleventh century Mysore formed part of Chola dominion but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565 In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur III Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831 In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer That ruler with the assistance of Mr (afterwards Sir) K Seshadri Iyer K C S I, as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity He died in 1894 at the early age of 31 and was succeeded by His Highness the late Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur G C S I G B E who was installed in 1902 In November 1913 the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs. A further provisional remission of Rs. 5 39 lakhs in the subsidy has been allowed from 1937-38 in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial) 1932. He died in August 1940 at the age of 57 and was succeeded by H H Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur who was installed on September 8 1940

Administration.—Constitutional reforms of a far reaching character were announced in a Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja on November 6 1939 These provide for the grant of enlarged powers and privileges for the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council the widening of the electorate and the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to His Highness's Executive Council.

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which have been hitherto functioning under separate Acts now function under a consolidated law The term of both the Houses has been increased from three to four years The strength of the Representative Assembly is 310 The Assembly is being invariably consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council. The Assembly has the right of considering the general principles underlying any Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto The powers of the Assembly in respect of the budget have been enlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants of appropriations. Certain heads of expenditure hitherto excluded from discussion continue to be so excluded except in the case of the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja where discussion is permitted

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from fifty to sixty-eight forty four places being filled by election The Council will have a non-official President who will be elected by the House after its first term the Deputy President being elected from the commencement

Certain provisions calculated to widen the electorate for the Assembly and the Legislative Council have also been made

An important reform designed to enable the Legislature more largely to influence the nature of the advice and assistance which the Executive Council tenders to His Highness has been the selection of two non-officials from among the elected representatives in His Highness's Executive Council. Such Ministers are eligible to hold any portfolio of the Administration.

The Mysore Army—The total strength of the Mysore Army was 2 346 consisting of 1 883 Combatants and 463 non Combatants at the end of June 1941 The Combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 485 and that of the Mysore Horse was 114 The strength of the Mysore Infantry was 1 064 The expenditure under army amounted to nearly 16½ lakhs of rupees

The cost of the Police administration was Rs 22 19 000

Agriculture.—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture and the general system of land tenure is *ryotwari* The principal food crops are ragi, rice jola, millets gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp The Sericultural industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. The prospects of the silk industry has been bright in view of the international situation and the limited imports of foreign silk The area under mulberry during the year ended June 1941 was 38 430 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally Hunsur Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur A live-stock section has been organised which have been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharay-anakere near Ajjampur in the Kadur District with a sub-station at Basur A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases There are 81 Veterinary-Institutions in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department

Medical Relief—The improvement of medical relief and sanitation in urban and rural areas has also received special attention. The headquarters of every one of the taluks in the State is provided with a hospital and there are 349 dispensaries and medical institutions A scheme of subsidising rural practitioners has been in practice and is working successfully

Water Works and Electricity—Water works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore Both these cities (and 210 towns and villages) are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with lungs, opening out extensions, and inducing the people to build houses of an improved type.

Industries and Commerce.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of industries and commerce in the State Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters The department has under its control the following demonstration factories — The Government Soap Factory Government Porcelain Factory Government Silk Weaving Factory Government Electric Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop The Department has a well-equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations The Well Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering Department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work

With a view to demonstrate and impart instruction in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore.

The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore.

At Bhadravati are located the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, owned and run by the Government. The works are the second largest of their kind in the British Empire and contain the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. A plant for manufacturing steel and steel products has been added since April 1936. The slag produced by the blast furnace is now being utilised by the newly erected cement plant attached to the works. Nearby is also situated the Mysore Paper Mills started as a joint-stock company which produce many varieties of paper. Bhadravati bids fair to become one of the most important industrial centres in India. Among other industries may be mentioned a sandal oil distillery, a silk filature, a soap factory, a weaving factory, technical art and industrial workshops, porcelain factory, industrial and testing laboratory, tae factory and a factory for the manufacture of electrical goods.

A notable feature during the past few years has been the coming into being of several state-aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals and fertilisers, spun silk, tobacco and coffee curing, electrical batteries, glass making and vegetable oils. There are now 513 large scale industrial establishments in the State giving employment to about 78 921 persons.

A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.—The river Cauvery in its course through the State possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power to the extent of about 12,000 H P for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnaraja-sagara Reservoir" called after the name of the late Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 48 000 H P will also bring under irrigation about 130 000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the Irwin Canal after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 18 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 2 000 tons of cane per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumadvathi near Anjanapur, Shikaripur Taluk, was completed at a cost of Rs.18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigation. The area expected to be irrigated is about 10,000 acres. In addition to large new irrigation works in progress the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which is estimated to cost Rs 23 lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10 000 acres is nearing completion.

To provide for the ever widening demand for power for industrial domestic and town lighting purposes the Shimsha and Jog hydro-electric schemes are being pushed through at an aggregate cost of over two crores of rupees.

There are 5 721 power installations and 44 001 lighting installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified at the end of June 1941 was 215.

Finance.—The actual revenue receipts and disbursements charged to revenue for 1940-41 were Rs. 4 75 18 000 and Rs 4 72 87 000 respectively.

Education.—A separate University for Mysore was established on 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central, Engineering and Maharani's Colleges at Bangalore, and the Medical and Maharaja's College at Mysore and three Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Bangalore is a College for Women.

There are 87 High Schools for boys and 12 High Schools for Girls, 325 Middle Schools for boys and 47 for Girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general school with a view to creating an interest in the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 9 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools 4 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education was taken over by Government from the local bodies from the 1st July 1941 under The Elementary Education Act 1941. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 7,097 schools at the end of June 1940 with a strength of 353 746 pupils. This gives one school to every 8 59 square miles of the area, and to every 787 persons of the population. The total expenditure of Education was Rs. 74 88 315, yielding an average of Rs. 1 2-5 per head of population.

Dewan.—Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L.

Ministers.—Rajamantrapravina K. V. Ananteraman, Rajaseva prasakta A. V. Ramanathan, H. B. Gundappa Gowda, J. Mohamed Imam.

Resident in Mysore.—The Hon. Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar It is divided into four districts blocks (1) the southern district of Nawsari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,176 square miles, population 2 855 010 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus

History—The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break up of the Mughal Empire The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat took place in 1705 In later expeditions Pilaji Gaekwar who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766 After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujarat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1754, since when it has always been in the hands of the Gaekwars, but Mughal authority in Gujarat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory He died in 1768 leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I Fattesing Rao Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa the Pindari hordes and Holkar But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaekwar differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay in 1841 Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847 During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government His successor, Khanda Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms He stood by the British in the Mutiny He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870 Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for notorious misconduct and "gross misgovernment, but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, was not proved Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, and a descendant of a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khanda Rao in 1875 and invested with full powers in 1881 Sayaji Rao III, after a glorious reign of 59 years, died in February 1939 and was succeeded by Yuvaraj Pratap Singh, who is the present Ruler.**

Administration.—An executive council consisting of the Dewan and three Ministers carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja One of the Ministers is appointed from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five *Prants* each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals* of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government There is a Legislative Department under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws There is also a Legislative Council consisting of nominated and elected members A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha The State Army consists of 5 086 Regular forces and 3 856 Irregular forces

Finance.—In 1940-41 the total receipts of the State were Rs 252 45 lakhs and the disbursements Rs 240 33 lakhs. The principal revenue heads were Land revenue Rs 95 07 lakhs Abkari Rs. 27 85 lakhs Opium Rs 2 49 lakhs Railways Rs 20 91 lakhs Interest Rs 17 61 lakhs Tribute from other States Rs. 6 06 lakhs British currency was introduced in 1901

Productions and Industry—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent. of the people The principal crops are rice wheat, gram, castor-oil rapeseed, poppy cotton, san-hemp tobacco sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songhad, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 150 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,303 Co-operative Societies in the State.

Communications.—The B. B & C I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Mehsana *prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda State in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C.I.) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 723 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 458 and 582 respectively

Education.—The Education Department controls 2,513 institutions of different kinds, in 139 of which English is taught. The Baroda College and the B T College are affiliated to the Bombay University There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and Muslim castes. The State is "in a way pledged

to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent. of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs. 36·52 lakhs.

Capital City.—Baroda City with the canton ment has a population of 153,301 It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings palaces and offices, and it is crowded with Hindu temples The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army

Ruler.—His Highness Farzand i-Khas-i Dowlat-i-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur G C.L.E LL D Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Lieut -Col. C K. Daly C.I.E.

Dewan.—Sir V T Krishnamachari K.C.I.E.

GWALIOR.

The House of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurang zeb The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj In 1728 Chatrapati Shahu granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia empowering them to levy Chauth and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the payment to their troops In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accom panied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Malhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia dominions During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Daulat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India Despite partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia s troops suffer ed at the hands of the British in 1780 reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782) Scindia s power remained unbroken. For the first time he was then recognised by the British as an independent sovereign

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his re markable career on 12th February 1797 Him self a military genius Mahadji Scindia s armies reached the zenith of their glory under the dis ciplined training of the celebrated French adven turer De Boigne Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia s army was, however considerably weakened by the reverses sustained at Ahmednagar Assaye, Asigarh and Laswari Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827 Till his death he remained in undisput able possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1806.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Pannihar

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Scindia whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of the Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government On his death on June 20, 1886, he was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H H Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur G C V O G C S I G B E A D C to the King who assumed powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur G C S I During His Highness s minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency His Highness assumed full ruling powers on November 2 1936

Gwalior has an area of 26,367 sq miles and the population is 4 006 159 Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 36 inches The estimated gross revenue for 1941 42 is Rs 257 71 lakhs

The Ruler enjoys a salute of 21 guns and the State is in direct relations with the Government

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control The state Army consisting of Cavalry Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State forces The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway Educa tionally the State is much advanced.

There are two degree colleges at Gwalior the Capital including one for women one Inter mediate College at Ujjain and High Schools in practically all the districts There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School on the Gwalior Fort which is run on the English Public School lines

The political reforms announced in June 1939 have been further supplemented by His Highness Proclamation of Sept 1941 The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has been raised to 90 and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives thus pro viding for still great non official element Lower House The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha (Upper House) will have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive The communities and interests to which special protection has been afforded are the Muslim Community the Bhils the Backward classes and women. To each of these a minimum

number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha To Muslims and women seats have been guaranteed in the Raj Sabha also

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature will have the power of discussing the constitution as well

Gwalior is one of the few advanced States which have taken practical steps in associating the public voice with the administration of the State by actually appointing a non official as Ministers for Rural Welfare and Local Self Government

The Executive Council thus includes a popular Minister selected from among the public

Since the assumption of Ruling powers by the present Maharaja commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of administration The construction of Harsi Reservoir costing about Rs 1½ crores the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction an up-to-date Female Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period. The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways His Highness also constructed at Madhav Nagar aerodrome base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air Line

Gwalior maintains an Aerodrome also

This year famine conditions having been experienced in some parts of the State on account of shortage of rainfall His Highness has generously sanctioned about 15 lacs of rupees for relief measures Rupees two lacs were also sanctioned by His Highness for organising locust control

On the declaration of the War His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor

Immediately after the outbreak of present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India by promulgating rules for the safety of the public, registration of European subjects restriction of the movements of foreigners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering. The pick of his splendid army was offered by His Highness to the British Government The Mountain Battery the 4th Gwalior Infantry the B Battery the Gwalior Transport the Second and Third Infantry have left the State and are already serving with the British Indian troops Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements and bring units up to depot strength Besides the contributions in men and material His Highness has also made handsome contributions and investments with a view to successful prosecution of the war The contribution alone reached a total figure of rupees 42 lacs towards the close of 1941

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district on the East by Sindh and the Marri Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands Kachhi and Makran. The inhabitants are, for the most part Mahommedans of the Sunni sect The area is 73,278 square miles and population 342,101 (1931)

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876 by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognised, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent lease of Quetta, Nushki and Nushkabad

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present an officer of the Indian Political Service The Resident and Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue of the State is about Rs.15 7 lakhs out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs 3 00 000 per annum. The present Khan is Captain His Highness Begiar Begi Sir Mir Ahmad Yar Khan G C I.E. born in 1904

Las-Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river Area 7,132 square miles population 42,008 (1931) chiefly Sunni Mahommedans The estimated average revenue is about Rs 3 6 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam is Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, born in 1920. The young Jam has studied at the Aitchison College, Lahore The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 135,091 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab States of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States Chiefship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer who holds the post of Resident for Rajputana for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Political Department and has his headquarters at Abu. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner in direct relations with the Resident for Rajputana Eastern Rajputana States Agency 8 States (Bharatpur Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah) Jaipur Agency 5 States and one estate (Alwar Jaipur Kishangarh, Tonk Shahpura and Lawa Estate) Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States and one Chiefship (Mewar Dungarpur Banswara and Partabgarh and the Kushalgarh Chiefship), Western Rajputana States Agency 5 States (Jodhpur Jaisalmer Palanpur Sirohi and Danta)

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-west of the hills is as a whole sandy ill watered and unproductive but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

Communications.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture about 30 per cent of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent and commerce for 2½ per cent of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Mahs. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent as a landed nobility and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from or irregular connection with one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer Merwara are as follows —

Name.	Area in square miles	Population in 1941
In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana —		
Bikaner	23,181	1 292 938
Mewar and S. R. S. Agency —		
Udaipur	13,170	1 926 898
Banswara	1 606	258 740
Dungarpur	1 460	274 258
Partabgarh	873	91 967
Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	340	41,153
Jaipur Agency —		
Alwar	3 158	823,055
Jaipur	15 610	3 040 876
Kishangarh	837	104,127
Tonk	2 543	353,587
Shahpura	405	61 173
Lawa (Estate)	20	2,808
Western Rajputana States Agency —		
Jodhpur	36 120	2 555,904
Jaisalmer	16 980	98,246
Palanpur	1 794	315,855
Sirohi	1 988	238,879
Danta	347	31,110
Eastern States Agency —		
Bundi	2,205	240,374
Bharatpur	1 978	575,825
Dholpur	1,173	284,901
Jhalawar	824	122,299
Karauli	1 227	152,413
Kotah	5 714	777,398
British District —		
Ajmer Merwara	2 400	583,993

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway 667 miles north of Bombay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhopal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. who succeeded his father the late

Maharaja His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., in 1926 is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and expenditure of the State are about 66.5 lakhs. Its archæological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States Area 1,946 square miles, population 299 913 It is thus in regard to size the eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1539 held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sisodiya clan who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur After the death of Maha-Rawal Udai Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar about 1529 his territory was divided between his two sons Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maha-Rawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530 The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bans bose (bans) Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government In 1818 a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks its best just after the rains The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Hardu

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E. was born on July 15 1888. He is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji and enjoys a Salute of 15 guns His Highness was educated at the Mayo College and conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. Here is a Legislative Council (with a non-official Majority) of which the Diwan is the President A High Court has also been established.

On the outbreak of the present war His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor A message of appreciation for the offer by His Majesty was conveyed through His Excellency the Viceroy Substantial amounts have also been contributed by the State and His Highness' servants the War Funds and War Loans. A local War Committee consisting of officers, Jagirdars and leading citizens of the State has been established and efforts are being made to collect substantial amounts.

Prime and President, Legislative Assembly.—Maharaj Lal Singh.

Dungarpur State with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the *Gadi* of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 13th Century Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai-I-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakhman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I. born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 16th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory the nearest railway station, Udaipur being 45 miles distant and Talod on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant Area 1 460 sq miles. Population 2,74 000 Revenue Rs 10 lakhs.

Partabgarh State also called the Kanthal was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 A.D by Maharawat Partabsingh Up the time of Maharawat Rawant Singh (1778-1844), Kanthal was invaded by the Marathas, but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs 72 700 *Salam Shahi*, which were being coined in Partabgarh and accepted as good and legal tender throughout the surrounding territories. The first connection of the State with the British Government began as early as 1804 Holkar by the Treaty of Mandsore ceded all his rights of collecting tributes etc from the States of Rajputana to the East India Company as a result of which Partabgarh continued to pay the former cash payment of Rs 72 700 *Salam Shahi* (subsequently converted to Rs.86,350 British) to the British Government As it has, however been considered to be excessive it has been reduced to Rs.27 500 from the year 1937 38 The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I. who was born in 1908 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1929 The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 Guns and Partabgarh is one of the Treaty States enjoying plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas where sit His Highness and the Dewan. There is a graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge, who is unconnected with the Executive. Annual average revenue Rs. 5,82,000

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,071 square miles and a population of 2 5 millions, of which 86% are Hindus, 8 6% Muslims and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the west to the east. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is the Luni.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs said children descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhi manyu, lived in the fifth century from which time their history is increasingly clear After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State in about 1212 and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459 He abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva the most powerful ruler of the time having an army of 80 000 Rajputs the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A D sought refuge with him Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a "Rawal Raja with a mansab of 5 000 Zat and 3 500 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President Lt Colonel Sir Donald M Field Kt CIE IA Chief Minister and Finance Minister Col Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib Counsellor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharamnarayanji B A Bar at-Law CIE Deputy Chief Minister and Revenue Minister S G Edgar I S F Public Works Minister Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Minister in Waiting and Dewan Bahadur K S Menon Bar at-Law Minister for Justice There is also a Consultative Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five-sixths of the total area to aid in the administration with opinion on matters affecting customs and usage in the country With a view to associating the people of Marwar with administrative problems in an increasing degree and affording them opportunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has sanctioned the establishment of Village Panchayats in the districts and a Representative Advisory Assembly at Jodhpur The Representative Advisory Assembly consists of 64 Members of whom 14 are officials 41 elected Members and 9 nominated members (Non officials)

The revenue of the State during the year 1940-41 was Rs. 2,09,20,971 and expenditure Rs. 1,49,80,143. The Jodhpur Railway, extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state, is the principal railway while the B. B & C I Railway runs across a portion of the south-eastern border The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16 062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818 In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State The population according to the census of 1941 is 93,246 The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharaja dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Param Bhattarak Sri Maharawalji Sir Jawahir Singhji Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandrabhal Rukan ud Dowlah, Muzaffer Jang Bijaimand KCSI Revenue about four Lakhs

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu 5 650 feet The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425 The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823 The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur GCIE KCSI The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of a Council consisting of Chief Minister Rao Bahadur Ichhashanker K Pandya BA LLB and two other members Revenue about Rs 10½ Lakhs

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana It consists for the most part of level and open country It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata in whose court the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided Bairat in the Jaipur State has been identified

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs which claims descent from Kush son of Rama king of Ayodhya the famous hero of the famous epic poem the Ramayana This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as the ninth century A D Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A D About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj Emperor of Delhi defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghasni Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him

The present Ruler Major His Highness Saramad I Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singh Bahadur GCIE was born on 21st August 1911 He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921 He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda and ascended the *gadi* on the 7th September 1922 and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 20th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b 22nd October 1931) His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932, from whom he has two sons the first born in England on the 4th May 1933 and the second born on the 10th December 1935 Thirdly he married the younger sister of His Highness Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur Maharaja of Cooch Behar on 9th May 1940

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931 His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1934 In 1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England where it achieved exceptional success setting up a record by winning all open tournaments His Highness again visited England in 1935 sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of GCVO which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June 1935 His Highness again visited England in May 1936 returning to Jaipur in August of the same year In December, 1936 His Highness met with an accident while playing Polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January 1937 for expert Medical advice After under going a course of medical treatment for about eight weeks, he returned to his capital in March, 1937 His Highness left Jaipur on the 19th April, 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and returned to Jaipur on the 26th September 1937 His Highness paid another visit to England in 1938 flying from Jodhpur on the 8th May and returning to Jaipur on the 17th July A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921 The army consists of Cavalry Infantry Transport and Artillery The normal revenue is about one crore and thirty five lakhs thardahi equals Rs. 1 43 43 000 Kaldar (British Government)

The population of the State is 3,040 876 In area it is 16 682 square miles

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other with an area of 858 square miles (population 104 155) the northern mostly sandy the southern generally flat and fertile The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sumair Singh Bahadur He was born on the 27th January 1929 and is being educated at the Mayo College Ajmer On the demise of His late Highness on the 3rd February 1939 he succeeded to the *gadi* on the 24th April 1939 Revenue about Rs 7 5 lakhs and expenditure Rs 6 5 lakhs.

Lawa in Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and than became part of the State of Tonk In 1667 the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was than raised to its present position. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs The present Thakur Banaperdeep Singh, was born on September 24 1923 and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1939

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818 The present ruler of the State is His Highness Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Raj Maharajadhiraj Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur GCIE. He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the *Gadi* on 8th August 1927 His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bahadur Singhji. Grand son Bhanwar Shri Ranjit Singhji Bahadur Revenue about Rs. 16 lakhs Kaldar

Tonk State —Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India consists of six Parganas separated from one another The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Sadi ud Daula, Wazir ul Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang GCIE who ascended the Masnad in 1930 The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab in consultation with a Council of four members, *viz.* (1) D E Augiar CIM JP, Vice-President, State Council and Finance Member (2) Khan Bahadur Sd Mohammad Adbul Tawwab Khan Home Member, (3) Raizada Narsindas, B A LLB Judicial Member (4) Syed Nasiruddin Hayder Revenue Member

Revenue	Rs 21 76 283	Expenditure	Rs 21 03,884

Secretary Council.—Maqul Ahmed, B.A.

Private Secretary to H H—R. S Babu Chand mall B A.

Durbar Secretary to H H—Khan Sahib Mirza Hamid Ali Khan.

Shahpura State —The ruling family belongs to the Seesodia clan of Rajputs The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-i-Jehan to Maharaj Sujan Singh son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Shri Umaid Singhji Bahadur The State enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns and full internal Powers.

Bharatpur State —Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2,000 sq miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers.

The rulers of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan, who trace their ancestry to the eleventh century The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803 It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari in which the Maratha power was entirely broken, and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force The *Gadi* being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825 the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sahib Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army, the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir came into his own Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the British Government The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa

The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Shri Brijendra Sawai Shri Brijendra Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jung who was born on 1st December 1918 and succeeded his father in 1929 His Highness was invested with ruling powers on 22nd October 1939 He married the youngest sister of H H. the Maharaja of Mysore on 18th June, 1941 He is giving valuable help to the British Government in the present war The total collections towards the War Fund and War Loan upto the end of October, 1941 amounted to Rs 1 11 200 and Rs. 3 25 000 respectively, besides a monthly contribution of Rs 1,000 being made by the Durbar About 700 recruits have so far been enlisted A Rifle Company of 136 together with 121 personnel of the M. T Section has been despatched to British India and the Durbar have also sanctioned several concessions for encouraging people to join war appointments.

Population of the State	5 75 625
Salute	19 guns
Average Revenue	82,20 000

Dholpur State—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367 They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Even tually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later In order to bar the encroach ments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Govern ment under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana ob served his treaty with the English Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia and in 1805 the Governor General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Rajeri Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the *Gadi* LL Col His Highness Rais-ud Daula Sipahdar ul Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo G C I E K C S I , K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893 On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* on March 1911

Karauli State—A State in Rajputana under the political control of the Resident for Rajputana, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30 east longitude. Area, 1 242 square miles The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boun dary of the State dividing it from Gwalior Scindia s Territory on the west and south west it is bounded by Jaipur on the north by Bharat pore and on the north-east by Dholpur The state paya no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu

Ruler— His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maha raja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal K.C.S.I. Heir-apparent — Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal Dewan —Pandit Iswar Narani Kitchlu B A LL.B

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs The early history of their house is up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family of which they are an offshoot Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625 The present Ruler is H H Maharao Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur who was born in 1909 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1940 The Administration is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of three ministers, viz Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal Gosalia K C M A LL B Vice President and Prime Minister Raj Chandra Sen Ji of Kanadi, General Minister Rao Sahib N V Joshi, Revenue Minister

The total area of the State is 5 684 square miles and its average annual income amounts to about Rs. 53 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 777 398.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 812 square miles yielding a revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs The present Ruler, Lieut. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bardneja Sinhji, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *Gadi*

on 18th April 1929 He was born in 1909 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University The heir-apparent Yuvraj Harishchandra, was born in England on 27th September, 1921

Dewan —Rai Bahadur Sahadivaker Bhaya Shadilalji B A, LL B

Bikaner State in point of area (23 317 sq miles) is the sixth largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana The population of the State is 12 92 938 of whom 77 per cent are Hindus 14 per cent Mahomedans 6 per cent Sikhs and 3 per cent Jains The capital city of Bikaner with its population (including the suburbs) of 1 27 226 is the third city in Rajputana

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating The average annual rainfall is about 12 inches The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep

The Reigning Family of Bikaner belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs The State was founded in 1465 A D by Rao Bikaji the eldest son of Rao Jodhaji Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur) and after him both the Capital and the State are named Rajah Rai Singhji the 6th Ruler and the first to receive the title of Rajah was one of Akbar s most distinguished Generals and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593 The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda The conspicuous service of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny were acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sirsa-Tehsil of Tibi consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State

The present Ruler General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur G.C.S.I G.C.I.E G.C.V.O., G.B.E K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship He was born on the 18th October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December 1898 He was awarded the first class Kaisar i Hind Medal for the active part he took in affording relief during the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Rissia and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.I.E.

The State Forces consist of the Army Head quarters with a strength of 7 Camel Corps known as Ganga Rissala with a sanctioned strength of 543 including the Band, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 773 strong a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungar Lancers 342 strong including His Highness Body Guard a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 3 7" Howe) 245 strong and two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong The total strength of the Bikaner Army including the Camel Battery armed with Muzzle Loading Guns and the units raised during the war *viz* 2nd Infantry Battalion 3rd Infantry Battalion Training Battalion and Artillery Training Centre is 3 773

At outbreak of the Great War in 1914 His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor The Ganga Rissia reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, *viz* Asia Europe and Africa He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the last War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918 19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930 His Highness played a conspicuous part in the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 & 1931 and attended the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Majesty King George V and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1935 & 1937 respectively

At the commencement of the present War also His Highness placed the personal services of his own and those of the Heir Apparent as well as the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness accompanied by Yuvraj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur proceeded on active service to the Middle East Front in November 1941 The Ganga Rissala the famous Bikaner Camel Corps with 45 per cent over its original establishment the Sadul Light Infantry (Mechanised) which was reorganised from 3 companies basis to 4 companies and the Bijey Battery have proceeded outside the State and are serving with His Majesty s Forces Due to the war the military expenditure of the State has risen from Rs 8½ lakhs to 24 lakhs, showing an increase of 182 per cent over and above peace time expenditure

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19 His Highness has had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes on its inauguration in February 1921 an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1926. He was Hon. General Secretary to the Princes Conferences held in Delhi from 1916 to 1920

Her Highness Maharaniji Sri Bhatianiji received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day 1935

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Colonel Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur CSI

A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1918 and has a non official majority it meets twice a year

The revenues of the State according to budget estimates for 1941 42 are ordinary Rs. 1 58 11 000 capital and extraordinary Rs. 20 56 000—total Rs 1 78 67 000

The State owns a large Railway system the total mileage being 883 05 The last portion of the Sadulpur Rewari Chord Line—87 20 miles—was opened on the 1st March 1941 This extension forms an important connection towards Delhi Another project under contemplation is that from Sri Kolayatji to Sind via Jaisalmer an approximate distance of 300 miles

Till 1927 there was practically no irrigation in the State the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River, has helped to protect about 6 20 000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past 3 44 460 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on Even larger expectations are held out of the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated

A coal mine is worked at Palana 14 miles south the Capital

Alwar State—The State was founded in 1775 by Maharao Raja Pratap Singhji of Macheri with Alwar as its capital and until the beginning of the nineteenth century maintained some what loose political relations with the Moghal Court at Delhi With the final decline of the Moghals relations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the State's first and most important Treaty with the British Government Of Offensive and Defensive Alliance in 1803 Thereafter various other Treaties Agreements and Engagements have been entered into with the British Government and several Sanads have been granted to the State (See Aitchinson's Treaties)

The seventh and present Ruler His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Tej Singhji Dev succeeded to the *gadi* from Thana on the 22nd July 1937

The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government In August 1900 a detachment of infantry *700 strong was despatched for service in China* On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one Squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service When hostilities with Afghanistan broke out in May 1919 the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the North West Frontier During the present emergency the State has again placed its resources at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and has supplied a full Infantry Battalion the Alwar Jey Paltan for service outside the State

Palanpur—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1 774 64 square miles and a population of 7 1 5 8 5 The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about Rs 11 65 000

Lieut Colonel His Highness Zubd tul Mulk Dewan Mahakian Nawab Sir Taley Mahommed Khan Bahadur GCIE, KCVO ADC Nawab Saheb of Palanpur rules the State The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin belonging to the Lohani Stock and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A D when Dewan Fatch Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company A considerable trade in cloth wheat ghee wool hides castor and rapeseeds sugar and rice is carried on in the State The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B B & C I Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century

RAJPUTANA

The Hon ble the Resident in Rajputana—The Hon Sir Arthur Cunningham Lothian KCIE CSI ICS

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—Major N S Alington MC

JAIPUR AGENCY

Political Agent—C G Herbert CIE ICS

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—Major A A Russell MC

MEWAR AND SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—H Trevelyan OBE ICS

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Resident for Central India with headquarters at Indore As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38 and 26°-19' North and 78°-10 and 85°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22 and 24 -47 North and 74 -0' and 78°-50' East The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51 651 11 square miles and the population (1931) 5 685,737 The great majority of the people are Hindus There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British *Government*—*Indore Bhopal*

Rewa, Orchha Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch Samthar and Jaora All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Mahomedan Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirapur and Lajgarh the States and Estates are divided into the following groups for administrative purposes — Bhopal Agency 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch) Bundelkhand Agency 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia) Malwa Agency 40 States and Estates (principal States Dhar Jaora and Ratlam) The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former plateau division with much hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East, comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied

The following is the size population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above —

Name	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue
			Lakhs Rs
Indore	9 902	15 08 829	126
Bhopal	6 924	7 84 560	80
Rewa	13 000	18 20 306	51 80
Orchha	2 080	3 62 554	13 82
Datia	912	1 74 072	13½
Dhar	1 800	2 53 258	17½
Dewas Senior Branch	449	89 479	6½
Dewas Junior Branch	419	83 464	6½
Samthar	178	38 279	3½
Jaora	602	1 16 738	12½

Indore —The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar born in 1693 His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761 Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander He was succeeded by his grandson On his death without issue his mother Maharaul Devi Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler She was succeeded by Maharaja Tukoji I who had been associated with her to carry on the Military administration and had in the course of it distinguished himself in various battles He was succeeded by Maharaja Kashirao and the latter by Maharaja Yeshwant Rao his *step*-brother, a person of remarkable daring *strategy* as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of the Peshwa and the Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, ending in a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with its territories. Yeshwant Rao died in 1811, and he was succeeded by his minor son Maharaja Malhar Rao II During the Regency which followed the power of the State was weakened by various causes the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817 some of these Commanders with a part of the army rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa while the regent mother and her Ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat A treaty of peace and amity was signed in 1818 The internal sovereignty remained unaffected The Treaty still regulates the relation between the Crown and the Maharaja Holkar

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833 Then followed the administration of Hari Rao and his son In 1844 H H Maharaja Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton the Resident as its Adviser The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852 It was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained however staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour He was succeeded by H. H Maharaja Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties H.H Maharaja Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education including female education commerce and industrial developments municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various

theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 83 lakhs, while the contribution from the people of Indore amounted to over one crore This assistance received the recognition of the British Government

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-25 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929 He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Nagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924 and the Princess Usha Devi was born in 1933 Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Raj died in July 1937 His Highness s educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and after receiving administrative training assumed full ruling powers on 9th May 1930 In September 1938 His Highness married Miss Marguerite Lawler

The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet The Prime Minister is the President of the Cabinet and the Chief Executive Authority Wazir ud Dowlah Rai Bahadur Colonel Dinanath C I E is the Prime Minister

The area of the State is 9 934 square miles and the revenue is Rs. 1 21 94 900 According to the Census of 1941 the population of the State is 1 513 986 showing an increase of 14 26 per cent. over the Census figures of 1931

There are three first grade Colleges in the *City, two are maintained by the State one* teaching upto M.A and LL B and the other a Teachers Training College The College prepares teachers for the C T Examination of the Ajmer Board of Education by whom it is recognised. Steps are being taken to get it affiliated to the Agra University in B T Degree The third is maintained by the Canadian Mission and teaches upto M A in Philosophy The State has 10 High Schools one Sanskrit and 750 Middle and Primary educational and 81 Medical institutions. School education is free for boys upto Primary standard and for girls throughout Of the 10 High Schools 2 for girls and 5 for boys are maintained by the State and 3 by private enterprise. In addition to these 750 institutions, one School of Art another for classical Music and 3 Vernacular Teachers Training Institutions—2 for male and one for lady teachers—are run at Government expense. Out of 750 Middle and Primary institutions 447 are Government 70 recognised and aided 232 private un-recognised and unaided institutions. Two schools are also run on Montessori lines. 20 new Primary Schools are opened every year with a view to provide adequate facilities for free Primary Education for the masses. The reorganised Primary School curriculum has worked for more than one year and has succeeded considerably in giving vocational bias to education. Moral teaching forms a part of the subject. It aims chiefly at habit formation. After careful survey of the State territory in the programme of expansion of education for masses in the State, compulsory education has been introduced in the Nimawar District to provide for which 35 additional schools have been opened under the scheme The scheme provide for full fledge Upper Primary education Provision has also been made for supply of free reading and writing material to the children of Agriculturists. Funds have been sanctioned for school buildings The scheme has so far borne very encouraging results. The State Government have sanctioned Schemes for running a Nursery School in the State and giving Mid day Tiffin to school children in High and Middle Schools in the City Active measures have been taken to check wastage in schools specially at the primary stage An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore The State has also 9 spinning and weaving mills

The strength of the State Army is 3 Battalions of Infantry with a Training Company (the strength of about 600) recently raised for the 1st Battalion Maharaja Holkar s Infantry one Squadron of Cavalry 2 Troops of Mule Transport plus Training Centre lately organised. One M T Section a Central Military Hospital and a Maternity Home and Family Welfare Centre A reserve of Officers has been created recently The Holkar s Transport has a magnificent record of service in the Great War of 1914 18 in Gallipoli France and Flanders Egypt Mesopotamia and the North West Frontier and is at present on service Ex-state. The 1st Battalion is on service overseas The State has already given a section of M. T Company which forms part of the Central India General Purposes Transport Company

The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway the principal station of which is Indore the *B B & C I* Railway and the *U B* Section of the G I P Railway

Besides the trunk roads there are 691 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks amelioration of Harijans a scheme of Life Insurance for State officials introduction of a scheme of compulsory primary education in the City of Indore measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service a scheme of water supply and main drainages in Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage Expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages Special attention is being concentrated on the Rural Uplift work for which a comprehensive scheme provides for an eightfold plan of welfare activities. Rural Uplift Centres have, for the present, been established in the Nemawar District and it is proposed to extend the sphere of activities by establishing similar centres in other Districts and gradually increasing their number His Highness has sanctioned a contribution of Rs 1 00,000 every year from his Privy Purse for Rural Uplift work and a further gift of Rs. 1 00 000 annually also from his Privy Purse for construction of houses for the poor workers

Recently His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned Constitutional Reforms based on the recommendations of the Constitutional Reforms Committee appointed last year According to the new reforms Indore will have a Legislative Council of 50 members consisting of 34 elected and 16 nominated members. The Council, with an elected Deputy President is invested with the rights of Interpellation It may introduce legislation and also discuss important subjects like the State annual budget. Special provision is also made for the representation of Harijans and Labour

During the year 1940 41 the annual import trade was worth about Rs. 2,55,28 208 and export trade worth about Rs 1 28 30 275 The chief imports were cloth machinery sugar salt, spices rice coal and kerosene and the chief exports were cotton cloth tobacco and cereals Indore occupies a notable position among textile centres in India and the total production of the industry during the year 1940-41 was worth nearly 3 crores It is besides a very important distributing and buying centre for cloth and grains trade in which is very substantial. The State derived an income from Excise on Indian made spirits hempdrugs Indian made foreign spirits tobacco matches spirituous preparations of Rs 13 92 270 12-0 during the year 1940-41 The policy in respect of consumption of country spirits and hemp-drugs continues to be one of progressive discouragement

The City has a well equipped Power house and an aerodrome

His Highness has contributed a sum of two lakhs of rupees in response to Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's appeal for Anti Tuberculosis Fund and about half a lakh of Rupees was collected from the State subjects for the same Fund

On the out-break of the present War His Highness placed the entire resources of the State and its Army at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor His Highness also gave a lead by placing a sum of Rs 5,00 000 at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy for such War purposes as His Excellency may deem proper and donated £1 000 to the British Red Cross Fund. The Holkar Transport has already left for training prior to being sent on active service Large collections were made throughout the State, by organising public meetings etc in aid of the Indian Red Cross Fund, British Red Cross Fund and the St. Dunstan s Fund for the blind. Ladies Knitting Societies were formed for making articles to be used by Indian soldiers on active service abroad In many other ways full and active support is being given by the State for the successful prosecution of the War Liberal contributions have been made by His Highness towards the War Relief Fund and the Defence Savings Bonds etc His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned the purchase of Interest Free Defence Bonds of Rs 3 00 000 and 3 per cent. Government of India Bonds of Rs.1,00,000 and all Government servants of the State getting not less than Rs.50 per month have offered to pay a day's salary every month towards the purchase of Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

His Highness the Maharaja gave two donations of Rs. 10 000 each from his Privy Purse for the Holkar State Red Cross Society and the Holkar State War Relief Fund and also contributed a sum of Rs 5 000 to the War Fund to be ear marked for the use of the families of Indian Soldiers serving overseas As a monumental contribution from the people of the City of Indore £5 000 were contributed towards the cost of a Single Fighter to be named the City of Indore ear marked for the defence of India. His Highness has also sanctioned a donation of £3 000 towards the Lord Mayor s Air Distress Fund His Highness also contributed a sum of Rs 50 000 to the Russian Red Cross and a sum of Rs 50 000 to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund to be ear marked for the Chinese Red Cross Fund His Highness the Maharaja has contributed a sum of Rs 1 00 000 to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund to be ear marked for the defence of India A sum of Rs 25 000 was presented by His Highness the Maharaja to Madame Chiang Kai-Shek for the Chinese Funds during her visit to India and a further remittance of Rs 7 000 on account of the collections made on the China s Day in the State was made.

Bhopal—This principal Mahommedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mahommedan States of India The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan Dilezhag a Tirah Afghan who after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb obtained the pargana of Berasia in 1709 With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State In the early part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands In 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817

The present Ruler of the State His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikharul Mulk Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur G C S I G C I E C V O B A succeeded his mother Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926 He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927 The *raiyatwari* system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil, producing cotton, wheat, and other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco The State contains many remains of great archæological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the

2nd Century B C and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G I P main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, lies on the main broad-gauge line between Bombay and Delhi and is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway

The main industries are represented by the Bhopal Textile Mills the Narbada Refrigerated Products Co the Hamidia Match Factory the Sugar Factory of Sehore the Bhopal Straw board Products and the Central India Chemicals Ltd.

Rewa—The largest State in Central India Agency, area 13 000 sq miles population 1,920 306 (1941) The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century During the Mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various *paryanas*, which had been seized by the Marathas were restored to the Maharaja

Dhar—This State in the Malwa Political Agency in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmar Rajputs who ruled over Malwa from the 9th to the 13th century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar Puar Marathas claim descent In the middle of the 16th century the Ruler of Dhar Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with the Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa The State came into treaty relations with the British Government by virtue of the treaty of 1819 The present ruler Lieutenant His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur was invested with full ruling powers on March 16 1940

There are 12 Feudatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government The population of the State according to the latest census figure is 253 252 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 19 and 18 lakhs respectively

The Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur assisted by a Council consisting of the Dewan M K Kher B Sc LL B who is also the Vice-President and with two other members (Pandit Raghunath Sahai, Revenue Member and Rai Bahadur B S Pharaskhanewale B A LL B)

War Contributions—When the present war *broke out the Durbar offered to the British* Government all the resources of the State and His Highness volunteered his personal services. Since then the State has contributed Rs 1 15 000 towards War purposes of which His Highness contributed from his privy purse Rs 60 000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms and Rs 5 000 towards the Lord Mayor s Air Raid Victims Relief Fund.

Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs 68 000 along with the Interest-free Bonds of the value of Rs. 25,000 have been purchased by the Darbar and liberal donations from the Officials and public amounting to Rs 15 000 have been contributed to the War Fund Red Cross and other Funds.

From the State Army one *Demonstration* Platoon has been furnished and one section of mechanised transport unit has been promised. Six Signallers and two tailors have also been sent for the Army Four Doctors have volunteered and their services have been accepted

The famous and ancient hill fort of **Mandu** the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms with its beautiful mausoleums tombs palaces high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar

Jaora State—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency Area, about 602 square miles population about 116,738 Jaora is the headquarters town The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan, who came in possession of the State about the year 1808 The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Saulat-e-Jang G B E K C I E. who was born in 1883 His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army

His Highness is assisted by a Council in the administration of the State as under —

President—His Highness the Nawab—Ruler

Vice President and Chief Minister—Khan Bahadur Syed Bunyad Hussain B A. (Alig) (Retired Collector Punjab) (Political Finance and Police)

Members—Major Farrukh Siyar Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan Sahib (Army) Nasrat Mohammad khan, M A LL B (Law and Justice) Sahibzada Mir Ghulam Zainul Abedin Sahib (Education and P W D) Moulvi Mohammad Rafiullah Khan (Revenue) *Secretary*—Pandit Amar Nath Katuju, B Sc LL B

A High Court with a Chief Justice and a Judge has also been established

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat cotton and poppy The average revenue is Rs. 15 lakhs

Ratlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency It covers an area of 871 square miles, including the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship which pays an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great-grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur in 1652 The Ruler of Ratlam is the recognised head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh G C I E K C S I. K C V O, A. D -C, to His Majesty the King Emperor He was born in 1880, educated at the Daly College Indore, received his military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps,

and invested with full powers in 1898 His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918 was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d Honneur Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A D C Salute 13 guns local 15 guns

Heir Apparent —Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November 1927

Dewan —Rai Bahadur Chimman Lall Ex additional Commissioner U P

Datia State —The rulers of this State in the Bundelkhand Agency are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha House The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626 this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors The present Ruler Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur G C.I.E. (1922) K C S I. (1918) who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902 enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State He is a Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance Association and a patron of the Red Cross Society His Highness offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading a former Viceroy He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and a girls school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has bagged more than 212 tigers

Orchha State.—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D It is the premier Treaty State of Bundelkhand—the other Bundela Princes being the scions of Orchha House It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh G C.S.I., G C.I.E., died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Saramad i Rajahai Bundelkhand Shri Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Dev Bahadur K C S I. the present Ruler The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-I-Rajahai Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur and enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns The State has a population of 363 405 and an area of 2,080 square miles The capital is Tikamgarh 36 miles from Lalitpur station on the G I P Ry Orchha the old capital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627) The present ruler has introduced many reforms in the state and has brought the administration to an up-to-date standard

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following —

President —His Highness *Vice President* — Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr Shyam Behari Misra M A D Litt (Chief Adviser) *Members* — Lieut Col Sajjan Singh (Chief Minister) Major Chandra Sen (Finance Minister) Major M N Zutshi B A (Home Minister) R N Shukla M A LL B (Political & Judicial Minister)

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146feet), one of the highest mountains in the world The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Donghya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and receives Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906 It is thinly populated the area being 2,818 square miles, and population 109 651 chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with British India has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.S.I (1929) K.C.I.E (1923), was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914 His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918 The average revenue is Rs 5,20 422.

Political Officer in Sikkim —Sir Basil John Gould, Kt C.M G., C.I.E.

BHUTAN

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 180 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300 000 The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam an envoy (the Hon A Eden) was sent to Bhutan who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed This was followed by the treaty of 1865 by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910 by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904 the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities For these services he was made a K C I E and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H H the Maharaja of Bhutan Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shapding Rempoche, the spiritual head and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse and his reincarnation then takes place always in the Choje or royal family of Bhutan.

Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value

NORTH WEST FRONTIER STATES

The Indian States of the North West Frontier Provinces are Amb Bhuira Dir Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 8 000 4 000 and 4 000 square miles and population 119 477 446 014 and 107 906 respectively

Amb State —Area 225 square miles includ ing trans-border territory population 47 916

Ruler Nawab Mohammad Farid Khan Headquarters Shergarh (Summer) and Darband (Winter)

Amb State comprises the following territories—

1 The trans-Indus territory which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River opposite the extreme north west corner of the Badhnak tract in the Haripur Tehsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief 2 The major portion of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal which lies on the left bank of Indus and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District

The State of Phulra comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal. It consists of 58 small villages with a population of 8 757 and is situated in Feudal Tanawal The name of the Khan is K B Abdul Latif Khan

Officer in charge of political relations with Amb and Phulra States —G C S Curtis I C S

Chitral —Runs from Lowarai top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889 on the establish ment of a political agency in Gilgit the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler Amon ul Mulk accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession The eldest son Nizam ul Mulk was recognised by Government but he was murdered in 1895 A war was declared by Umra khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1 1895) to their relief

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Major Sir Mohd Nasir ul Mulk K C I E the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand The ruler proceed ed on pilgrimage to Mecca in February 1939

Dir —The territories of this State, about 2,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Road The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand. A private telephone line has been erected from Chakdarah to Dir, and a Petrol Pump was installed at Timer Garah in 1939

Swat.—The Ruler is a descendant of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922 and was recognised by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 4 000 square miles The Headquarters of the Stand is at Saidu Sharif about 38 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

The Wali has since annexed to his territory the areas of Ranoliya, Bankad, Thal, Dusar, Patan, Kandia, and Sue in the Indus Kohistan. He has built forts in these areas and has connected them by telephone.

There is High School at Saidu.

Political Agent for Dir Swat and Chitral—Major G L Malkan, Bar-at-Law

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties Pudukottai is the inheritance from a chieftain called the Tondiman Banganappalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab lie in the centre of two British districts and are in the political charge of the Resident in Mysore

Name	Area sq miles.	Population	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore	7 625	6,070 018	280 73
Cochin	1,480	1 422 875	112 69
Pudukottai	1 179	438 348	22 25

Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7 661 75 square miles and a population of 6,070,018 with a revenue of Rs 280 73 lakhs occupies the south west portion of the Indian Peninsula forming an irregular triangle with Cape Comorin as its apex The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set themselves up as independent rulers within the State were all subdued and the whole country included within its boundaries was consolidated and brought under one rule by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58) The English first settled at Anjenga a few miles to the north of Trivandrum and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore The present relations of Travancore with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1795 and 1805 Under the Treaty of 1795 an arrangement was entered into on a reciprocal basis for the protection of Travancore from foreign aggression the Treaty of 1805 is one of perpetual friend ship and alliance and the obligations of Travancore for purpose of defence were later commuted into an annual contribution of nearly eight lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government.

H H the Maharaja (b 7th November 1912) ascended the musnad on the 1st September 1924 During his minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, c.i., regent of the Maharaja as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 A Legislative Council was established as early as 1888 The Legislature was last re-constituted in 1922, when a bicameral body was instituted The two Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget to move resolutions and to put questions Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise Differences of opinion between the two Chambers are to be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature

In the more important towns and villages there are Municipal bodies and Village Panchayats and Unions with a predominant non-official majority functioning in the field of Local Self Government The State has joined the Indian State Forces Scheme H H The Maharaja is the Colonel in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces. The State is in the forefront in the matter of education According to the census of 1941 the percentage of literates aged 5 years and above is 67 9 and 42 1 for males and females respectively The principal food grain grown is rice the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut Other crops are pepper arecanut, jack fruit sugar cane and tapioca Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries.

In November 1936 His Highness the Maharaja issued the historic Temple Entry Proclamation which has been hailed all over the world as a great piece of social and religious reform. By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed in addition to ordinary studies specially to promote technological studies and research has been established

His Highness is keenly interested in the development of industries in the State and the inauguration of the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme which makes available cheap power to every village in the State marks an epoch in the industrialisation of the country The Rubber Factory and the Toy Factory at Trivandrum the Ceramic Factory at Aundara, the Sri Chitra Mill at Alwaye the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd comprising a Sugar Factory at Thuckalay a Distillery at Nagercoil

and a Factory for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products at Trivandrum are among the foremost industrial concerns established under Government auspices with a view to the more profitable utilisation of indigenous resources and the better employment of indigenous talent Besides, an Aluminium Smelting Factory at Alwaye and a Plywood Factory at Punalur have been initiated Facilities for long term loans to agriculturists and small industrialists are extended by the Credit Bank established by Government The nationalisation of the motor transport system of the State has ensured an efficient safe and cheap transport with considerable advantage to trade and commerce His Highness evinces great interest in matters connected with art and culture and has established at Trivandrum two Art Galleries known as the Chithralayam and the Renga Vilasom Art Gallery

The Andhra and Benares Universities have conferred Honorary degrees on His Highness and His mother Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvathi Bai.

The State is well provided with roads and with a natural system of backwaters besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts A concrete road 51 miles long connecting the capital with Cape Comorin has been recently completed A line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the coast to the capital The Capital is Trivandrum There exists a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum and Trivandrum and Trichinopoly which is on the Madras Colombo Air Mail route

War Efforts—On the declaration of War in September 1939 His Highness the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor He has presented a trawler and nine sweeper H M I S Travancore at a cost of Rs 6½ lakhs to the Royal Indian Navy and two fighter planes at a cost of Rs 1½ lakhs to the Royal Air Force He has besides contributed a sum of Rs 7 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund His Highness has also sent the first and second infantry units of the State forces for active service Generous and voluntary contributions have also been made by officials and non-officials alike to the War Purposes Fund Large quantities of cocoanut shell charcoal specially required for war purposes as also *sallahsa* etc (*tent components made of coir*) required by the Military have been supplied from the State Very large orders for the supply of ceramic goods rubber goods etc are being executed

Dewan.—Sachivottama Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar K C S I K C I E LL D

Cochin—*This State on the south west coast of* India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore Very little is known of its early history According to tradition the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala including Travancore and Malabar as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler In 1502 the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut they assisted the Rajas of Cochin The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore In 1776 the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son Tippu Sultan A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy

On the demise of His Highness Shri Sir Rama Varma G C I E. LL D His Highness Sri Kerala Varma succeeded to the *gadi* and was duly installed as Maharaja on May 23 1941 The State is governed by His Highness the Maharaja and the executive authority is exercised by His Highness through the Diwan *in relation to reserved subjects* and through the Minister appointed under the Government Cochin Act in relation to "transferred subjects The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets They abound in teak ebony blackwood and other valuable trees Rice is the chief cultivation Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State Communications by road and back waters are good and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam the capital of the State and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests The State supports a force of 34 officers and 370 men

Resident for Madras States—Lt -Col G P Murphy

Pudukkottai—(Area 1179 square Miles Population 4 38 348) This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore. There are evidences of pre historic settlements all over the State and some villages are mentioned in Tamil works of the early centuries of the Christian era In early times, a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura A large part of the State was under Pallava rule from the 7th Century A D until the establishment by Vijayalaya in the 9th Century, of the Second Chola Empire When the Chola power declined the country was ruled for some time by the Hoysalas and, later was added to the second Pandyan Empire In the 14th Century, it was included in the Vijayanagar Empire and from the 16th Century formed part of the Nayak Kingdom of Madura. The State is rich in inscriptions, temples and art treasures belonging to all the dynasties. Towards the

close of the 17th Century the Tondiman chief of Ambukoil, now a village in the State whose ancestors had migrated from Tirupati, got possession of modern Pudukkottai town and carved out the present State The State ex panded to its present limits in the 18th Century Relations with the English began during the Carnatic Wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752 the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions although his own country was on at least one occasion, ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English In 1756, he sent some of his troops to assist Muham mad Yusuf the Company a sepoy—commandant in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries Subsequently, he was of much service in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806) Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur the present ruler is a minor He was installed as Raja on 19th November, 1928 The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator The various depart ments are constituted on the British India model. The main occupation of the people is agriculture the principal food crops are ragi and rice, and pulses are largely grown. The forests which cover about 1/7th of the State contain only small timber The State is well provided with roads. The main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras to Danush kodi, which forms the shortest route to Ceylon passes through the State Pudukkottai is the only municipal Town.

Resident for the Madras States —Lt Col G P Murphy

Banganapalle —This State area 275 square miles, is in two detached portions which in the 18th century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad The control over it was ceded to the Madras Govern ment by the Nizam in 1800 The present Ruler is Nawab Mir Fazle-e-Ali-Khan Bahadur, who enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right The Nawab pays no tribute to the Crown and main tains no military force The chief food-grain is cholam. The revenue of the State is nearly 3½ lakhs. The State has been transferred from the political charge of the Resident for the Madras States to that of the Hon ble the Resident in Mysore on 1st January 1939

Resident —The Hon ble Lieut Colonel D de M. S Fraser C.I.E

Dewan —Rao Bahadur M S Mandanna

Sandur.—Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and is in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident in Mysore. The State was conquered early in the eighteenth century by Siddoji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor, Morar Rao, the State reached the zenith of its territorial ex pansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British. The State came into political relations with the British in 1818 In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862 The Ruler also has vested interests in Gajendragad a jaghir in Bombay Presidency held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family The State pays no tribute to the Crown The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority—judicial legisla tive and executive—and exercises powers of life and death. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the seniormost member of the Madras judicial service whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Execu tive Council in charge of the administration The Ruler has revived the ancient institution of the Darbar to function as an active participant in the governance of the State

Sandur State holds extensive and excellent deposits of very important economic minerals, especially manganese and iron Dr N Jayara man D.Sc of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore is of the opinion that the manganese ore in the State especially in certain localities is very rich in manganese and contains a high percentage of pyrolusite Anu Ghosh of Bengal is of the opinion that area for area Sandur deposits probably contain the largest manganese reserves so far found Sandur manganese was formerly exported largely to Continental markets mainly to Belgo-Luxemburg consumers to the United Kingdom and Japan and commanded first grade unit prices from Continental buyers It has been found to be very useful in the manufacture of ferro-manganese Dr Krishnaswamy of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore is of opinion that Sandur kaolin is of exceptionally good quality and appears to be suitable for application in the paper industry or for high quality porce-lain and refractory manufacture

The State has also extensive deposits of red and yellow oxide of iron which have been found to be very useful in the manufacture of paints by leading firms in Bombay and Calcutta who import this commodity in large quantities. The gold quarts found in the area in the vicinity of Taranagari contains indications of promising reefs at very moderate depths. Enormous quantities of high grade jasper most useful for the manufacture of mosaic tiles is found in Sandur hills. Dr V S Dubey of the Benares Hindu University who visited the State recently reported very favourably on all these deposits Sandur forests abound in sandalwood which is as rich in oil content as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlakat-madar Senapathi

President of the Executive Council —Shrimant Sardar B Y Raje Ghorpade

Resident —The Hon ble Lieut -Col D de M. S Fraser C.I.E

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

Western India States Agency—Kathiawar in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujerat in the Bombay Presidency Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles while the total area is about 23 445 sq miles. It is for the most part flat except for the Gir forest where there exist the only lions still surviving in India

The political organisation of the Agency is unusual in that besides the normal system of Salute States in political relations with the Resident and non-salute States in political relations with the Political Agents of the subordinate agencies there are administered areas which include the Civil Stations of Rajkot Wadhwan and Sadra and groups of innumerable petty estates known as Thanas The latter are under the direct supervision of the Political Agents These Thanas were originally off shoots of larger States but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs a custom prevalent amongst the Kathis who give their name to the province they have become so sub-divided as to render impractical the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by each individual holder The Agency has therefore, assumed their powers and carries out the administration on their behalf

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807 In 1863 the States were divided into seven classes and although these have since been abolished the jurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded

Formerly the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India a change which was advocated in the Montagu Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms, was not carried out until 1924 The first stage in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Government of India known as the Western India States Agency This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar Cutch and Palanpur Agencies

The other States in the Bombay Presidency which for the time being remained in political relations with the Government of Bombay were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933 This transfer necessitated the regrouping, not only of the remaining Bombay States but also of some of the States of the Western India States Agency The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency the former having been part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter part of the Western India States Agency The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the present Sabar Kantha Agency the third subordinate Agency of the Western India States Agency

The headquarters of the Western India States Agency are situated at Rajkot, which has been the seat of the Representative of the Government for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863 The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows —

Resident for the States of Western India The Hon ble Sir Edmund Gibson KCIE ICS

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India E W H Davies ICS

Secretary to the Hon ble the Resident Major V M H Cox

The Salute States in this Agency are 17 in number namely —

1 Cutch State 2 Idar State 3 Junagadh State 4 Nawanagar State 5 Bhavnagar State, 6 Porbander State 7 Dhrangadhra State, 8 Radhanpur State 9 Morvi State 10 Gondal State 11 Jafrabad (Janjira State) 12 Wankaner State, 13 Palitana State 14 Dhrol State, 15 Limbdi State 16 Rajkot State and 17 Wadhwan State

The subordinate agencies are three in number viz Western Kathiawar Agency Eastern Kathiawar Agency and Sabar Kantha Agency

Western Kathiawar Agency—The Western Kathiawar Agency with Headquarters at Rajkot Civil Station was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four Prants or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided The combined district which was at first named The Western Kathiawar States was given its present designation in 1927

The Agency contains 47 non salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and five Thana circles Jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent include —

Jasdan Manavadar Thana Devli Vadia Virpur Mafia Kotda Sangani Jetpur Bilkha and Khirasra

Political Agent Major M C Sinclair OBE

Eastern Kathiawar Agency—The Eastern Kathiawar Agency with Headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station was constituted in 1923 by combining the two Prants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad The combined District was first styled The Eastern Kathiawar States and was given its present designation in 1927 The administration and constitution are similar to those prevailing in the Western Kathiawar Agency

The Agency contains 15 non salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles

The following are the principal jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent Eastern Kathiawar Agency —

Lakhtar Sayla Chuda Vala Lathi Muli Bajana Patdi and Vanod

Political Agent Lt Colonel G B Williams MC

Sabar Kantha Agency—The Sabar Kantha Agency with Headquarters at Sadra Civil Station was constituted by the amalgamation of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies Previous to 1933 the administration of these two agencies was on the usual lines with a Political Agent in charge of each while after that date the organisation was assimilated to that of the other two agencies.

The Agency contains 44 jurisdictional non-salute States and eight Thana Circles

Among Chiefs in direct relations with the Political Agent, the States of Malpur, Mansa and Mohanpur in the Sadra Division and those of Tharad and Wao in the Banas Division are prominent

Political Agent A N Mitchell I C S

Bhavnagar —This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay The Gohel Rajputs to which *tribe* the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260 under Sejakji from whose three sons—Rangji Sarangji and Shakji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar Lathi and Palitana An intimate connection was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took palns to destroy the pirates who infested the neighbouring seas The State was split up when Gujarat and kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807 The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1 28 060 to the British Government Rs 3 581 8 0 as Peshkashi to Baroda and Rs 22 858 as Zortalbi to Junagadh Lt His Highness Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K C S I on 17th July 1919 and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931 The State Council of which the late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was President was abolished in November 1937 and the Diwanate system introduced with A P Pattani M A (Cantab) as Dewan N M Surti B A L L B as Naib Dewan B V Mehta M A L L B Advocate (O S) as Judicial Assistant and H M Trivedi B A L L B as Personal Assistant A fixed privy purse for His Highness the separation of Judicial from executive functions and the centralisation of authority are the noteworthy features of the administration A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members of which the Dewan is the President was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official member is appointed to the Executive

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar cane and salt The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in kathiawar Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry

Population (in 1941) was 6 18 420 of whom 91 6 per cent were Hindus (including Jains) and 8 per cent Mahomedans The average *income for the last five years was Rs 76 84 584* (exclusive of Railway income and the average expenditure Rs 94 33 052

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1 167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makwana. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Muhamedans into that Peninsula but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb The States of Wankaner Limbdi Wadhwan Chuda Sayla and Than Lakhtar are off shoots from Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar and Jhalawar and other estates like Sadadi Delwara Tana Gogimda Kunadi and Narwar in Rajputana His Highness Maharana Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji Maharaja Raj Saheb is the ruler of the State and the head of all the Jhalas The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by a Dewan (now Rao Bahadur Manshankar R Trivedi B A L L B) The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other bye products of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture To utilise these valuable resources the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works now converted into a limited Company known as the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as bye products of salt There is also another company called Maurdhwaj Magnesia Works Ltd manufacturing magnesia at Nimaknagar The capital town is Dhrangadhra a fortified town 75 miles west of Ahmedabad

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad a distance of 40 miles which is worked by the Morvi Rail way An extension of this line to Sanjiya is under contemplation A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State —The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H H Maharaja Thakore Saheb the present Ruler being H H Sir Bhagwat Sinhji G C S I G C I E The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II the most powerful Chief of the House widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost and in the words of Lord Reay Governor of Bombay by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State" The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1 16 731 The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery Gondal has always been preeminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been

prosecuted and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar having initiated the Dhasa Dhoraji line It owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavav Bagasra and Kunkavav Derdi Extensions and manages it along with the Porbandar State Railway and the Jetalsar Rajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Indian States in Kathiawar There are no export and import dues the people being free from taxes and dues Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education which is free female education in the State being compulsory Rs 32 25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal Dhoraji and Upleta The capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar

Junagadh State—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24 44 and 21 58 North latitude 70° and 72 East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea The State is divided into 12 Mahals It has 16 ports the principal ones being Veraval Mangrol and Nawabandar The chief rivers in the State are the Bhadar Uben Ozat Hiran Saraswati Machhundri Singoda Meghal Vrajmi Raval and Sabli The principal town of Junagadh which is one of the most picturesque towns in India is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none The Uparkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves of their remains There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill which is sacred to the Jains the Shivaites the Vaishnavites and other Hindus To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir comprising 494 square miles 823 acres and 10 gunthas It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion The area of the State is 3 337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs 85 00 000 The total population according to the census of 1941 is 6 70 719 Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begda of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor and established his own rule The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807 The principal articles of production in the State are cotton bajri, juwar sesamum wheat rice sugar cane cereals, grass, timber stone castor-seed fish country tobacco, groundnuts cocoanuts bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee molasses, sugar-candy copper and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery pottery hardware leather bamboo furniture etc The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs 87 210 to His Highness the Gaekwar on the other hand it receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs 92 421 from not less than 184 States and Talukas and from Baroda State for the Kodhar Mahali a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy The State maintains a force consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219 inclusive of Bag pipe Band

The present Nawab is Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III G C I E K C S I who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I the founder of the Babi Family of Junagadh in 1735 A D His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911

Heir Apparent—Nawabzada Mahomed Dilawarkhanji 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji

President of the Council—H H the Nawab Saheb Bahadur

Vice President of the Council—Viquarul Omera Zisul Mulk Sahebzada Sardar Mohamad Khan Saheb Bahadur Diler Jang B C S (Retired) J P

Nawanagar State on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch has an area of 3 791 square miles The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540 The present Jam Saheb is Lieut Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Saheb G C I E K C S I A D C who succeeded in April 1933 The principal products are grain cotton and oil seeds shipped from the ports of the State A small pearl fishery lies off the coast The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,20 093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh The State maintains Modified Headquarters and one squadron of Shri Huzur Body Guard and one full battalion of Shri Shatrushalya Infantry The capital is Jamnagar a flourishing town nearly 4 miles in circuit situated 5 miles east of Bedi a modern port affording all facilities The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland Population 5 04 406 Revenue nearly Rs 98 lakhs

Dewan—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B A LL B

Military Secretary and Home Member—Col R R Himmatsinhji.

Personal Assistant—Major Geoffrey Clarke

Cutch —The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind on the east by the Palanpur Agency on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean Its area exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch is 8 249-5 square miles The capital is Bhuj From its isolated position the special characteristics of its people their peculiar dialect and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or children of Jada The British made a treaty with the State in 1816 There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated Both iron and coal are found but are not worked Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silver-work and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherwood of the Maha Rao They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency

The present ruler His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Bhadsao Shri Vijaya Rajji Saval Bahadur succeeded to the *gadi* in 1942 and was invested with full powers Population 5 00 800 Revenue about Rs 38 00 000 Salute 17 guns

Porbandar —Porbandar State, on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar, comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 1 46 504 according to the 1931 Census The capital of the State Porbandar a flourishing port having trade connections with Java Burma Persian Gulf Africa and important Continental Ports The State has its own Railway The well known Porbandar stone is quarried into Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India Porbandar Ghee (butter) is also well known and is largely exported to Africa There is a fully equipped laboratory at Porbandar where ghee is graded and given Government AGMARK seals and labels The Cement Factory of The Associated Cement Cos Ltd was established at Porbandar in 1912 It manufactures Ganpati Brand Portland Cement of the best quality Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Natwar Match Works the Hosiery Works the Vishvakarma Engineering Works doing fine engine turning on precious metals, Paint and Distemper Manufacture, etc. Porbandar is also an Air Port with commodious Hangar Rest House etc There is a State Bank at Porbandar and also a Branch of the Imperial Bank of India The State maintains a Military Force

The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur G C S I was born on the 30th June 1901 and ascended the *gadi* on the 26th January 1920

Radhanpur is a first-class State, with an area of 1 150 square miles which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Murtazakhanji Jorawarkhanji The State maintains a Police force of 176 The principal products are cotton wheat and grain The capital is Radhanpur town a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch Another town of importance is Sami which has a cotton press and 5 ginning factories There are two ginning factories at Munjpur one at Lolada and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round Gotarka Dev and Trakod Lake are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans Vaishnavas and Brahmins respectively

There are several ancient monuments in the State viz Fatehkote at Radhanpur Jhalore a Teba at Subapura, Loteshvara Mahadev at Lodi, Sankeshvara temple at Sankeshvar Waghel tank at Waghel Varanath place at Waghel Tatleshwar Mahadev at Fatehpur Rajpur Bhotava old Masjid at Munjpur Place of Asan at Gotarka Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kuwar

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as The Hussainbakhte Saheba Mohobat Vilas

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has established a Bank named Vadhiar Bank to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of money lenders.

Idar —Idar is a first class State in the Western India States Agency with an area of 1 669 square miles and an average gross revenue of about 25 lakhs The present Ruler of Idar H H Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji Bahadur is a Rajput of the Rathod clan He was born in 1899 A D and ascended the *gadi* in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt Col Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911 The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes The Jagirdars belonging to the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founders of the present Marwar dynasty who took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D on condition of military service. In the class of

the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Estates prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State The Maharaja receives Rs 88,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs 30 840 as Ghasdana to the Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government His Highness enjoys a Salute of 15 guns

Vijaynagar —The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 13 854 and an annual revenue of nearly 1 lakh The Ruler is a well educated and intellectual Rathod Rajput Leaving Idar his ancestors established their rule in Polo after having conquered the Padhar Rajputs of that place The State enjoys full plenary powers and pays no tribute to any authority but on the contrary receives Chauth Tika Hath garna and other Haks from Idar The present Ruler is His Highness Maharao Shri Hamirsinghji Saheb Bahadur He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1916 He enjoys rank above some of the nine gun salute states

Rajkot —Centrally situated in the Western India States Agency Rajkot State has an area of 283 square miles and a population of 1 03,083. Revenue on an average Rs 1 3 8 863 Undulating country with a stony soil watered by several streams of which the Aji is perennial

Common kinds of grain cotton and sugar-cane are the principal agricultural products The climate is generally healthy though hot in April May and October s

Rajkot being the headquarters of the Hon ble the Resident to the Governor General in the States of Western India it is politically important and all the States of Kathiawar have each a representative in the Office of the Hon'ble the Resident to the Governor General

The present Ruler Thakore Saheb Shri Lakhajirajsinhji was born on 24th February 1913 succeeded the *gadi* on 12th June 1940 and was invested with full powers on 17th August 1940

BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April 1933 many States and Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government are now included in a separate Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Baroda and Gujarat States Agency The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda who is now known as the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States The Political Agencies thus amalgamated are the Rewa Kantha Agency the Kaira Agency the Surat Agency the Nasik Agency and the Thana Agency

The following are the full powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States —

(1) Balasinor	(Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
(2) Baroda	(Old Surat Agency)
(3) Baria	(Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
(4) Baroda	
(5) Cambay	(Old Kaira Agency)
(6) Chhota Udepur	(Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
(7) Dharampur	(Old Surat Agency)
(8) Jawhar	(Old Thana Agency)
(9) Lunawada	(Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
(10) Rajpipla	(Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
(11) Sachin	(Old Surat Agency)
(12) Sant	(Old Rewa Kantha Agency)

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda

Balasinor —This State has an area of 189 square miles a population of 52 525 and an annual revenue of about Rs 3½ lakhs The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family The State pays a tribute of Rs 9 766 9 8 to the British Government and Rs 3 077 11 1 to the Baroda Government The name of the present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji Nawab of Balasinor He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899 The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Bansda —The State has an area of 215 square miles a population of 54 764 and an annual revenue of about Rs 2½ lakhs The Rulers of Bansda belong to the Chalukya Rajputs of the Lunar Race The ancient history of the House of Bansda is traceable to the second Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi direct descendants of Janmejaya—grandson of Arjun One of His Highness ancestors the illustrious Jasmih founded and consolidated a vast kingdom in Southern Gujarat of which the present Bansda State is a small part The present Ruler Maharaja Shri Sir Indrasinhji Ratnasinhji K C I E was born on 16th November 1888 and acceded to the Gadi on 11th November 1911 The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs He is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by H E the Viceroy

Baria —The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 1 89 206 The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod Station on the B B & C I Railway The Ruler Lieut Col His Highness Maharaval Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji K C S I is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajpute who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner Bearing the proud title of Pavapatis The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War 1919 Enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns

Cambay —This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 96 501 and an annual revenue of about Rs 9 lakhs The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najam-e sani Mominkhan I the last but one of the Moha mmadan Governors of Gujarat The present Ruler is His Highness Najam ud Daulah-Mumtaz ul Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dilaverjung Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Bahadur He was born on the 16th May 1911 succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st January 1916 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930 His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns

Chhota Udepur —This State has an area of 890 square miles a population of 1 62 145 and an annual revenue of about Rs 13 36 371 The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patai Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484 The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th August 1928 on the death of his father He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Dharampur —This State has an area of 704 square miles a population of 1 23 836 and an annual revenue of about Rs 8½ lakhs The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraji of Hindu Mythology They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputa dynasty The present Raja His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th March 1921 His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar —This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain It has an area of 308 square miles a population of 65 120 and an average annual revenue of about Rs 4 lakhs The present Ruler H H Raja Patangshah *alias* Yeshwantrao Vikramshah was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938 He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Lunawada —The State has an area of 388 square miles a population of 105 320 and an annual revenue of about Rs 5½ lakhs The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jayasinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat) Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber The present Ruler Lieut Maharana Shri Virbhadra sinhji was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1930 He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rajpipla —This important State lies to the south of the Narbada It has an area of 1,617½ square miles a population of 2 48 068 and an average annual revenue of about Rs 24½ lakhs The lands are rich and very fertile and, except for a few forest-clad hills are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla Major H H Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K C S I is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan Cotton is the most important crop in the State In the hills there are valuable teak forests The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns

Sachin —Sachin is the senior of the only two Abyssinian States in India The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I In 1784 on the death of his father Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan became Nawab of Janjira but the Throne was seized by Sidi Jauhar in favour of Nawab Sidi Mohommed Nawab Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan s younger brother Thus led to several conflagrations which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan intended to go to Tippu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic the Honourable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nana Furnavis the Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwa a Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791 by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi His Imperial Majesty Shah Alum II and was also granted a Haft Hazari and the Mahi Maratab The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Sidi Mohommed Haider Mohommed Yakut Khan who was born on the 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to the Throne on 19th November 1930 His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and a member of the Princes Standing Committee

Sant —This State has an area of 394 square miles a population of 94 257 according to the census of 1941 and an annual revenue of about Rs 4 45 420 The Ruling family belongs to the Mahipavat branch of the Puvar or Parmar Rajputs The Rulers used to pay a tribute of 5 394 9 10 to Scindia This tribute is now paid by the State to the British Government The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinghji was born on 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896 He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Heir Apparent —Maharaj Kumar Shree Pravinsinghji

Acting Dewan —N J Divecha B A , LL B

Rewa Kantha Agency—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency It consists of all the non-salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency the State of Surgana previously in the Nasik Agency and the petty states known as the Dangs previously in the Surat Agency

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa or Narmada or Narbada This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus especially in the Bombay Presidency

All the States in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narbada for some of the Northern States *i e* Kadana and the States in Pandu Mewas are on the banks of the Mahi river In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers

The population consists of the following main classes Hindus Jains Musalmans Animistic Bhils Dhankas Kolis and Naikdas

Surgana—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District

The **Dangs** consist of a tract of countr between the Sahyadris and the Surat Distric which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani

The headquarters of the Agency situate at the Baroda Residency in view of the fac that the Secretary to the Resident at Baroda an the Gujerat States is also *ex officio* Politica Agent of this Agency consist of —

Political Agent—J S H Shattock M B E I C S

Assistant Political Agent for Rewa Kanth Agency—D Y Fell I C S

Deputy Political Agent for Rewa Kanth Agency—Kumar Shri Mohammed Sadiq B A Bar at Law

Assistant to the Political Agent for the Dangs—H P W Davis B A B Sc I F S

Many of the States and Estates are small an only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional power The four Chiefs of Kadana Bhaderwa Surgan and Jambughoda are however larger and mor important and are included in the list o elect rates to representative members of th Chamber of Princes

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY

This Residency which was formed in conse quence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States —

Kolhapur	Miraj (Senior)
Janjira	Miraj (Junior)
Savantvadi	Kurandwad (Senior)
Mudhol	Kurandwad (Junior)
Sangli	Ramdurg
Bhor	Aundh
Jamkhandi	Akalkot
Phaltan	Savanur
Jath	Wadi Estate

These States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States whose headquarters are at Kolhapur

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Lt Col P Galaford

Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Captain J L A Bazilgette

Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—S Sutraman

Kolhapur—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3 229 5 square miles population 1 092 040 and a gross annual revenue of Rs 1 27 09 358 On the death of His late Highness Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb on the 20th Novem ber 1940 leaving only a daughter His Highness Shri Pratapsinhrao Bhosle of the Khanwatkar branch of the Bhosle family (*the descendants of* Shariji the uncle of Shivaji the Great) has been recognised as the successor to the Kolhapur *gadi His Highness* was born on Nov 24 1941 and his adoption by Her Highness the Senior Maharani Saheb is expected to take place shortly Dynas tic salute 19 guns The Ruling House is des cended from a younger branch of the Great Shivaji the founder of the Mahratta Empire There are nine Feudatory Jaghirs under the *Deccan* of which the most important are th four major Jaghirs of Vishalgad Bavda Kag Senior and Ichalkaranji the remaining fiv (*i e* Kapshi Torgal Kagal Junior Himma Bahadur and Sarlashkar Bahadur) are calle the minor Jaghirs Their holders enjoy thei estates by virtue of Thalis or documents c investiture which define their powers Kolhapu entered into Treaty relations of an importan political nature with the British Governmen in 181 by which Kolhapur was guarantee against attacks of foreign powers and its integrit assured The State pays no tribute and support a Military Force of 845 men of the Rajaram Rifles and 450 men of the 50 (K) G P Tpt Coy

Kolhapur State is divided into 7 Talukas an 3 Mahals Kolhapur City is known on accoun of its religious sanctity as the Souther Benares and is famous for the architectura beauty of its temples Its hill forts are als famed in history It is a great centre of highe education and has flourishing industries Th principal articles of production are rice jowar sugar cane and tobacco and its principal manu factures are coarse cotton and woollen goods sugar oil seeds pottery and hardware Th Sahyadri Mountains flank the State on the wes and contain some of the finest aluminiur bearing deposits in the world in very larg quantities The Shahu Spinning and Weavin Mills the Sugar Mills the Kolhapur Ban with Branches Cinema Industries as we as full grade Arts Law and B T Colleges testify to the growing importance of moder Kolhapur

Janjira.—This State is situated to the Sout of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency The most noticeable point in its history is th successful resistance that it alone of all th States of Western India, made against the dete mined attacks of the Mahrattas The British, o succeeding the Mahrattas as masters of th Konkan, refrained from interfering in th

administration of the State The State enjoys plenary civil powers. It also has plenary criminal powers excepting over British subjects. The ports of Janjira proper have the rights of British Indian Customs port. The Chief is a Sunni Mohammedan, with the title of Nawab and has a *sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Mahommedan law It pays no tribute But it receives from the Junagadh State an annual Khandani payment on Una Mahal of 360 Mosambigiri Ryals equivalent to Rs 500 The last ruler H H Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan G C I E, died on 2nd May 1922 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914 His Highness the present Nawab Saheb was invested with ruling powers on the 9th *November* 1933 The area of the State is 379 square miles and the population 117 382 The average revenue is about 11 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafarabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency The Capital is Murud on the main land the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite His Highness the Nawab Saheb is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns and to a permanent salute of 13 guns within his own territories

Sawantwadi —This State has an area of 930 square miles and a population of 2 52 200 The average revenue is Rs 5 42,504 It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century The late Ruler Major His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant *alias* Bapusaheb Bhonsle K C S I having expired on the 4th July 1937 His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only minor son His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle the present Ruler as his successor and appointed Her Highness Rani Parwatibaisaheb Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937 Rice is the principal crop of the State and it is rich in valuable teak The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi or simply Wadi The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns

Mudhol —The State has an area of 369 square miles a population of 62 582 and an annual average revenue of about Rs 4 77 884 The present Ruler—Raja Shrimant Bhairavrao Sinhji Malojirao Ghorpade—is a minor The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency with the Ranisaheba as Regent The minor Raja was born on the 15th October 1929 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 9th November 1937 The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

Sangli —The State has an area of 1 136 square miles a population of 293 498 and an annual revenue of Rs 16 80,244 The founder of the family was Harbhat who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas The present Ruler Captain (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan K C I E., was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1903 on the death of his adoptive father Dhundiraj Chintamanrao Patwardhan He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns His Highness exercises first class jurisdiction

Bhor —Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild beautiful and mountainous country It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 156 074 and an annual revenue of about Rs 8 83 000 The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Raghunath rao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv The honour of a dynastic salute of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1927 and 1936 respectively The Raja Saheb became a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1940 and has made a K C I E in January 1941

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency —

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population (1941 Census)	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government
				Rs.	Rs.
Akalkot	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle Raja of	498	103 903	6 80 000	14 592
Aundh	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao *alias* Bala saheb Pant Pratinidhi Raja of	501	88 723	3 22,000	No tribute.
Bhor	Raja Shrimant Raghunath rao Shankarrao *alias* Baba saheb Pandit Pant Sachiv K C I E Raja of	910	156,074	8 83 000	4,664
Jamkhandi	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appa saheb Patwardhan Raja of	534	126 272	9 08 000	20 840
Janjira	H. H. Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan Nawab of Janjira	379	117 382	8 06,000	No tribute.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*contd*

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population (1941 Census)	Revenue	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs	Rs
Jath	Lt Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle, Raja of	980 8	107 108	3 45 000	11,247
Kolhapur	His late Highness Lt-Col Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj GCSI GCIE died on 26 11 1940 (The question of his successor is under consideration)	3 217 1	1 09.. 205	52 03 701	No tribute
Kurundwad (Senior)	Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasaheb Patvardhan (minor) Chief of	182 5	52 552	2 20 000	9 619
Kurundwad (Junior)	(1) Raja Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb Patwardhan Raja of	116 02	46 603	1 83 000	No tribute
	(2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Satyasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of				
Miraj (Senior)	Raja Shrimant Narayanrao Gangadharrao *alias* Satyasaheb Patwardhan Raja of	342	108 621	5 22 000	12,556
Miraj (Junior)	Raja Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan KCIE Raja of	196½	46 338	3 12 000	7 389
Mudhol	Raja Shrimant Bhairavsingh Malojirao Raje Ghorpade Raja of (minor)	360	72 624	3 91 000	8 672
Phaltan	Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Raja of	397	71 473	15 44 000	9 600
Ramdurg	Raja Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb Bhave Raja of	169	40 114	1 68 000	No tribute
Sangli	Capt H H Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan KCIE Raja of	1 136	293 408	16 80 000	Do
Sawantwadi	H H Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle Raja of (minor)	930	252 170	6 40 000	Do
Savanur	Major Nawab Abdul Majid khan Saheb Dilair Jung Bahadur Nawab of	73	22,500	1 65 000	Do
Wadi Estate	Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao *alias* Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar	12	2 022	9 000	Do

EASTERN STATES AGENCY

On April 1st 1933 the Eastern States Agency was created and an Agent to the Governor General was appointed at Ranchi The Agency embraced 26 Orissa States formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa and 14 Central Provinces States Subsequently on December 1st, 1936 the two Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency and there are now three Political Agencies under the Resident for the Eastern States at Calcutta viz

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its head quarters at Sambalpur has the following States in Political relations with it —

Athgarh Athmallik Bamra Baramba Baudh Bonai, Daspalla Dhenkanal Gangpur Hindol Keonjhar Khandpara Khariarwan Narsingh pur Nayagarh Nilgiri Pal Lahara Rairakhol Ranpur Seraikela Sonepur Talcher and Tigiria

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur has the following States in Political relations with it —

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan Jashpur Kalahandi Kanker Kawardha Khairagarh Korea, Nandgaon Patna Raigarh Sakti Sarangarh, Surguja and Udaipur

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its head quarters at Calcutta has Political control of the following States —

Cooch Behar Mayurbhanj and Tripura

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute viz Cooch Behar and Tripura of 13 guns and Mayurbhanj Patna Kalahandi and Sonepur of 9 guns

Cooch Behar —This State is situated in North Bengal bounded by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Goalpara and Rangpur Area 1318 square miles population 639 898 revenue about Rs 38,50,000 The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway system The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, born 15th December 1915 succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on 20th December 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers *on 8th April 1936*

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle It has an area of 4 116 square miles and a population of 513 952 Revenue (Including Zemindariesete), Rs 37 54 043 The present Ruler is Captain His Highness Bisharna Samara Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha Srijukta Maha raja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deo Varman Bahadur K C S I who was born on 19th August 1908 and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 15th August, 1923 Besides being the Ruler of Tripura the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet

Mayurbhanj.—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes Archaeological finds that have come to light within the State area as also outside go to show that the ancient Bhanja King dom covered a considerable part of Orissa Though the origin of the kingdom is shrouded in hoary antiquity tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago Bhanja Kings ruled over an extensive territory from Khijinga Kotta modern Khiching whose ancient remains bear testimony to their eminence and culture which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order notably the Mayurbhanj School discussed by Rene Grousset and other art critics of acknowledged authority During the Moghul period Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality and in the days of Mahratta supremacy in Orissa the Rulers of Mayur bhanj were often at war with the Mahrattas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms In 1751 the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities resulting half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayur bhanj State in 1829

Keonjhar is an off shoot of Mayurbhanj being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State

Kharsawan and Seraikela —The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja of Porahat whose States were confiscated by the British Government These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793 when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels The Chiefs were bound when called upon, to render service to the British Government but not required to pay tribute The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State

Patna State—Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear ample testimony to "its ancient grandeur and civilisation In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Atra dynasty In the times of the Moghul Emperors as well as during the ascendency of the Mahrattas the State maintained its independence and sovereignty It was taken under British protection in 1803 and has ever since been extremely loyal to the British Crown The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja Patna is one of the premier

States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2 511 sq miles and a population of 682,220 souls according to the Census of 1941 It lies between North Lat 20 9 and 21 4 and East Long 82 41 and 83 40 It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions dairy and agricultural farms and other nation building institutions There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes an X ray and Electrotherapy Institute a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital

Ruler —Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo

Athgarh, Athmallik, Banpur, Baramba Bonai, Bonai, Dompalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar Khandpara Narsinghpur Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara Rairakhol, Rampur Sonepur Talcher Tigiria.—These States have no connected or authentic history They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place Tradition relates how these daring interlopers most of whom were Rajputs from the north came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms The Chiefs of Baudh and Dompalla are said to be descended from the same stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik Narsinghpur Pal Lahara Talcher and Tigiria, Nayagarh it is alleged was founded by a Rajput from Rewah and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the Paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors the Moghuls and Mahrattas ever interfered with their internal administration All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy and contain very few features of general interest The British conquest of Orissa from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803 was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements

Bastar Changbhakar Chhuikhadan, Jaskpur Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Mandwan, Rajgarh Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur —These States are scattered round the Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached

Bastar —This State is situated between the Central Provinces, Orissa and the Madras Presidency and is in the Eastern States Agency The State is the twelfth largest in the Indian Empire its area being 13,725 square miles. The late Chief of Bastar whose son is the present Maharaja was a Rajput lady She was the last direct descendent on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs which ruled over Warangal until the Mohammadan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D when the brother of the late Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there From then till the days of the Mahrattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mohammadan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government Nearly 11 000 square miles are covered by forest, of which about 3 000 square miles are reserved and the cultivated area is about 886,000 acres. The capital of the State is Jagdalpur (population in 1941 census 11 304) on the Indravati, 184 miles from Raipur in the Central Provinces, and 159 miles from Vizianagram in the Madras Presidency by motorable road The population of the State numbered 633 884 at the 1941 census and by far the greater number of the inhabitants are aboriginals Murias, Marias Parjas and Bhatras, related to the Gond race The State is at present under administration by the Government of India owing to the minority of the Maharaja The principal exports are rice rape seed, tora oil cattle timber lac, myrobalams and other forest produce The principal imports are cloth yarn salt kerosine oil and domestic hardware The State income for 1941 was over 13 lakhs

Surguja —With an area of 6 055 Sq Miles Surguja is the 2nd largest of the States in Chhattisgarh Agency Its early history is obscure but according to local tradition Maharaja Bishnu Pratap Singh an Arkshel Chandravanshi Rajput of Bhojkutpur first invaded the tract in the year 194 A D and ousted the Maharaja Chief Samni Singh established his kingdom In course of time the Rulers of Surguja became the overlords of the present States of Udaipur Jashpur Korea and Chang Bhakhar There after they maintained their independent position till 1758 when a Maharatta army in its progress to the Ganges overran the State and compelled the then Chief to acknowledge himself as a tributary of the Berar Government This suzerainty of the Maharattas over Surguja was however of a nominal nature In the year 1818 when the Maharatta power was broken it was announced that the State had been ceded along with its dependencies to the British Government under a provisional agreement concluded between that Government and Maharaja Madhoji of Nagpur In 1820 Maharaja Amar Singh was recognised as Ruler by the British Government The present Ruler Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C B E ascended the *gadi* in 1917 and has recently been admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right The Maharaja has already contributed about a lakh towards the War He is a keen sportsman and an enlightened Ruler. Rai Sahib H L Varma M B E, retired Deputy Commissioner is the Minister of the State.

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

Manipur—The only State of importance under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 445 606 (1931 Census) of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 25 per cent animistic hill tribes Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide which is shut in on every side The State adopted Hinduism early in the eighteenth century in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762 The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Sing as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner Mr Quinton and the officers with him and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent during the minority of H H Sir Churu Chand Singh The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908 For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him He was made a C.B E in Dec 1917 and K. C S I in Jan 1934 He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns

The administration of the State is now conducted by H H the Maharaja assisted by a Durbar which consists of a President who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government three ordinary and three additional members who are all Manipuris The staple crop of the country is rice Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges

Khasi States.—These small states 25 in number with a total area of about 3 700 square miles and a population of 180,000, are under the control of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the Crown Representative. The States have *treaties or engagements with the British* Government The two largest are Khyrim and Nylliem and the smallest is Nongkwai, which has a population of only 213 Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character the Siem exercising but little control over his people

UNDER THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF RAMPUR AND BENARES

Rampur State—Area 893 sq miles, Population 476 912 Revenue Rs 5,39,021 The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammed Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand The founder belonged to the family of Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability He rendered valuable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the Mahi Maratab or the Insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur The Province of Rohilkhand had then passed into the hands of the East India Company Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government and placed his entire Cavalry of 2 000 strong at their disposal in 1778 during the war against France

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur spared neither men nor money in helping the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed on behalf of the British Government, in charge of the administration of Moradabad and neighbouring districts. These signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an Ilaqa besides other marks of distinction.

Nawab Sir Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur was an Oriental scholar of great repute and during his rule the Court of Rampur was surrounded by artists poets and musicians who were left without any patronage on the break up of the Moghul and Oudh Courts Rare and most precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures were collected and preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library The years of the rule of Nawab Sir Syed Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur may rightly be called a period of rich renaissance for Rampur State

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur father of the present ruler maintained the traditions of his house for devotion to the British Crown and the Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost of upkeep of the Hospital Ship *Kogaldy* During his rule Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life

The present ruler Major His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur G C I E D Litt LL.D succeeded his father on 20th June 1930 His Highness was born on 17th November 1906 and was educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot During the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands Rampur State has made great progress A State Council consisting of the Chief Minister as President and three ministers as members has been responsible since 1934 for the administration of the State on the principle of the joint and several responsibilities of each member The Council is primarily responsible for the administration of the State under the guidance of His Highness and deals with all matters except a few that fall within

the prerogative of the Ruler The Ministers and the Secretaries enjoy defined powers and have scope for initiative His Highness has fixed his Civil List which is distinct from the State Budget, which is controlled by the Council

A number of experienced officers have been borrowed from the United Provinces Government to help to achieve the same standard of efficiency as obtained in British India and to train local men so that on the return of the lent officers they may be in a position to take over charge successfully The Finance and Revenue departments have been under the control of an I C S Officer since 1935

A High Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges with powers to exercise original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction was established The local laws and enactments were completely overhauled and important laws prevailing in British India were introduced and enforced in the State Legal qualification is a condition precedent to the appointment of a Judicial Officer

The Legislative Committee consisting of eight officials and six non official members usefully worked since 1935 and passed 29 Acts The New Legislature has come into existence from 1st May 1940, with greatly increased Legislative powers and a substantial non-official majority It consists of 34 members 22 of whom are non officials Statutory Advisory Boards which include non official members have also been provided to assist various departments

Education is free throughout the State There are now 12 upper primary and three middle schools in the city and 105 vernacular schools including 5 middle schools in the Tehsils There are 6 girls schools located at the head quarters of the Tehsils A training school to impart training for the rural area teachers has also been opened The City High School has been raised to the Intermediate standard

Each Tehsil has been provided with an up-to-date hospital and the Sadar Hospital the largest in the State has been completely altered and renovated at a cost of over a lakh of rupees A special ward has been added for Tuberculosis patients The operation theatre has been brought upto modern requirements by alterations in the building and provision of shadowless lamps high pressure steam sterilisers and modern anaesthesia implements The Rafat Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was started in the city in 1934 and six branches have also been opened in the city and in the rural area

Settlement and Record operations have been carried out and rent rates on the basis of unit values and soil classification have been framed The State demand on account of rents has been reduced from Rs. 32 22 2.3 to Rs. 26 40 826 The rents now represent one consolidated demand which is made on the tenants for their holdings Occupancy rights have been conferred under the Rampur Tenancy Act.

The State holds investments to the value of Rs.1 55 13 570 which are being increased annually to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs. All the superior services have been given grades and their promotions and increments are regulated by time scales The system of pension has been introduced and the employees have also been given the benefit of a General Provident Fund Travelling Allowances and Leave Rules have been introduced and the Local Audit of the various departments is done periodically

The budgetary system has been revised and brought into line with the system prevailing in British India A highly beneficient scheme for the conversion of the General Provident Fund into Life Assurance has recently been sanctioned Besides life cover the employees will get a better yield on their G P Fund contributions, or on ordinary life assurance

The Agriculture Department has extended its activities throughout the State Improved seeds and implements are distributed on Taccai basis and seven Seed Stores are working in the State

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns Rampur State does not pay any tribute to the Crown.

Benares—*The kingdom of Benares under* its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mahomedan Empire In the 18th century when the powers of Moghul Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Manaa Ram an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district) founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shuja ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh s daughter s son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi* The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right which had been granted to him by the British Government were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains within which the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares On the 1st of April 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraun) The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The Maharaja s powers are those of a Ruling Chief subject to certain conditions of which the most important are the *maintenance of all rights acquired under laws* in force prior to the transfer the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise

The present ruler is H H Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Born on November 5, 1927 he was adopted by His late Highness as his son and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1939

PUNJAB STATES

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative, through the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States whose Headquarters are at Lahore

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue
								Rs.
1	Patiala	Captain His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur G B E	7-1-1913	5 942	1 936 259	17 + 2 local	24-3-1938	1 41,96 000
2	Bahawalpur	Lt Col His Highness Nawab Al Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi Bahadur G C S I G C I E. K C V O LL.D	30-9-04	16 434	1 341 209	17	4-3-1907	1 21 30 000
3	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammed Khan, Talpur	4-1-13	6 050	305 781	15†2 local	26-12-1935	24 75 000
4	Jind	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur G C.S.I , G C I E	11-10-79	1 299	361 812	Q 15	7-3-1887	26,02,000
5	Nabha	Lieut His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh Malvendra Bahadur	21-9-19	947	40 044	13†2 local	19-2-1928	28,31 000
6	Kapurthala	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G C S I G C I E G B E.	24-11-72	599	378 380	Q 15	5-9-1877	33 95 000 (including Oudh estates)
7	Tehri (Garhwal)	Lt -Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K C S I LL D	3-8-98	4 500	397 369	11	25-4-1913	18,51 000
8	Mandi	Major His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur K.C.S.I	20-8-04	1 139	232 593	11	28-4-1913	11,81 000
9	Sirmur (Nahan)	Lt His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur	10-1-13	1 046	156 259	11	13-8-1933	8 67,000
10	Bilaspur (Kahlur)	His Highness Raja Anand Chand	26-1-13	453	110 336	11	18-11-1927	2 98,000

PUNJAB STATES—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue
								Rs
11	Bashahr	Raja Padam Singh C.S.I.	1873	3 439	111 459	9 (personal)	5-8-1914	3 48 000
12	Malerkotala	Lt.-Col His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur Sherwani, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E.	10-9-81	165	88 109	11	23-8-1908	8 65 000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur)	Raja Jogendar Singh	1870	276	52 780		18-9-1911	2,10 000
14	Keonthal (Junga)	Raja Hitendra Sen (Minor) The State is under Administration	13-9-25	186	27 713			1 72 000
15	Faridkot	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Har Indar Singh, Bahadur K.C.S.I.	29-1-15	638	199,288	11	23-12-1918	17 00 800
16	Chamba	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh (Minor) The State is under Administration	8-12-24	3 127	168 908	11	7-12-1935	9 61 000
17	Suket	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	1894	392	71 092	11	13-10-1919	2 56,000
18	Kalsia	Raja Ravi Sher Singh	30-10-02	192	67 393		25-7-1908	3 50 000
19	Pataudi	Nawab Muhamad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur	17-3-10	53	21 520		30-11-1917	1,44 000
20	Loharu	Capt. Nawab Mirza Amin ud Din Ahmed Khan, Bahadur Fakhar ud-daula	23-3-11	226	27,892		30-10-1926	1,29 000
21	Dujana	Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur	20-11-12	100	30 666		21-7-1925	1 45 000
22	Baghal	Raja Surendra Singh	14-3-09	120	27 529		4-10-1922	98 000
23	Jubbal	Rana Sir Bhagat Chandra K.C.S.I.	12 10-1888	274	28,538		29-4-1910	6,30,000
24	Baghat (Solan)	Raja of Raja Durga Singh C.I.E.	15-9-01	38	11 022		30-12-1911	1,50 000
25	Kumharsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh	1895	84	13 963		24-8-1914	63,500
26	Bhajji (Suni)	Rana Rampal Singh (Minor) The State is under Administration	27-1-28	94	16,474			70,000
27	Mahlog (Patta)	Thakur Narendra Chand	5-10-21	49	8 631		17-12-1934	43 000

PUNJAB STATES—*concld*

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Title and Name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
								Rs
28	Balsan	Rana Ran Bahadur Singh Jandaiva	Jan. 1905	57	6 649		20–5–1936	50 000
29	Dhami (Halog)	Rana Dalip Singh	6–11–08	28	5 114		4–1–1920	80 000
30	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand	23–8–05	21	4 970		4–10–1923	42 000
31	Kunihar	Thakur Hardeo Singh	26–8–98	7	2,399		7–10–1905	17 000
32	Mangal	Rana Shco Singh	1888	14	1 325		15–2–1920	3 600
33	Bija	Thakur Lakshmi Chand	21–3–16	5	1 058		7–6–1939	13,000
34	Darkoti	Rana Raghunath Singh	1888	5	632		24–9–1918	1 700
35	Tharoch	Rana Surat Singh	4–7–87	36	5 363		14–7–1902	60 000
36	Sangri	Rai Raghbir Singh	27–11–08	21	3 839		10–5–27	10 000
37	*Khaneti	Thakur Amog Chand	1891	21	3,173		2–2–1916	
38	Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	1878	8	1 673		1929	
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti)	Rana Raghubir Chand	1865	44	9 721		10–7–91	
40	Theog	Thakur Padam Chand	1886	31	7 307		1909	
41	Madhan	Thakur Randhir Chand	1887	23	4 403		31–12–05	
42	Ghund			9	1 939			
43	Ratesh	Thakur Shamsher Singh	1903	2	542			
44	‡Rawin (Garh)	Thakur Kidar Singh	1877	16	982		18–8–04	
45	Dhadi	Thakur Dharam Singh	1888	7	282		16–10–05	

* Tributaries of Bashahr † Tributaries of Keonthal ‡ Tributaries of Jubbal Q Inclusive of two personal

States Nos 7 11 13, 14, 18 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon ble the Resident for the Punjab States, on the 1st October 1936

Patiala—This is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jind and Nabha States. Area 5 942 square miles Population 1,892,889 Gross income Rs 1 63 00 000 Its history as a separate State begins from 1762 Its Ruler, Captain His Highness Farzan i Khas Daulat-i Inglishia Mansur ul Zaman Amir ul Umara Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharaj i Rajgan Shri Yadavindra Singhji Mahendra Bahadur Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti kul Bhushan G B E LL D was born on the 7th January, 1913 educated at the Aitchison College Lahore, and succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1938 on the demise of Lieutenant General His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Singhi In 1930 His Highness accompanied His late Highness to England in connection with the first Round Table Conference, received Police Training at the Police Training College Phillaur held various appointments in the State administration and rendered memorable service to sufferers in the Quetta earthquake of 1935 reaching the town a few hours after the disaster His Highness the Maharajadhiraj enjoys a personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting *Nazar* to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity

The principal crops of the State are grain barley wheat sugarcane rapeseed cotton and tobacco A great part of it is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jamna Canal distributaries It possesses valuable forests and fruit and mulberry gardens especially at Phulpur Sunam Sirhind Bhatinda Narnaul etc 138 miles of broad gauge railway line comprising two sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Ropar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost The North Western Railway the E I Railway the B B & C I Railway and the J B Railway traverse the state

His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry four battalions of Infantry and one battery of Horse Artillery

The State maintains a first grade college for boys and a second grade college for girls at Patiala A second grade college for boys has recently been started at Bhatinda one of the prosperous towns in the State Primary education is free throughout Patiala The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A D it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions, such as the Gurkha War of 1814 15, the Sikh War of 1845 the Mutiny of 1857 the Afghan War 1878 79 and the Tirah and N W F campaign of 1897 On the outbreak of Great War I His late Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and offered his personal services The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt Gallipoli Mesopotamia and Palestine winning numerous distinctions Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War and in addition to furnishing nearly 28 000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength the State contributed substantially in money and material Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan the late Ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service at Kohat and Quetta fronts For his services on the N W Frontier His late Highness was mentioned in despatches His Highness the present Ruler true to the traditions of the House of Patiala volunteered on the occasion of the crisis in September 1938 to place at the disposal of His Majesty's Government all the resources of the State in the event of war The offer was renewed in August 1939 and His Highness has made a notable contribution to the war effort by making large payments towards various funds organised in connection with the war in addition to placing two Infantry Units and one Cavalry Unit at the disposal of H L The Crown Representative for active service

In July August 1941 His Highness made a tour of Malava

His Highness has inherited fine qualities of sportsmanship and achieved distinction as a sportsman

His Highness is a great sportsman He captained the All India Cricket side against the Australians and played for India against the M C C and Australians in the Test matches His Highness is a member of the reconstituted Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes

Bahawalpur—Bounded on the North East by the District of Ferozepur on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere, on the South West by Sind on the North West by the *Indus* and *Sutlej* rivers Area 15 000 square miles

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide is divided length wise into three great strips Of these the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809 Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory

and his pension On his death his heir being subject for a time to the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities The present ruler is Lt-Col Dr Al Haj His Highness Rukn-ud Daula Nusrat-i-Jang Saifud Daulla Hafsul Mulk Mukhlisud Daula, Mumud dauia Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V C C I G C I E K C V O LL D who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907 During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924 when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister Izzat Nishan Imad ul Mulk Rais-ul Wuzra Khan Bahadur Mr Nabi Bakhsh Mohammad Husain, M A LL B C I E a Public Works and Revenue Minister Mr F Anderson C S I C I E a Home Minister Rafi us-Shan Iftikhar ul Mulk Lt Col Khan Bahadur Maqbool Hasan Kureishy M A LL B C A O C H O a Household Minister Aminu ul Mulk Umdat-ul Umra, Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan C H O and Major Shamsuddin Mohammad B A Minister for Education.

The chief crops are cotton and wheat The Lahore Karachi branch of the North Western Railway passes through the State The State supports an Imperial Service combined Infantry in addition to other troops The capital is Bahawalpur a walled town built in 1718

Income from all sources Rs 1 32 21 656 population 1 d 75 000 Language spoken Multani or Western Punjabi

Resident for the Punjab States —The Hon ble C L Corfield M C C I E I C S

Khairpur —The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10' and 27° 46 North Latitude and 68°-20" and 70°-14' East Longitude It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North West and South by British Districts of Sind The climate is similar to the rest of Sind The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30 The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years average being 4"-0" The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 935 787 of whom 83% are Muslims The majority of them are cultivators Others are engaged in trade State services and labour The Muslims are mainly Sunnis, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. The State s income from all sources for 1940-41 was Rs 27 77 131 The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State The language of the State is Sindhi Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief products of the State are grain and cotton which are cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco Fuller's earth ("mat) carbonate of Soda ("Khara chauiha) and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783 the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family In 1862 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government The Ruler is a first-class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits

Present Mir His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairpur State. Born on 4th January 1913 Ascended the *Gadi* on 30th April 1936

Resident for Punjab States The Hon ble Mr C J Corfield C I E M C I C S

Minister Khan Bahadur S Ijaz Ali M B E (Retired Collector United Provinces)

Jind —Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha) Its area is 1,368 square miles with a population of 3 61 812 *souls* and an income of about Rs. 30 lakhs

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and great-grandson of the famous Phul established his *principality He* was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805 His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837 In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878) The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887 and was invested with full powers in 1899 The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War It supplied 8,679 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry The total contribution amounted to nearly 33 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns The capital is Sangrur which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway The principal executive officer of the State is called Chief Minister

Ruler —Colonel His Highness Farmand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itihad Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-i Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur G.C.S.I., G C.I.E., etc

Nabha —Nabha, which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States —Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority owing to its Rulers claiming descent from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion

comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamats of Phul and Amloh the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme southeast of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 40 000 It maintains a Field Service Unit consisting of a full Battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme 1939 and a State Service Unit of one full Company Strength The total strength of the state Forces is 1,600 For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 500 men

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N W **Railway** and the B B & C I crosses the Nizamat of Bawal A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane cotton wheat and barley to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils cotton carpets lace and gota etc There are some ginning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully Lieutenant His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur who was born in 1918 was invested with ruling powers on 5th March 1941 In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a cabinet of Ministers The Prime Minister General Sardar Shirder Singh is a premier local Sardar

Kapurthala —This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846 the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1 81 000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in 1924 in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja s grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler a titles are Col H M Farzand I Dilband Rasikh ul Itiqad Daulat-I Inglishia Raja-I Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala G C.S.I (1911) G C.I E (1918) G B.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father, His Highness the late Raja Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877 He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911 His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattrays Sikhs The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d Honneur from the French Government in 1924 and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo 3rd of Spain Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of Menelek of Abyssinia Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile of Egypt Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis Grand Cross of the Order of Chili Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 1927 and 1929 celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927 and the Diamond Jubilee in 1937

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikhs and claim descent from Rana Kapur a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans The chief crops are wheat gram maize cotton and sugarcane The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand printed clothes Phagwara is another important town in the State has a large Sugar Factory on modern lines, and is very prosperous also on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces These State Troops the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2 000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier The Maharaja s third son, Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, O.I E I A served with the Indian Army in France. Primary education is free throughout the State and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916 The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility The town boasts of modern amenities such as electric light water-works, etc

Political Officer The Hon'ble Resident for the Punjab States.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal)—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history of the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government, He died in 1859 The present Maharaja is Lieut Col H H Sir Narendra Shah *Bahadur* K.C.S.I LL D who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty Raja Kanak Pal The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill side The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber The Maharaja has full powers within the State The strength of the State forces is 330 Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Narendranagar for the greater part of the year, the summer capital being Pratapnagar 8 000 feet above the sea level The State is in political relationship with the Residency of the Punjab States.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area Its area is 1 200 square miles and it lies between 31 28 North Lat and 76 22 East Long and is bounded on the east by Kulu on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846

The present Ruler Major His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, K C S I assumed full powers in February 1925 His Highness married for the first time the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala His Highness married again in 1930 the younger daughter of K Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla *A son and heir was born on 7th December 1928*

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March 1932 The principal crops are rice maize wheat and millet About three-fifths of the State is occupied by forests and grazing lands It is rich in minerals The capital is Mandi founded in 1527 which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Yarkand

Sirmur (Nahan)—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political Control of the Political Agent Punjab Hill States Simla Its history is said to date from the 11th century In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier The present Prince is Lt. H H Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun a fertile level plain which produces wheat gram rice maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an ironworks at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugarcane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War It was captured with General Townshend s force at Kut-al-Amara but another Corps was formed which replaced it in the field

Malerkotla—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of Kurd descent who came originally from the Province of Sherwan and settled in the town of "Sherwan north of Persia and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at *Maler* the old capital of the State in 1442 Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Mogtal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent They were engaged in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809 The present Ruler is Lt-Col His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E., *who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908* He was created Hony Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt Col in December 1919

The chief products are cotton sugar poppy, aniseed mustard ajwan methi tobacco garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery The capital is Maler kotla. The population of the town is 30,000 Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Faridkot—The Faridkot Rajas belong to the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs having a common ancestor in Brar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the 17th century The present Ruler Farzand i Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i Kaiser-i-Hind Captain His Highness Raja Sir Harindar Singh Brarbans Bahadur *K C S I* was born on the 29th January 1915 succeeded to the *gadi* in 1918, and was invested with full ruling powers in October 1934. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Bahad

and an efficient cabinet of three Secretaries, headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, as the Chief Secretary His Highness is a member of the National Defence Council The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,99 283 and has a gross annual income of 17 lakhs The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns The State Forces consist of a Field Company of Sappers and Miners (237 men plus a depot now called Training and Maintenance Unit 125 strong and a reserve of 100 sepoys) and His Highness s Body Guard For the duration of the war a State Service Company 200 strong a Faridkot Militia 633 strong and a Camel Corps of 215 have also been raised Faridkot the Capital town lies on the main Delhi Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North Western Railway

Chamba —This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur and is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicles have been compiled

Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta Surajbansi Rajput who built Brahmapura the modern Barmaur Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba was built by Sahil Varma about 920 The State maintained its independence until the Moghal conquest of India

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression The State first came under British influence in 1846 The part, west of the Ravi was at first handed over to Kashmir but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand and it was declared independent of Kashmir The present Chief is H H Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council consisting of a President (Lieut-Colonel L. S Strong O B E) Vice-President (Diwan Bahadur Madho Ram) and Revenue Member (Rai Sahib Raghubir Singh) The principal crops are rice maize and millets There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway Chamba town on the right bank of the Ravi contains a number of interesting temples of which that of Lakshmi Narayan dating possibly from the tenth century is the most famous

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32 and 37° N and 73° and 80° E It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world The State may be divided physically into three areas the upper comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries the middle drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border and its adjacent ranges of hills The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,471 square miles Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains where three Empires meet.

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, *viz* the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum and the middle reaches of the Indus The total population is 40,21 616

History —Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghal Empire by Akbar Srinagar the capital originally known as Pravarapura had by then been long established though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century In the reign of Sikandar who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam Jehangir did much to beautify the Valley but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was annexed in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820 He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from

1857 to 1885 He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji who died on 23rd September 1925 and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence and revised from time to time

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the *gadi* of the late Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios This system continued until January 1922 when an Executive Council was inaugurated Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India which passes through Kashmir

In the Dogras (*Hindus* and *Muslims*) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of over 10 000 troops Besides this thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army

Finance.—The financial position of the State is strong The total revenue, including Jagirs, is about 2 70 00 000 the chief sources being land forests customs and excise and sericulture There is a reserve and no debt

Production and Industry.—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral The principal food crops are rice maize and wheat Oilseed is also an important crop Barley cotton saffron tobacco beans walnuts almonds and hops are also grown Pears and apples the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities The State forests are extensive and valuable The principal species of timber trees are deodar blue pine and fir The most valuable forest lie in Kishtwar Karnah and Kamraj Illaqas A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite coal sulfur a earth kaoline, slate, zinc copper and talc Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit sapphires in Paddar aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world, Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir Zain ul Abidin, who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here Woollen cloth shawls, carpets, papier maché and wood carving of the State are world famous The State partici pated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 where the Kashmir Court earned the name The Gem of The Smaller Courts and attracted many visitors An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually where the products of indigenous arts and crafts manship for which Kashmir is famous are displayed His Highness s Government are maintaining a Visitors Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir Recently attention has been directed towards the development of tourist traffic

Communications.—Great efforts have been and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world

The Banihal Cart Road 205 miles long joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu Tawai and is also a fine motorable road

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar the summer capital of Kashmir to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh Internal village communications have also much improved

The Jammu Suchetgarh Railway a section of the Wazirabad Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system is the only Railway in the State The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State

Public Works.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Srinagar and it is hoped that an aerial service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established soon Good progress has been made with irrigation but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907 The bridge over the Chenab at Akhur, which was completed in 1905 at a cost of Rs 4 lakhs has the longest unsupported span in India

Education.—According to the last census of the State there were over 264 000 literate persons in the State including over 42,000 females The number of educational institutions is 1 780 There are two Arts Colleges and one aided Oriental College The number of scholars in 1940 41 was 1 14 086 In Municipal areas education for boys was made compulsory in 1929 More schools including basic schools are introduced every year and a campaign for adult education has been started recently in the State There are at present 4 258 Adult Literacy Centres and 23 100 adults including 1 851 women were granted literacy certificates, during the year ending October 1941. About 65,000 adults were receiving instructions at the close of the year

Reforms—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British Indian lines. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness's Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys and the Agriculturists Relief Act designed to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As signs of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly. About 40 newspapers are in existence in the State.

His Highness announced further reforms on the 16th of February 1939 by a proclamation the main features of which being (*a*) an elected majority in the Praja Sabha (40 elected members in a house of 76) (*b*) election by the Praja Sabha of its own Deputy President (*c*) appointment of four non official members of the Sabha as Under Secretaries to assist His Highness's Ministers and (*d*) submission of proposals for the appropriation of the Revenues and other monies in any year for expenditure on items which are votable (the non votable items being specified in the Statute) to the vote of the Sabha in the form of demands.

The Kashmir Constitution Act was promulgated in 1939 and made provision for the appointment of a Board of Judicial Advisers and the creation of the post of an Advocate General. The Board advises His Highness in the disposal of such civil and criminal appeals as lie to His Highness from the High Court of Judicature.

War Effort—With the declaration of the war in September 1939 His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur offered to His Majesty the King Emperor his personal services and placed the resources of the State at his disposal.

At present 5 Units of the State Army are serving outside the State. For maintaining the troops sent out at full strength it has been necessary to increase the number of recruits under training. The officers and men of the State Army on active service are receiving their pay from the State and their ration allowance is being paid to their families.

In addition to the grant of Rs. 52 52 000 for expenditure on the Army in the year 1939 40 a special War Budget of Rs. 8 81 500 was sanctioned. The War Budget for 1940 41 rose to Rs. 12 96 000.

The Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery achieved great distinction in the battles of Keren (Eritrea) and Damascus (Syria) and His Highness was the receipient of messages of congratulations from H. E. the Viceroy and General Auchinleck for the bravery displayed by the State troops.

His Highness presented 18 completely equipped motor ambulances for war purposes. He has placed the Kashmir House at New Delhi at the disposal of the Government of India. His Highness paid a visit to the Middle East in October last year. He made a number of gifts for the Indian Soldiers' Club and contributed £2 000 for the provision of comforts and amenities to the forces in the Middle East. He also contributed £1 000 for the relief of the suffering and the homeless in England. Early this year (1942) he placed his Lock heed plane at the disposal of Government of India.

An influential War Aid Committee was set up with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba as president to raise funds. The total receipts of the Committee to the end of February 1942 amounted to Rs. 4 12 598 out of which Rs. 3 05 995 was spent on contributions to various war funds and on materials purchased for working parties to provide comforts and amenities to troops.

Her Highness has organised Ladies' Working parties and Her Highness personally attends its meetings both at Jammu and Srinagar. The Committee has sent a number of parcels for use of forces overseas.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes came into existence with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr Montagu Secretary of State for India and H E Lord Chelmsford Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1919 The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year The Chamber is a recommendatory body which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H R H the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921 It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber The Chamber selects by vote its own officers who are the Chancellor a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them

Composition of Chamber:—As the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one Standing Committee of the Chamber Only one Ruling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's affairs His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936 His Excellency the Viceroy in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting commencing on 22nd February, 1937

This meeting was preceded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of Princes Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitutional Committee under the Chairmanship of His late Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States entry into Federation This Committee produced its report in the first week of February 1937 and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further recommendations now newly made by themselves would if adopted completely fulfil them. These recommendations the Committee said had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed They comprised, therefore four proposed changes in the States Draft Instrument of Accession

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their Informal Conference At the same time as His Highness the Chancellor brought it before that body he also laid before it an Opinion upon the same subject by Counsel whom the Standing Committee of the Chamber had recently engaged from London This Opinion was a lengthy document and in effect amounted to a warning to the Princes against the risks in which entry into Federation would involve them Its receipt led to its urgent examination by other expert advisers to the general body of Princes. Their criticisms of it were destructive A further opinion in favour of Federation was at the same time independently given to the Princes at the request of His late Highness of Patiala by the Right Hon ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

The upshot of all this was that under the leadership of the late Maharaja of Patiala the Informal Conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act 1935 and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 24th February by the re-election of His late Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar succeeded His late Highness of Patiala in the Chancellorship and continues to hold office.

Attitude to Federation—The question of accession to Federation was fully considered by a Committee of States Ministers convened by the Rt. Hon ble Sir Akbar Hydari. The Hydari Committee closely examined the draft Instrument of Accession, which, it was claimed, revealed differences relating to certain specified subjects such as the protection of treaty rights and the rights of administration by

the States of certain Federal subjects After considering the opinions of legal advisers the Committee unanimously adopted a report raising objections to certain points in the Government of India draft and left it to the Princes to take such action as they might think necessary to safeguard their rights

These recommendations were considered at a Conference of Princes and Ministers held in Bombay in June 1939 under the chairmanship of His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar the Chancellor The Conference passed a resolution stating that the Princes found the revised draft Instrument of Accession un acceptable two of their main reasons being that the form in which it seeks to protect their treaty rights is held to be inadequate for the purpose and secondly that the orbit of federal authority and jurisdiction has been extended beyond that contemplated by the framers of the Constitution

Revised draft Instruments of Accession were then drawn up and circulated among individual Rulers These elicited diverse comments and suggestions for further modification While the negotiations were in progress the war broke out (A fuller account of the various stages in the dis cussions of the Federation will be found in past issues of this book)

The efforts of the Viceroy to inaugurate the federal part of the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act came to an abrupt end with the outbreak of the war While affirming that federation remained the objective of His Majesty s Government His Excellency said in September 1939 that we have no choice but to hold in suspense the work in connection with preparations for Federation

Internal reform in States—The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States has rapidly increased in the last few years owing to the introduction of provincial autonomy in British India the approach of Federation and pressure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Congress

A new factor in the accession of the State to the proposed federation arose early in 1938 The Congress which had all this while opposed the inauguration of the federal part of the Government of India Act intensified its opposi tion since July 1937 when its nominees became Ministers in the majority of British Indian provinces What were merely unofficial reso lutions passed at public meetings and Congress conferences became the considered judgments of these Governments They also induced their respective legislatures to pass specific resolu tions protesting against the federal scheme contained in the Government of India Act of 1935 affirming their determination to resist its inauguration and setting out in detail their objections to the proposed federation One of the principal objections was the anomaly of forcing an alliance between democratic British Indian provinces and autocratic Indian States In other words the Congress demand ed as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the federal scheme the introduction in the States of self governing institutions and an undertaking by the State rulers that in choosing their representatives to the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element Neither the British Govern ment nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed Many States could not escape the influence of auto nomous adjacent provinces

Numerous States announced their Rulers in tention to liberalise their constitutional machi nery and to improve their administration Many actually introduced reforms A few Rulers declared that responsible government was the goal of policy and took steps towards it Many Rulers announced progressive schemes of administrative reform in their respective states

An extraordinary development took place early in 1939 when Mr Gandhi decided on a fast to death to compel the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to implement his promise concerning the membership of a reforms committee The Viceroy intervened and Mr Gandhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court which went in his favour But subsequently further difficulties over the constitution of the committee arose owing to Mr Gandhi s promise to the minorities and Mr Gandhi eventually recanted and declar ed that his fast had been coercive in character He therefore left the committee to be constituted by the State Later Mr Gandhi announced a new technique for agitation by States subjects in which he counselled moderation in their demands and called off all civil disobedience movements in the States

His advice and direction was followed in almost every Indian State where previously the air had been thick with strife In some cases the response was quick while in others the local leaders were inclined to be resentful of this sudden brake on their activities Eventually however quiet was restored on the States front although stray incidents continued to engage the attention of the local public and of Mr Gandhi himself

As recently as October 1941 Mr Gandhi de lared I am convinced that in the new worl order which is bound to follow the inescapable butchery dignified by the name of war the Princes will have plac only if they become true servants of th people deriving their power not from the sword but from the love and consent f the pe ple Mr Gandhi advised the people of the States to cultivate patience and prepare themselves f r the responsibilities that would devolve on them by doing mute constructive work That did not mean submission to active and acute tyranny of which so many accounts had reached him That the victims must resist in the best manner they could I would like the Princes to accept my claim to be their true friend As such I would like to tell them that the way to read the signs of the times is to realise the utter helplessness of the sw rd The Biblical saying is going to pr ve true sooner than we had expected For all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword

Princes' War Effort—From the beginning of the war, especially since the summer of 1940 when the hostilities took a turn for the worse the Princes of India have devoted their whole-hearted energies exclusively to activities connected with war effort Every one of them concentrated his attention on how best he and his State could aid Britain in her struggle against the forces of tyranny They rose to a man ranged themselves behind the banner of His Majesty and vied with one another in the supply of men and money to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion There was hardly a meeting of the Princes or the States Ministers at which war effort did not figure prominently on the agenda Indeed it is true to say that every other subject took a second place at their deliberations

The Chamber of Princes met in March 1941 when the entire proceedings were devoted to a discussion on how best to intensify the States war effort

There was comparatively little activity on the part of the Indian Princes during the year 1941 42 except in respect of war effort to which they continued to devote their attention with undiminished vigour Early in the autumn two committees appointed by the Chamber met in Bombay One of them discussed questions relating to the regular publication of information about the war effort and administrative activities of the States The other examined the items which should ordinarily be charged to the Rulers Civil List and the reasonable basis on which it should be settled where it had not been separated from expenditure charged to the State administration This was evidently in response to public opinion and the suggestions made by the Viceroy

About the same time a number of prominent States Ministers met together and appointed special committees for the consideration of rules for the settlement of boundary disputes in Indian States the question of release of information affecting the States extra territorial rights exercised or claimed by the Government of India with respect to certain categories of persons in the States and certain matters connected with the claims of heirs of deceased persons in Indian States regarding savings banks deposits

Other matter considered by the Committee related to the acquisition of residential and non-residential property in British India by ruling princes the definition of the term direct heir expenditure incurred on the use of British Indian or State troops in the States representation of the States on the provincial advisory committees for supply and the desirability of ensuring a liaison at the Centre between the representatives of the States and the Supply Department of the Government of India share of the Indian States in the surcharge of petrol prospecting and mining leases within the territories of States formation of transport boards in Indian States and certain points relating to the Crown Representative s Police Force Law

An idea of the States activities to help the war effort was provided by an official document which recorded that four regiments of Cavalry five Batteries and one section of Artillery four companies and one section of Sappers and Miners 23 battalions of Infantry one Camel Corps unit and three companies of Animal Transport left their States for service under the Crown during the period from April 1940 to April 1941

The States also provided during this period 11 general purposes transport companies raised by 18 States who will also probably undertake their reinforcement and the training of recruits two labour companies raised by two States and three ambulance units raised by three States A large number of signallers from the *States forces were offered for transfer to the* Indian Army and 173 have already been accepted

The report continued The States have been vying with one another in their offers of units for service with the armed forces of the Crown and in raising reinforcements and replacements for those accepted In almost every State training and maintenance establishments have had to be expanded and reorganised States factories are busy turning out clothing and equipment including dummy rifles for the training of recruits

Gifts of money by the States as contributions to the war effort during the year reviewed totalled Rs 2 29 76 000 non recurring and Rs 37 61 000 recurring

On its side the Crown has provided the States with the necessary arms and equipment for their new units free on loan or at cost price has borne the cost of the mechanisation of two cavalry regiments has presented 3 000 horses free of charge has refunded customs duty on oil and petrol used by the States forces and in other ways given what help may be needed

Princes Outlook—Speaking at a joint meeting of Indian Princes and States representatives in August 1941 the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes accorded support to the plea that India should be made as far as possible a self contained unit for defence purposes The Jam Saheb revealed that the States would have an informal liaison of a few select rulers with the Commander in Chief relating to the progress of the war All the States were doing their best in aiding the war effort he added and rulers of leading Indian States had at his instance agreed to participate in a scheme for pooling all expert advice available in the States for the development of war industries

In particular His Highness welcomed the Secretary of State s assurance that an agreement between the major political parties of British India would not be enough for the settlement of the Indian problem but that the main elements in India s national life included not only political organisations and great religious or cultural communities, but also geographical and administrative elements, the provinces of British India and Indian States He added that there need be no slavish fetish for imitating the British system of party parliamentary government as the only method suited to Indian

The American and other systems of government suited to the needs of countries concerned had proved equally effective and progressive

The desirability of finding an enduring and honourable basis for the future constitution of India, be it federal or confederal be it a United Dominion or the United Dominions of India or anything else transcended any stubborn adherence to accepted formulae for the mere sake of constitutional purism and he for one would welcome and advocate a fair and dispassionate examination of all bona fide suggestions which might promise a solution of their problems with due and effective protection of the legitimate rights of the various elements in the national life of India and the upkeep of treaties and pledges

This attempt His Highness stated should not be shirked merely because it involved adoption of unorthodox basis which might be suited to the special needs of India

Annual session of Chamber:—The annual session of the Princes Chamber was held about the time of the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps The Viceroy s inaugural address described the part which the Princes were playing in the war effort and the part they must play for their survival in Indian policy and referring to Sir Stafford Cripps as 'a friend on whose fairness India can rely His Excellency welcomed the re election of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and the Maharaja of Bikaner as Chancellor and Pro Chancellor recalling the English proverb that it was unwise to change horses in midstream

The Viceroy pleaded earnestly with the Princes to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing currents to achieve not only their own healthy development but also if I may strike a graver note their survival as valued and respected elements in the new Indian policy which has yet to be evolved The Viceroy re-emphasised the need for a pooling of sovereignty by smaller States and announced a new plan to safeguard standards achieved under minority administration

The Viceroy also expressed confidence that the Princes would forego temporarily prerogatives and privileges should they in any way impede India s war effort and commended the action of certain Eastern States in authorising the Resident to make decisions on their behalf in matters affecting the military situation The Chamber cheered the Viceroy s faith in final victory The Viceroy invited support to the national war front of the Princes whom he described as hereditary wardens of India s martial traditions and hoped the national war front would derive its strength and vitality from the patriotism of private citizens and public spirited leaders Finally the Viceroy referred to Sir Stafford Cripps s mission and was sure the Princes would give wholehearted co-operation in the discharge of Sir Stafford s great responsibilities

The Princes reaction to the Viceroy s stirring address was given in a resolution which promised every possible assistance for the successful prosecution of the war and for the defence of their motherland to ensure victory and vindication of sacredness of treaties and covenants

In their reply to the Viceroy s address the members of the Princes Chamber said that notwithstanding the Chamber s obvious limitations it had justified to a large measure the purpose and the lofty ideals which were set before it Referring to their war efforts the Princes said At this juncture we wish to assure His Majesty the King Emperor that we stand determined to spare or stint nothing within our power till the war is won

The Chamber adopted an important resolution on the Prime Minister s statement on India and the then impending visit of Sir Stafford Cripps It reiterated its demand that any scheme to be acceptable to the States must effectively protect their rights arising from treaties engagements and sanads or otherwise and ensure the future existence sovereignty and autonomy of the States thereunder guaranteed and leave them complete freedom duly to discharge their obligations to the Crown and to their subjects The resolution authorised its representatives to carry on discussion and negotiations for the constitutional advance of India with due regard to the successful prosecution of the war and the interests of the States, and subject to final confirmation by the Chamber, and without prejudice to the right of individual States to be consulted in respect of any proposals affecting their treaty or other inherent rights

To carry on discussions and negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps within the framework of this resolution the Standing Committee of the Chamber set up a small committee consisting of the Chancellor the Maharaja Jam Saheb and the rulers of Bikaner Patiala Rampur Dewas (Junior) and the Prime Ministers of Hyderabad Baroda and Travancore The result of these negotiations was to be subject to final confirmation by the Chamber

The Chancellor the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar who moved the resolution declared that the Princely Order was not unmindful of the fact that in this total war India as much as other Allied countries must put in its total effort so that a speedy and final victory may be achieved We realise that such a total effort can come through wholehearted collaboration of all the main elements that go to make the national life of this great sub continent he added He explained that the Princes had on several occasions publicly associated themselves with the general desire to secure for India the fullest freedom and the highest status under the aegis of the British Crown On behalf of the Chamber the Jam Saheb declared that they should lend to the latest proposals of His Majesty s Government the consideration to which they were entitled He concluded Let us put our shoulders to the wheel to serve and save India today without prejudice to the right of pressing our respective points of view in the ultimate constitution which we shall ourselves frame on the basis of a free India

The Maharaja of Bikaner seconding the resolution reprobated the insinuation in certain quarters that the Princes stood in the way of the constitutional advance of the country He cited his own efforts in 1917 in support of his contention that the Princely Order had urged for a generous measure of constitutional reform for India His Highness declared that the constitutional advance of British India should not be at the expense or the detriment of Indian States Subject to those reservations the Princely Order would be prepared to make on this occasion too their fullest contribution

The resolution was supported by the Rulers of Sangli Maudi and Dewas (Junior) and passed

The next resolution which was moved by the Chancellor and seconded by the Nawab of Rampur related to the extension of time for appeals etc by the Ruler or the Government of the States in cases where limitation expired during the continuation of the war

The Viceroy promised to have due considera tion given to the resolution

An interesting part of the annual report of the Chancellor which gave figures of progress in popularising the system of administration in States and claimed that the States were not anachronisms and that their administrations were based on a rule of law associated with growing beneficent activities The Chancellor explained that much solid work was done in co-ordinating and where needed in stimulating the war effort of the States He quoted per centages to show the economic educational and political progress of the Indian States and claimed for instance that the general incidence of taxation in the States had been lower than in British India Primary education was free in almost all the States and the laws of the States which were members of the Chamber had been modelled generally on the lines of British Indian laws Arrangements had also been made to examine the Central or Provincial legislation affecting the States The Jam Saheb invoked the Viceroy s good offices to resolve the few points of doubt or difficulty relating to the application of the British Indian Income Tax Law to the Rulers and subjects of Indian States and certain questions relating to the resolutions on courts of arbitration

The Future :—On the eve of the publication of the Cripps Scheme His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir issued a public statement which set out the States outlook on India s future He said On the part of the States a considerable factor in the Indian policy and an important party to be satisfied there has been a tendency even within recent weeks to give prominence to the credo of relations to the Crown These relations have so far been maintained through and effected by a department set up by the will of the Crown the policy and practice of the department being determined by the Crown s functionaries Logically therefore it would seem that the Princes cannot object to having dealings with a central Government of India which the Crown may constitute Nor have they any reason to assume that they would not get a square deal from such a Government In any case it is the duty of the Princes to show themselves patriots and that they desire that their countrymen should feel themselves the equals of nationals anywhere in the world

The Princes are justified in assuming that in a self-governing India every autonomous unit will share equally the fiscal and financial advantages accruing in such an India as well as the responsibilities and burdens entailed by the maintenance of peace and order and the provision of beneficent services and public utilities in the territories administered And it should not be forgotten that these territories may have problems peculiar to their popula tions as well as to their physical conditions

In the India of tomorrow such of the Princes prerogatives as enable them to afford a better life to their subjects and to ameliorate their lot must remain Other privileges which may be merely matters of honour and glory shading effulgence on their personalities are of compara tively small account when set beside other considerations such as the safeguarding of resources necessary for an up to date government and the relief of burdens borne by the States alone

In promising to support the proposals brought by Sir Stafford Cripps the Chamber of Princes added the proviso that the support would be without prejudice to the right of individual States to lay their case before him and generally without prejudice to the inherent rights of the States

These rights it is not easy to define or cata logue when one considers the effect of political practice inaugurated in 1860 and since maintained with the aid of usage and sufferance In any case there is a piquant irony in the contrast between the Princes reiteration of the phrase treaty rights and the Viceroy s suggestion that all Princes for certain purposes should voluntarily abdicate in favour of the political officers accredited to their courts

When at the Round Table Conference the Princes assented to the working out of a federal constitution they were prepared voluntarily to delegate some of their sovereign powers to a federal government In the India of the future it is possible that the matters committed to the Central Government would be far fewer than those recited in the table of federal matters appended to the Act of 1935

Unless therefore the proposals entrusted to Sir Stafford Cripps are fundamentally adverse to the interests of the Indian States—and this is unthinkable—there is no reason why there should not be ample common ground between the States and the rest of India Freedom must be our watchword—freedom from crip pling restrictions and strangling control freedom from the subordination of India s interests to the interests of other parts of the Commonwealth.

The representatives of the Princes Chamber and some prominent States Ministers met Sir Stafford Cripps but details are not available at the time of writing either of their demands or of the final decision of Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government.

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case to His Majesty These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarised in the following table The relations of the States to one another in respect of Cash Contribution are complicated and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may however be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States Agencies pay Cash Contribution of some kind to Baroda and that Gwalior claims Cash Contribution from some of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty

	Rs
Jaipur	4 00,000
Kotah	4 34 720 (of this sum Rs 2 00 000 has been suspended)
Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1 200
Jodhpur	2 13 000 (of this a sum of Rs 1 15 000 has been suspended)
Bundi	1 20 000
Udaipur (Mewar)	2 66 000 (includes contribution to local corps)
Other Rajputana States	1 11 575
Joara	1 37 127
Assam	
Manipur	5 000
Rambrai	100

	Rs
Bengal	
Cooch Behar	67 701
United Provinces	
Benares	2,19 000
Punjab	
Mandi	1 00 000
Other States	13 307
Madras	
Travancore	7 96 480
Mysore	24 50 000
Cochin	2 00 000
Western India States	
Those paying cash contribution to His Majesty include —	
Bhavnagar	1 29 060
Cutch	82 258
Dhrangadhra	40 671
Gondal	42 066
Junagadh	28 394
Nawanagar	50 312
Porbandar	21 202
Rajkot	18,991

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be Nazarana payments on successions

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Province, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay and the little island of Diu with two places called Gogola and Simbor on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called by the Portuguese the State of India.

The Portuguese Empire consists of besides Portugal Azores Madeira Cabo Verde Guine S Tome e Principe Angola e Congo Mozambique India Macau and Timor which occupy together an area several times larger than the total area of Portugal itself which together with its colonies make up over 2 million square kilometers Portuguese India has an area of 3 783 square kilometers

GOA

Goa derived from Govem or Gova forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts and sea Savantwadi State lies to the north of it the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the South and the eastern boundry is the range of the Western Ghats which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles The territory has a total area of 3 806 square kilometers and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas* or Old Conquests comprising the Island of Goa acquired by the Portuguese in 1510 and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette Bardez and Mormugao acquired in 1543 and of the *Novas Conquistas* or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem Sanquelim Ponda, Quepem Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century and early in the 19th century The small Island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar in the British district of North Kanara forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality This was acquired in 1505 The whole country is hilly especially the eastern portion the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats which besides bounding the country along the north east and south east just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges There are several conspicuous isolated peaks of which the highest Bonsagod is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats and the principal nine—Mandovi Zuari Tiracol Chapora Baga Singuerim Sal Talpona Galgibaga—which are all navigable are in size of some importance Goa possesses a fine harbour formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages known as Aguada and Mormugao Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May but Aguada is virtually closed during the south west monsoon owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance It is the terminus of the Western India Portuguese railway running to the coast from the inland British system of Hace A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable, being chiefly transit trade from British territory The harbour has been leased to the W I P Ry and in recent times much work has been done for its development and large sums of money have been spent The railway lines carry a large entrepot trade At the outbreak of the war some German and Italian ships took refuge at Marmagoa and their cargoes have been, the object of litigation Most of these cargoes either came from of to British Indian merchants With the outbreak of the war the railway and port traffic of Marmagoa have dwindled very considerably

The People

The total population of Portuguese India was 579 970 of which 270 398 are males and 309 572 females in the 1931 census The recent census of 1941 is expected to reveal a higher population about 6¼ lakhs of inhabitants with a population ratio definitely in favour of Hindus Portuguese India has 4 cities, 3 towns and 593 villages in which reside 127 180 families The density of the country is about 153 the highest being in Bardez with 468 inhabitants per square kilometer and lowest in Sanguem with only 24 inhabitants per square kilometer The country presents many interesting demographic problems relating to the distribution of population birth and death rates average span of life density etc The Velhas Conquistas are thickly populated and offer the highest contingent for emigration and the inhabitants are to be found in almost all the parts of the world including British India where there have settled about 75 000 Goans in various walks of life

In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few hundreds and they speak Konkani as well as Hindustani The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions claiming to be Brahmans Chardos Sudras and low castes which generally do not intermarry The Hindus who form about one half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay All classes of the people with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words Many emigrant families at Bardez and Salcette speak the English language The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns

as well as by all educated people Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic faith and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania) with missions in foreign countries and Macao (Segue Portuguese East Africa) The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa There are numerous churches in Goa mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory The churches are in charge of secular priests Hindus and Mahomedans enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed

The policy of the Portuguese Republic established in 1910 was to suppress all religious Societies which it claimed were interfering with the political affairs of the State As a result of this policy Jesuits were driven away from the country The New State under Dr Oliveira Salazar a deeply religious statesman has entirely reversed the religious policy of the country All religious Orders are now freely allowed and several of them have established Convents and Schools in the country including the Jesuits who have started a Secondary College at Panjim A number of nuns have also come to the country A new Seminary is being built and a new religious Order is proposed to be started in Goa The relations between the Church and State are very cordial though even under the anti-clerical republic the Law of separation of Church and State had never been enforced At present the Church has obtained a legal existence in the country and Portugal even maintains in Goa and in British India a few missionaries, supported by the Lisbon treasury The New State is based on corporative principles which have not yet been applied to Portuguese India. But there is censorship of the press and only one political party the Uniao Nacional supporting the Government is in existence A new administrative code has been promulgated and a system of excessive centralisation is in force both financial and administrative

The Country

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation The present policy of the Government under Governor General Col Jose Cabral is to bring as much land under cultivation as possible. For this purpose technical and agricultural experts have been appointed to carry on propaganda and to demonstrate to the farmers modern methods of cultivation Statistics are being organised referring to agriculture rice and coconut production area under the plough, etc The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality situation and water supply The Velhas Conquistas areas as a rule are better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres The staple produce of the country is rice of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year Next to rice the culture of coconut palms is deemed most important from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits, the most notable of which are the famous alphonso mangoes and vegetables are cultivated to a great extent The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the ouvet of emigration to British territory There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardes and salcette where the demand for labour is always keen Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory but has not been seriously worked Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to Europe

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport throughout the country A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most distant villages of Goa into close and intimate connection with the cities and towns It is easy to cover the whole country in a motor car within practically a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the Velhas Conquistas All the principal roads are asphalted A number of new bridges have been built which have made easy inter district communication There are cheap bus services throughout the country at regular intervals These have established connection with British India and have enabled the district of Salcete and Bardez to import a larger quantity of foodstuffs fruits and vegetables from the adjoining British territories The Bombay Goa road when completed will shorten substantially the distance between these two places and establish a regular bus service Due to the present system of petrol rationing which came into existence soon after the outbreak of the war bus services have however become limited and work by rotation

Commerce

In the days of its glory Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large Its imports amount to about Rs 141 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 50 lakhs in 1937 The deficit is met from the remittances sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found in British India and other parts of the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment

exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported The Exports chiefly consist of coconuts copra betel nuts mangoes cashew nuts bamboos salt fish etc No reliable statistics are available of the country s balance of indebtedness and of its invisible exports which are considerable and mainly responsible for the favourable terms of trade which the country enjoys

The only industries are soap making tinned food products and cashew nuts

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles of which 49 are in Portuguese territory The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway admi nistration and the bulk of the trade of Mormu gao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior The W I P Ry now run by the Madras and Southern Mahratta has due to the suspension of coastal ferry service between Bombay and Nova Goa recently experienced increased traffic both passenger and goods and has yielded enormous profits more than sufficient to pay the guaranteed rate of interest even a surplus is left over which is paid regularly into the Lisbon treasury every six months The Portuguese Government have in the past lost considerable sums in the payment of the guaranteed interest Considerable expenditure has also been incurred in modernising the facili ties in the Mormugao harbour The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British The latter however had an office at Nova Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Most of the commerce of Portuguese India is with British India with which it maintains close commercial relations About 65 per cent of the imports of the country are from British India which also receives most of its exports but in recent years these have shown remarkable fall due to the suspension of steamer services to Goa Among the most important imports are rice textiles sugar cereals petrol kerosene oil all kinds of machinery foreign liquor etc There is a large entrepot trade running into about 8 to 9 crores of rupees a year which is generally cleared by the port and railway of Mormugao

Taxes and Tariffs

The finances of the country showed chronic deficits for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions The last war increased them to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were initiated by the Governor-General Jaime da Morais, who is popularly known as the Governor of Taxes. Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly If municipal and national taxes be added together the country presents a very high incidence of taxation even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs 13 *per capita* The income tax is paid only by those merchants who make large profits and by Government servants The average income from other sources is not taxed There is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India The chief sources of revenue are the land tax interest on loans excise and the customs There is a special tax on emigrants—all persons Goan and non Goan at the time of their leaving Goa —which yields to the State about Rs 40 000 The country being economically backward the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics It is proposed to revise the system of taxation specially the land tax which represents 12 per cent of the nett yield The State has established in Bombay an institution called *Instituto Indo-Portuguez* with an annual subsidy of forty thousand rupees from Government and its 30 000 from Santa Casa de Misericordia and Hospicio de Sagrado Coracao de Maria to be utilised for the promotion of social and economic welfare of Goans residing in British India and British East Africa The proceeds of the emigration tax have been earmarked for the subsidy to the Institute The additional sum of thirty thousand rupees from Santa Casa and Hospicio is derived from the profits of the Goa Lotteries which are now by a notification of the British Indian Central Government banned in British India

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle fiscal protective and preferential There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific not *ad valorem* This causes considerable hardship to trade and specially to the poorer classes of consumers The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the extent of manned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price The tariffs were again revised last year and the import duties on foreign goods were generally increased The preferential duties on Portuguese wines spirits and provisions have been lowered so as to make preference even more effective Sugar imported from Mocambique enjoys effective protection though its import is done through British India But there are no exports from Goa to Mozambique

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes Public revenues between 1914 and 1940 have almost doubled and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 lakhs of rupees The surplus from 1956 to 1937 came to 17 lakhs which together with other special funds make up a reserve of about 65 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure in which sum is included about 17 lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of Portuguese India The total surplus for the last decennium amounts to about 90 lakhs of rupees of which about 64 lakhs are constituted

into a reserve fund Recently all the different special funds have been merged into one consolidated reserve fund with the exception of the yield of the rice tax which will constitute a separate reserve car marked entirely for the development of rice cultivation The duty on imported rice which was introduced towards the end of 1938 has now been withdrawn The tax on rice was levied with a view to give protection to the local production but when Government saw that the price of paddy was soaring high it saw that no useful purpose was served by keeping the tax on rice Hence the repeal of this tax which has brought relief to the poor consumers A notification in the Government Gazette says the price of paddy continues to remain at Rs 9 per candy of 160 litres with the exception of *Coorg* variety which will be sold at Rs 9 14 0 per 98 kilograms The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself Most of the debt due to Portugal has been wiped out by lump payments The currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese colonies The State holds a percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colonies The total fiduciary issue of the Bank at the end of last year was about 100 lakhs, but its active note circulation did not exceed 65 lakhs of rupees The Bank does ordinary banking business with very few central banking operations It preserves a limited loan policy but purchases on a large scale British Indian notes and coins and remits them to Bombay where it maintains a branch financed by transfer of capital from Goa through the purchase of British Indian currency There was during 1940 1941 a considerable repatriation of funds from British India which resulted in an expansion of the note circulation of Banco Nacional Ultramarino to over 80 lacs of rupees There was also a large increase in the Savings Bank deposits The heavy demand for Portuguese notes resulted in a discount being demanded for their conversion But the Banco Nacional Ultramarino offers all reasonable facilities for transfers and conversion of notes at present only to its customers

The Capital

Nova Goa the present capital of Portuguese India situated on the banks of the Mandovi comprehends Panjim and Ribandar Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759 and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India The appearance of the city with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral at Velha Goa and various churches the viceregal palace and the High Court The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy

Panjim has been undergoing in recent years many remarkable improvements The electrical supply of the country has been reorganised under the auspices of the Municipality and an excellent system of lighting public and private is now in force Most of the important roads have been asphalted at a large cost and recently a large number of buildings have come up on *Altinho* which is the Malabar Hill of Panjim A decree has been published calling upon all houseowners to introduce septic tanks as a preliminary step to the working out of a scheme of water supply This decree has so far not been enforced due to lack of water supply

The population of Nova Goa according to the latest census of 1940 shows 20 291 inhabitants 10 747 males and 9 544 females There are 1 020 British subjects 5 Germans 6 Chinese 9 Iraquians and 1 Yugo Slavian There are 4 up to date hotels with all comfort catering to the needs of visitors

History

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510 Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas conquistas

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India Portugal however with its three millions of population was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties and by encouraging intermarriages between the Portuguese and the Indians His contemporaries however could not understand his far seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a grossly tising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade Old Goa as the ruins of the old capital are called to day had a hundred churches many of them of magnificent proportions and was the seat of the Inquisition which was a religious power in the land The sixty years subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence his subordinates in far off India either could not understand or would not carry out

his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at this critical moment The invaders were beaten off and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay In 1852 the Ranes of Satari in the Novas Conquistas revolted In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King s own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army which has never been reconstituted But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912 troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913 There has been no outbreak after that date

The people on the whole appeared to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection There was no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule This was chiefly due to the fact that under the old regime the natives of Goa enjoyed complete equality with the natives of Portugal many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa, as was the father of Dr Betten court Rodrigues Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona s dictatorial Government Natives of Goa were also Dr Almeida Arez the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon Dr Caetano Gonsaives, Judge of the same Court and Mr Alberto Xavier Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance The new colonial policy of Portugal is based on racial distinctions and on a classification of citizens into full fledged and assimilated The *Acto Colonial* is now the corner-stone of Portuguese colonial legislation and its preamble states that it is the historic function of Portugal to own and rule colonies This function is called its *organic essence* Colonials are debarred from entering the ranks of military officers and are not allowed to join military and naval colleges of Portugal This racial discrimination in the fundamental statutes of the country has given rise to discontent and has led to many representations to the Government of Portugal A recent Governor General of Portuguese India General Craveiro Lopes voked India s feelings at the Colonial Conference of Governors when he stated that Portuguese India was hurt by such legislation

The establishment of dictatorship in Portugal has produced profound changes in the administrative machinery of Goa. A system of centralisation financial and administrative has been introduced with the result that all important financial and administrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The Governor General has to submit periodical reports of his administration to the Lisbon Government A press law controls the freedom of the Press and imposes heavy penalties on all crimes committed by newspapers Old newspapers are exempted from deposits but new ones have to keep with the State considerable sums of money before they are allowed to appear Every paper has to be previously censored by official censors and so also the publication of books brochures and pamphlets The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced particularly their legislative functions A system of periodical conferences has been established made up of all the colonial Governors now suspended due to the international situation There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members to the National Assembly Presidents of municipalities and charitable associations are appointed by the Governor General The economic condition of the country has deteriorated considerably in recent times Prices and production have fallen unemployment has increased national dividend has dwindled down There is a widespread demand for a commercial treaty with British India

Administration

The Lisbon Government by Decree No 3266 dated 27th July 1917 enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force since 1st July 1919 This Charter regarding civil and financial administration of the colony was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022 dated 7th and 20th August 1920 and decrees Nos 7008 and 7030 dated 9th and 16th October A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No 8 699 of 5th May 1927 and is now in force

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by a Governor General residing in the Capital of the State at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts Goa Daman and Diu The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor The district of Goa is under the direct control of the Governor General

Assisting the Governor-General in the administration are the Home and Political Finance, Customs, Education Military Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works Secretariats There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W I P Railway

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor s Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers The Council is constituted in addition to the Governor-General *ex-officio* President of four officials (Attorney-General the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration

and the Director of Public Works) five elected members (three representing *Velhas Conquistas* one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Damaun and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova Goa Civil Court the Deputy Chief Health Officer the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works the Deputy Director of Finances the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district one member elected by the 40 highest tax payers of Goa one member elected by the Associations of Landowners and Farmers of the District and one advocate-member elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified

There is one High Court in Portuguese India with five Judges and one Attorney General and Sessions Courts at Panjim Margao Mapuca Bicholim Quepém e Damão and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama) Pondá Diu and Nagar Avali.

A new Administrative Code has been introduced which improves administrative discipline and holds public servants directly and personally responsible for all their actions No public servant can profess communism and has to make a declaration to that effect before he is appointed The Governor has wide disciplinary powers over the public servants subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court or the Supreme Court of Discipline at Lisbon The judiciary has its own autonomy independent of the Governor of the colony as regards promotions discipline punishments and dismissal subject to general supervision and control by the Minister for Justice The whole Portuguese Empire forms one judicial district directly under the Lisbon Government

There are over five English teaching High Schools recognised by the University of Bombay from which students appear for the Bombay Matriculation

PORT OF MORMUGAO

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Aguada Bay, on the left bank of Zuary River in Lat 15 25' N and Long 73° 47' E, about 225 miles south of Bombay and 64 miles south of Panjim the Capital of Portuguese India The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M & S M Ry (metre gauge) and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay The Port is provided with lighthouses buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible to shipping all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot Pilotage is not compulsory but when usual pilot flag is hoisted a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance as is necessary

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company with headquarters at Madras

With a view to promoting the economical commercial and industrial development of Mormugao a special Department under the designation of the Mormugão Improvement Trust with its head office at Vasco da Gama 7 miles from Mormugao Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area comprising about 800 acres near the Harbour The scheme of free port did not produce much commercial development No new industries were established But with the increase in the railway traffic to about 9 crores of rupees by sea and rail the harbour was visited by several vessels before the outbreak of the present war

DAMAN

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay about 100 miles north of Bombay and four hours run by rail from Bombay Central Station It is composed of two portions namely Daman proper lying on the coast and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B B & C I Railway Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1931) of 19 741 of whom 1 675 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1931) of 38,200, of whom only 400 are Christians The number of houses is 6,069 The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 retaken by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship The native Christians adopt the European costume some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal The language spoken here is Portuguese and Gujerati There is an English School recognised by the Government of Portuguese India

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile especially in Nagar Aveli but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the territory is under tillage The principal crops are rice wheat the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco The settlement contains no minerals There are stately forests in Nagar

Aveli, and about two-thirds of these consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East Daman carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge with the help of a delegate of the Attorney General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise and customs duties

DIU

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely Diu proper (island), the village of Gogola on the Peninsula, separated by the channel and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island It has a small but excellent harbour where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession of it. This they gained first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce It has now dwindled into insignificance The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south two miles The area is 20 square miles The population of the town of Diu from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50 000 in the days of its commercial prosperity The total population of the island according to the census of 1931 is 16 683, of whom 251 are Christians Most of the Goan convicts sentenced for transportation for life have recently been transferred to Diu which has been made a penal settlement Formerly all prisoners undergoing the sentence of transportation were sent to Mocambique Island but now the convicts are sent to the island of Diu

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 1st July 1931 of 323,295 The first French expedition into Indian waters with a view to open up commercial relations was attempted in 1603 It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen but it failed as also did several similar attempts which followed In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagnie d Orient but its efforts met with no success Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664 granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years After having twice attempted without success, to establish itself in Madagascar Colbert s Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its resident Caron founded in 1668 the Comptoir or agency at Surat But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however speedily retook Trincomalee, and Caron passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized San Thome a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and San Thome he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village which he purchased in 1683 from the Rajs of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693 and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697 Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697 Martin was appointed Governor and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade

Chandernagore in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor Mahd, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M Lenoir Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast under that of M Dumas, in 1739 Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750 and formally ceded to the French two years later

Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor whose residence is at Pondicherry The office is at present held by Monsieur Bonvin (Louis) The French Establishments in India have rallied to the Free French Movement under the leadership of

General de Gaulle He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several Chefs de Service in the different administrative departments In 1879 local councils and a council general were established the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories Seventeen Municipalities or Communal Boards were erected in 1907 namely Pondicherry, Ariancoupam Mode Karpeth Oulgaret Villenour Tirouhouvané Bahour and Nettapacam for the establishment of Pondicherry Karikal Neravy Nedoun cadon Tirnoular Grande Aldée Cotchéry for the establishment of Karikal and also Chandernagore Mahé and Yanaon On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats Civil and Criminal courts courts of first instance and a Tribunal Supérieur d Appel compose the judicial machinery The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry and those of administrators at Chandernagore Yanaon Mahé and Karikal together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue All the state and dignity of an independent Government with four dependent ones have to be maintained and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity It forms the seat of an Archbishop with a body of priests for all French India and of the Missions Etrangères the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776 But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories A line of railway running via Villenour from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, six of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914 The capital Pondicherry is a very handsome town and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation

People and Trade.

There were in 1937 67 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government with 353 teachers and 13 602 pupils Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1942 Rs 3 082 480) The principal crops are paddy groundnut and ragi There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill The cotton mills have in all 1 932 looms and 87 524 spindles employing 6 786 persons There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts and one ice factory The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal In 1940 41 (for the year ending 31st March 1941) the imports amounted to Rs 4 583 495 and the exports to Rs 9 714 951 to these two ports in 1940 122 vessels entered and cleared tonnage 240 957 Before the war Pondicherry was served by French steamers sailing monthly between French and Indo China via Colombo Madras and Singapore and also fortnightly by the British India Steam Navigation Co Steamers which plied between East Coast Ports and the Straits Settlements The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to March 1941

On the 15th February 1941 a Customs Union with British India came into force As a result all goods exported or imported into the Ports of Pondicherry and Karikal are liable to the same duties as are levied in other British Indian ports

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor It is situated on the Coromandel Coast 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in 1936 was 187 870 It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin In 1693 it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699 It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful The second under Eyre Coote in 1761 resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765 It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro and the fortifications were demolished in 1779 The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793 and finally restored in 1816

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot except where they border on the sea

At Pondicherry there is a British Consul General accredited to the French Government, who is an officer of the Indian Political Department. The town is compact, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire The Ville blanche has a European appearance the streets being laid at right angles to one another and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians All the cross streets lead down to the shore where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw pile pier which serves when ships touch at the port as a point for the landing of cargo and on holidays as a general promenade for the population There is no real harbour at Pondicherry ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix to whom the place and the French name owed so much

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly a short distance below Chinsura Population (in 1941) 38,284. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688 though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676 It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has disappeared and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah) The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions The chief public institution is the College Dupleix formerly called St Mary's Institution, founded in 1862 and under the direct control of the French Government

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry The population has in recent years rapidly decreased In 1883 it was 93 055 in 1891 75 826, in 1901 54 003 in 1923, 57 023 in 1924 56,922 in 1926, 60 447 and in 1941 60,556 but the density is still very high, being 1 063 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density Each of the six communes—namely Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu Cot-Kéry Néravy and Tirnelar—possesses a mayor and council The members are all elected by universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants The country is very fertile being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery besides many smaller channels

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies The port is merely an open road stead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high the light in which having a range of from 8 to 10 miles In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Board Railway Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a twofold character—the local issue and the international issue For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy had to face But the tendency of later times until Germany's invasion of Russia was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said with as much truth as characterises all generalisations that the local issue dominated if it did not absorb the situation

The Local Problem.—The local problem in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous area of some of the highest mountains in the world The thin valleys in these immense ranges are properly populated by hardy brave militant mountaineers But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country Like mountaineers in all parts of the world these brave and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agricultural by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro "The New Road he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face in its local aspect the Indian frontier problem So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned two policies were tried In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points and thence controlling the country At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs through whom the tribesmen were kept in order That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan in 1919 But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists save the need for an economical and constructive policy

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir That was for three quarters of a century the scene of almost ceaseless military operations which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan or at any rate for military posts, linked with good communications which would dominate the country But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint were fearful of two considerations They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem further north, Instead of the differing tribes, we should they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State that would be a matter of little account But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom Under his successor Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful it ran still less firmly The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist Lord Morley Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwals and the Amir had to make peace with his troublous vassals Therefore, it was said occupation up to what is called the Durand Line became if it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the

expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them in the interests of the Imperial situation In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus

The Two Policies —The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory We pushed forward posts here and there which irritated the Tribesmen and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Tribal Territory in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise the Independent Territory That was one of the personal topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan Sir Robert Sande man found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Indian Territory The tribal Chiefs, or Maliks, exercise a very precarious authority and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief but the Jirgah or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North West Frontier from the Gomal to the borders of Kashmir A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Panjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Panjab Irregular Frontier Force This was the revival of a nickname as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Panjab Governments The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber were entrusted to the defence of local militia recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy The construction of the Upper Swat Canal led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line

Lord Curzon a Success.—Judged by every reasonable standard Lord Curzon's policy was successful It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions and the Waziri, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziri, never ceased raiding But its comparison with what had gone before it gave relative peace It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziri built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war It broke down under the strain of the Afghan invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919 On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jalalabad Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his son father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahaman Khan could hold in the least in a single State the fractious fanatical tribes who basin up the population of the Afghan kingdom Yet this Habibullah did On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Tribal Territory causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by conflict with the British troops At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their associates, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed

his success was the cause of his assassination The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death his brother Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah the arch fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan on the throne But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime set his troops in motion on April 25 1919 and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan The Indian Army was at once set in motion and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dakka beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878 that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand and the Afghans having sued for peace a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia left without the support of the regular troops who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen and either melted away or joined the rising This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy which was based on the tribal militia But there is another aspect to this question The Militia numbered only some 3 000 men They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi isolated posts There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force They were not intended for such a purpose If they had when the invasion began been supported by regular troops their loyalty might have remained sound But other counsels prevailed It was at the outset decided on high military grounds that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned the British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and rescue of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were there upon ordered to withdraw and their commencement to do so accompanied by the burning of such stores as they could not carry quite naturally produced the instant uprising of the tribes men, who began to attack and loot the retiring convoys and the abandoned posts To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

Russia and the Frontier —The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours Confronted with an inferior civilisation and with neighbours who would not let her alone Russia had to advance True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877 78 The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv of the generic term Mervousness This external force involved the Government of India in the hundred nations of the Afghan War of 1880 with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to with draw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878 which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities proved himself a strong and capable ruler if one ruthless in his methods But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penideh and then men began to think a little more clearly There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation without however finally settling it The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk Dorjieff during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey the Foreign Secretary and Lord Hardinge formerly British Ambassador in Portugal but it had been desir-

ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement This embraced the whole frontier zone and placed Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence There were many satisfactory features in the Agreement especially in regard to Persia for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War But again taking long views the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands were for long admittedly the greatest obstacles in their path and despite the recent effects of Totalitarianism this is still fundamentally the case

German Influence—As nature abhors a vacuum so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative not creative in this as in most other activities the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey Abdul Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians made German influence supreme at Constantinople His theatrical tour through Palestine which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople to a port in the Persian Gulf Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al Ain Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy which is indicated in what became known in Germany as 'B B B —Berlin Byzantium, Baghdad Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain if they could do so on their own terms that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure Shortly before the commencement of the war of 1914 18 the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British and the other portion German But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed

Turkey and the Frontier—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance It hardly ever assumed any significance, save as the *casus* courier of Germany when she passed under the tutelage of that Power and for a limited period during the war Although so long established in Mesopotamia Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration it is understood never paid its way For a brief period Midhat Pasha, raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one's interest even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her 'B.B.B ' policy Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of

Kowait, and the position of the Turks at Al Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war, however the situation profoundly changed When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main* with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad After the Russian *debâcle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings but at the heart of Turkish Power The settlement of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia with indefinite frontiers This enabled the Turks if they were so disposed to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue the frontier between Turkey and Iraq Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two countries did not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to the League of Nations Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq The issue therefore went to the League of Nations This body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Iraq if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty five years When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of the League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Iraq The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions So the matter rested at the end of the year with Iraq in occupation of the disputed Territory up to the temporary frontier which was known as the Brussels Line

France and the Frontier—It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of provision and a large supply of ammunition We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable sessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente Far otherwise was it in the East The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt There had earlier been mutterings in Burma We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw in Upper Burma became an impossible neighbour and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British However if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo-China This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam Matters approached a crisis in 1894 and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States But as in the case of Fenjdeh and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers which secured the independence and integrity of Siam With the collapse of France in the second world war however both Indo-China and Siam were thrown on the mercy of Japan who joined the Axis powers against the Allies in December 1941

The New Frontier Problem—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed Old dangers have disappeared Recent events in China and the development of aggressive air power have during the past year given the Indian North Eastern frontier a vital aspect which it has never before borne And, generally conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda Consequently a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman on the Indian north-west border land was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Know

ing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them infinite trouble Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care the tribesman was a respectable antagonist Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation stolen from British magazines or secured from Russian and Afghan sources They have an abundant supply of ammunition Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments or else in the tribal militias We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919 The Afghan regular army was of little account The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad especially in Waziristan were of great account They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole because of the intractable character of the people and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal even to the line of the Indus This extreme school gained little support Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it On the other hand here was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919 The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the half forward policy It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy adapted to local conditions There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Razmak, not at Ladha A network of communicating roads was pushed forward Its elaboration continues In South Waziristan, Wana has been re-occupied partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February 1932 control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory The work of control and of civilisation rapidly progressed in the whole territory Of this particulars are given elsewhere in this chapter One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when incited by Congress party agents from India the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37 a trouble which has not yet been flattened out. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37 necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation showed that conditions there are far from settled The trouble there is not yet over and its extent has resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF

From what has been said before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormus the supersession of the land by the sea route and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace This work is quietly and efficiently performed Piracy was stamped out the Trucial Chiefs who occupy the Pirate Coast were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Basidu Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to show the flag in the Gulf and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf Bunder Abbas This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution Then Turkey either acting for herself or as the *dupe* course of Germany under whose domination she had passed began to stir She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al Katr and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway Further to consolidate her interests or to stake out a claim Germany sent the heavily subsidised ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen She also strove through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus to acquire a territorial footing at Shargah These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf

Counter Measures

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs established several new consulates and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports The British Government also took alarm They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority The American Naval writer the late Admiral Mahan placed on record his view that Concession in the Persian Gulf whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control will imperil Great Britain s naval position in the Farther East her political position in India her commercial interests in both and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import—"We (*i.e.*, His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country with a great refinery were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in which the British Government has a large financial stake Since that date the Persian Gulf has become Air Mail Canal of the Empire the main Imperial line of air communications running down its Arab littoral and an important oil field has been discovered and is being operated at the Island of Bahrein The Company is a branch of the Californian Standard Oil Company and being American owned has introduced the U S A into the political complex of the Gulf Another branch of the same Company has struck oil in Hasa—a portion of Ibn Saud s Arabian kingdom shelving on the Gulf—and a British company is prospecting with success in Koweit Those who desire a more complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923 pp 178 183 An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset officered by Italians The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling The fleet is required to check it The British Government



Map of the Persian Gulf

in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam on Kishm Island off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf to Bahrein on the Western Arabian coast of the Gulf. This move is calculated to remove causes of friction.

Maskat

Maskat which is reached in about forty eight hours from Karachi is outside the Persian Gulf proper It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim which is the real entrance to the Gulf but its natural strength and his torical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf with which it has always been intimately associated

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar and the islands of Kishm and Larak with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent The Sheikh paid a State visit to New Delhi late in 1937 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed *viz* the Far East and America On his return home *via* India the Sheikh concluded a new treaty with the representatives of His Majesty's Government in 1938.

The Pirate Coast

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper we pass the Pirate Coast controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs The ill name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions The pirates were the boldest of their kind and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion and not always without success, the Company's ships of war Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debai. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai Abu Thabee Sharjah, Ajman Um al Gawain and Ras-el Kheyma

Bahrein

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein Of this group of islands only those of Manama and Maharak are of any size but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery which in a good year may be worth half a million pounds sterling The anchorage is wretched and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous But in spite of this the trade of the port is very large and the Customs revenue substantial in consequence which makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf

The importance and wealth of these islands has been immensely increased by the development of the Bahrein oil fields referred to above

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archæologists The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians who are known to have traded in these waters

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam on the Persian side of the water to Bahrein The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia

Koweit

In the north west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway This is no new discovery for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20 000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted far their boldness and hardihood As mentioned above there are good prospects of the development of an oil field in Koweit territory

Khoramshahr (formerly Muhammerah)

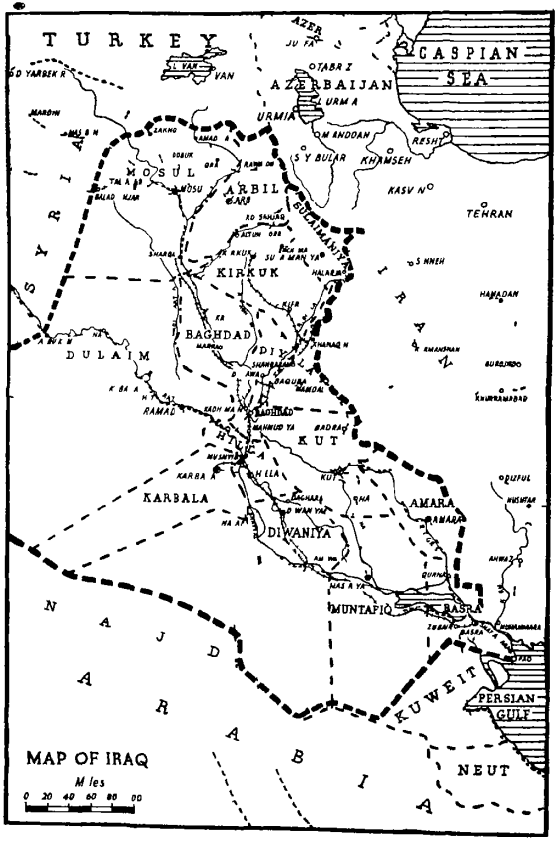
On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el Arab lie the territories of Khoramshahr The town favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs Lynch Brothers This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Iran Oil Company—established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful

Iraq

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto Basrah is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway and is also an important air port on the Empire air route It stands on the Shatt-el Arab sixty miles from its mouth favourably situated to receive the whole water borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el Arab is indescribable there is a considerable entrepot traffic whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan Baghdad is the Capital town

Iraq is an independent Arab State set up in what formerly was Mesopotamia under British Aegis under the sovereignty of King Feisal I He was on his death, succeeded by his son King Ghazi who died in a Motor accident in April 1939 His three year old son Amir Feisal was then proclaimed King and the Abdullah uncle of the new ruler was appointed Regent When the Great War was over we found ourselves committed to immense undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan east to the Persian boundary and west to the confines of Trans Jordania Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire The cold fit followed when the cost was measured and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Feisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land British policy moved slowly towards that end but a definite step was taken in 1923 The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually for the purpose of reference Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

> Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent It is being published at Baghdad to-day
>
> The announcement is as follows —
>
> It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between His Government of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq This Treaty which was signed on the 10th October 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder
>
> Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which like the Treaty itself will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly
>
> 'Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms —
>
> It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period "


TURKEY
SYRIA
CASPIAN SEA
AZERBAIJAN
URMIA
MOSUL
ARBIL
KIRKUK
SULAIMANIYA
TEHRAN
KHAMSEH
RESHT
BAGHDAD
DIYALA
DULAIM
KUT
KARBALA
DIWANIYA
AMARA
MUNTAFIQ
BASRA
NAJD
ARABIA
KUWEIT
PERSIAN GULF
NEUTRAL
MAP OF IRAQ
Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years whichever might be earlier

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible His Majesty s Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law

The Council of the League of Nations in January 1932 adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers which was signed in 1923 it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal s State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople but no agreement was reached so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924 Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone This matter too was remitted to the League and a further provisional boundary was drawn which was accepted by both parties

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925 In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq, if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council Great Britain having given the necessary assurance that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty five years *thereupon the Council of the League al* located the whole of the area in dispute right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force Later wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League

A New Treaty—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain the Mandatory Power was negotiated in 1927 and signed towards the end of the year

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq It states that Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932. It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25 1924 shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Brittannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq He also under took not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq s organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners and to con stitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraquis on the grounds of differences of race religion or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing or which might be concluded thereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions the traffic in women and children transit navigation aviation and communications and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made

subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been the closest commercial contact with India and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government.

Iraq's alliance with Great Britain was emphasised by the Iraqi Prime Minister General Nouri Said Pasha in April 1939. Broadcasting to the nation General Nouri said that alliance with Britain and the neighbouring States coupled with sincere friendship with Turkey and Iran were two principles on which Iraq's foreign policy was based.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in September 1939 Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Germany in accordance with the terms of her treaty with Great Britain but for several years the German minister in Baghdad had been working against British influence. A Hitlerism went from strength to strength German influence in Iraq grew in volume and intensity until when the war broke out the expulsion of the German minister by the Cabinet threw into sharp relief the pro-German sympathies of the army leaders and the younger ambitious men who have risen upon them. Later the Cabinet fell and was succeeded by ministries backed by Rashid Ali and the army. When Italy entered the war this cabinet took the *first step in breach of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty* of Alliance by refusing to break off diplomatic relations with Italy with the result that the Italian Legation in Baghdad became an active centre of Axis propaganda and espionage. In April 1941 a *coup d'état* put Rashid Ali into power. His administration that followed turned openly hostile to the British demanded that no more British troops should be landed to protect lines of communication through Iraq and when this demand was refused began hostilities in the hope of Axis support. Iraqi forces shelled Habbaniyah the British aerodrome and rounded up British residents in Baghdad. The rebellion was quickly quelled and the rebel leaders finding their position untenable fled the country. On May 30 1941 the Lord Mayor of Baghdad accompanied by Iraqi Army and police officers came to the British Commander to ask for an armistice which was quickly arranged and legal Government in Iraq was restored with the return of the Regent.

The Iran Shore

The Iran shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The Iranian Government has developed Bandar Shahpur as the port at the southern territory of the new Trans-Iranian Railway. The port facilities are inadequate and the site is malarious. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Iran authority. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz and competes for that of Isfahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous. The road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection. Further south lies Lingah reputed to be the prettiest port on the Iran coast but its trade is being diverted to Dubai. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town between the Island of Kishm and the mainland lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width and yet contain abundance of water. Here according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore under the shadow of Cape Musandim lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Henjam a small island close to Kishm where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrein was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast there is the cable station of Jask and the possible port of Chanbar. An interesting development in the Gulf within the past decade was the institution of an Iran Navy.

II.—SEISTAN

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and be our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations. It is also midway athwart

the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century Her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials scientific missions and an irritating plague cordon sought to establish influence and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission which in pursuance of Treaty rights was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist For a time British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 466 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells and all facilities for caravan traffic The railway was pushed out from Spezand on the Bolan Railway to Nushki so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta This line was extended to Duzdap (now called Zahidan) 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier during the Great War as a military measure but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on raidens taken across their frontier for the railway staff This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier and the establishment of railhead at Nokkundi 80 miles on the Indian side of the frontier Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation The Persian Foreign Minister Mons. B Kazemi paid a visit to New Delhi in November 1935 and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route He was interested as his Government a representative in the development of railways in Seistan and in securing British Indian assistance in that enterprise Only informal conversations on the subject took place No constructive result has become apparent

III —IRAN

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left as a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers though no such end was in view German agents working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the Great War broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain in the South, and after the fall of Kutal Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government the main features of which were —

To respect Persian integrity

To supply experts for Persian administration

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order

To provide a loan for these purposes

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years It was secured on the revenues and Customs receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921 page 138 *et seq* It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the Great War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

affairs of Iran were her own concern, if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander in chief, a rough but energetic soldier gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected through out the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din A body of capable Americans under Dr Millspaugh restored order to the chaotic finances These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best gov ernment she had known for a generation But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country He moved to have his position re gularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi The change was made without disturbance and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration The general situation in Iran was gravely disturbed in 19 2 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo Iran Oil Co s concession a matter affecting one of the biggest Industrial under takings in the world and millions sterling of capital The intervention of the British Govern ment led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them

In July 1941 Britain drew the attention of the Iranian Government to the presence of allowing German tourists in their country A large number of German technicians and camouflaged agents had been infiltrating into Iran The Iran Government s reply being unsatisfactory the British and Soviet representatives made a new *Demarche* to Iran in August 1941 without any result On one point however the Government of Iran made some concession to British feelings that of restraining the activities of Rashid Ali and his supporters from Iraq who had been actively consorting with Axis representatives The British and Russian *Demarche* requested the expulsion of Germans from Iran On the Iran government s failure to do so in August 1941 the British and Soviet Governments decided to take action The Soviet Government in their note to Iran pointed out that they found themselves con fronted with the necessity of taking immediate steps and exercising their right by virtue of paragraph 6 of the 1921 treaty in the form of sending troops to Iranian territory for tem porary occupation in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet It assured the Iran Government that those measures were not in any way directed towards Iran The Soviet had no territorial desire nor any intention of infringing the independence of Iran The note also assured the Iran Government that as soon as the danger threatening them was past the Soviet Government in obedience to the obliga tions undertaken in the 1921 treaty would withdraw their forces from Iranian territory The British Ambassador in Tehran presented a similar note simultaneously

Following on the Allied plan of action British and Indian forces entered Iran at three points The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus the Allied forces met with a slight resistance at first but on August 28th 1941 the Iran Government issued to their forces the order to cease fire a new Cabinet being formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr Ali Furughi It entered into negotiations with the Allies and concluded peace One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Iranians should facili tate the transit of supplies and war materials to Russia Iran agreed to the closing of German Italian Rumanian and Hungarian Legations Further German nationals were handed over to the Allies The terms also included the withdrawal of the Iranian troops from certain zones In September 1941 the Shah of Iran Reza Shah Pahlevi abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince Shahpur

IV —THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King s writ does not run Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919 But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south to Kashmir in the north this is generically known as the Tribal Territory Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin in whom Afghan Tartar Turkoman, Persian Indian Arab and Jewish intermingle They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam. It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind The strong est sentiment amongst these strange people is—or was until comparatively recently—the desire to be left alone They value their independence much more than their lives The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the popu lation They must find the means of sub sistence outside either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadara, or else in the outlet which hill men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the

raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains The internal peace enforced among them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their numbers and this has aggravated their economic problem

Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree It has fluctuated between the Forward School which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan and the school of Masterly Inactivity which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources punishing them only when they raided British territory Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics In the last century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions each one of which left behind a legacy of *distrust* and which brought no permanent improvement in its train The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897 Then the whole Frontier from the Malakand to the Gomal was ablaze The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India which prescribed for the Government the limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes *the political influence* requisite to secure our Imperial interests to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties but to respect their tribal independence and leave them as far as possible free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance

New Province

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab a province whose head is busied with many other concerns Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North West Frontier Province and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner with an intimate frontier experience directly subordinate to the Government of India This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877 and often considered afterwards but which had slipped for lack of driving power Next Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts and placed *these fortalices in charge of tribal levies* officered by a handful of British officers The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919 At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley These railways were completed by lines to Tank and Bannu By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (*q v* Irrigation) Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention For many years this policy was completely justified by results

A New Policy

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border line with a belt into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jehad against India In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen In this they were justified for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts some of these posts were ordered to withdraw the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district The Afridis our most serious enemies in 1897 and the most powerful of the tribes on the North West Frontier remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora The Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors 75 per cent armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable adversaries They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity Their shooting was amazingly good their tactics were admirable for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them But their very tenacity and bravery were their own un-

doing their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career

A New Chapter—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919 Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it but this discussion did not really come to a head until February March 1922 The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position It showed that despite serious increases in taxation the country had suffered a series of deficits which had been financed out of borrowings Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of para mount importance was not attained When the accounts were examined it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses and that there was an indefinitely large and seemingly unend ing expenditure on Waziristan This forced the Military and allied with it the Frontier expenditure to the front In actual prac tice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan In essentials it was the aged con troversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system namely, by means of surrounding posts within the country itself dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system as modified by Lord Curzon of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area leaving the tribesmen organised into militia to keep the passes open and punishing the tribes men by expeditions when their raiding propen sities become unbearable

The Curzon Policy—The Curzon policy adopted in 1899 to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897 was a compromise between the occupa tion" and the close border policies It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia recruited from amongst the tribes men themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked up as possible with the Indian railway system so as to permit of rapid reinforcement But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops The Curzon policy though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in cont rol gave no moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War It then broke down because the tribal militia on which it was based could not when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need with stand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919 The Khyber militia faded away the Wazir militia either mutined as at Wana, or deserted The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan, to open up the country by roads to extend the main Indian railway system from its then ter minus Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned Such duties are unpopular in the regular army which is not organised and equipped for work of this character Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia it was necessary to recreate them The new form of irregular was what has been called Khassadars and Scouts The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguish ing kind of *pagri* In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle An one informed observer remarked the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties they draw their pay and no questions are asked If they desert in the day of trouble they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained it was another to decide what these posts should be We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan The Scouts are a mobile, mounted irregular force not territorially recruited officered by British officers

V—WAZIRISTAN

Now comes the real frontier question of the day the future of Waziristan

Geographically Waziristan is a rough paral lelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 180 from North to South The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high which forms the water shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corres ponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan This is the western boundary On the east is the Indus North is the water shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sande man in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable

medley of ridges and ravines struggled and confused in hopeless disarray The more inhabited portions lie well up the slopes at heights of four to six thousand feet Here are our outposts of Wana and Razmak some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wasir two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race Of the four main tribes Darwesahibel, Mahsuds Dawars and Bataanni, only the first two are true Wazirs Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them

Unlike other parts of India, however these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy —The policy of the British was at first *one of non-interference with the tribes* Even now only part of the country is administered Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 8 000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were raised by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required also for tribal escorts as necessary Gradually as occasion required, posts were occupied Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896 In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary Sir (then Mr) Denys Bray in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923 He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy Both these terms had in fact, ceased to be appropriate Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day were essentially three namely the Frontier districts the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan and the so-called Independent Territory this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India He proceeded specially to show that this belt was in fact within India ' It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that the tribes are trans-frontier tribes From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India s scourge they are also India s responsibility—and India alone—that is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now The task is infinitely more difficult to-day chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely *better* armed their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse with the inevitable increase of men in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate more and more thrown back on barbarism A 'Close' Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants "

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed was the control of that country through a road system of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Punjab, and the maintenance of some 4,800 Khassadars and of some 5 000 Irregulars while at Razmak, 6,500 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense therefore the policy was in one signal respect, a backward policy None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense for it was

a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification through civilisation of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border Come what may civilisation must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse"

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation

The roads were policed by the Khassadars who in the main until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them proved faithful to their trust The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity faded away and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law and under the control exercised a readiness to conform to it in various small but significant ways methods of civilisation caught the imagination of the people and won their approval Thus the safety of the roads was encouraged and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor bus traffic The roads as the King s Highway are officially held to be sacrosanct that is no shooting up or other pursuits of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety Under the influence of their women the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops called Scouts employed about the country attend to the wants of the tribes people who come to them So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own With grim humour they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country In other words they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute

Wana was occupied following an encouraging petition from the local Waziris in 1929 A motor road had already been run out from Jandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai A brigade of troops hitherto stationed at Manzai whereabouts the Takki Zam after flowing down its deep valley from central Waziristan debouches on to the Derajat was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929 It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation There it remains

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them A road has been built connecting Fort Sandeman *viâ* Gulkach on the Gomal river with Tanai on the Sarwekai Wana road A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram in the heart of the Mahsud country to Wana It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road making contracts

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the **Indian National Congress** in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India and above them His Majesty s Government The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas 1929 adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end In particular it avowedly set out to make Government impossible Revolutionary agitation and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a standstill commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings The settled districts of the N W F P were the scene of this in common with the rest of the land The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non official members This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law Hence the Muslims in British India while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them because its provisions in no way over rule their religious law nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law and passed in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are by themselves a hopeless minority They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self government in India Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930 — This Muslim apprehension after the passing of the Act strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the fever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on it was for instance alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage An

elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N W F P into the tribal areas Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March April 1929 The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930 Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs about Ladha did the same At this stage the development of the Air arm in India proved of inestimable value aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing The road system meanwhile enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely

In the result the Mohmands after being bombed several times found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar Helped by the machinations of Congress agents they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha in the valley of the Takki Zam

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah and the construction of roads for their service now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region The Afridis long refused to assent to these but being there by deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain and prevented from visiting Peshawar their marketing centre they came in and accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931 32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontierpolicy and the need to keep it alive policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely the Upper Mohmands who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it

In 1932 during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign in connection with the Indian National Congress in the Peshawar Plain the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they on the other hand are bound by promises of good behaviour The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933 when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating there appeared in Bajaur a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshawar Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur which had given shelter to the Pretender further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897 It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed from Malakand up the

Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory resembling that running through North Waziristan

In the end the Upper Mohmands partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace and the Bajauris while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender nevertheless expelled that person from their territory probably into Afghanistan Here then the trouble ceased The nett result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilisation which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935 The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the plain which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country

Tori Khel Rebellion—The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the fagir of Ipi a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu Appraisements were made with him She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court on the ground that she was a minor There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the fagir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam There was also in 1936 a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision The fagir of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan Islam in Danger His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element This Government did The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under daring leaders whom the fagir inspired by his agitation beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace The fagir has not been caught and continues a troublesome influence The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 40 000 troops Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made The fagir of Ipi however assisted by several notorious outlaws continued to keep Waziristan particularly the North in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939 It was therefore found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs succeeded in gaining land and are and have not yet succeeded in restoring normal conditions In the summer of 1938 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Pir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul. The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan constituting as it does a heart breaking set-back to the policy which had seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results has provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield who visited India on behalf of His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1938 Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operation was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of His Excellency the Governor of the N W F P in his capacity as A G G for the tribal areas Sporadic disturbances have continued into the period of the second world war and the Fakir remains a disturbing influence

Waziristan Outrages 1939—During 1939 Waziristan was in a state of continual unrest. The list of offences committed by the Ahmedzai tribesmen by the end of the year mounted to over fifty cases of major outrage They included blasting of bridges and destruction of communications holding up and looting lorries, sniping kidnapping and several cases of murder The situation became intolerable and necessitated military operations Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements and clear it of offenders and outlaws

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the pre-occupations of the war

VI —AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one man consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State friendly to Britain which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up if necessary to support the Afghans in resisting aggression

Gates to India

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan the historic route to India along which successive invasions have poured and by way of Seistan It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open To this end having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat Later she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg Tashkent line thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines Nor has Great Britain been idle A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India either by way of Kandahar or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier A first-class military road sometimes double sometimes treble also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal and then descends until it meets the Afghan Frontier at Landi Khana In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar Ghazni Kabul line

Relations with India

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly In the first particular it has early and largely succeeded The second aim may now also be said to have been attained When the late Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879 none realised his great qualities Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893 and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition Step by step his position was regularised The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission —which nearly precipitated war over the Panjdeh episode in 1885 —determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights The Durand Agreement settled the line on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919 when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan This frontier has since been reaffirmed by a Turkish boundary commission appointed by Iran and Afghanistan conjointly It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field in the event of war one hundred thousand well armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces But if Afghanistan were made strong it was not made friendly Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his

death All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal His closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories He refused to accept a British Resident on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James

Afghanistan and the War—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him for none was capable of maintaining it Habibullah Khan more than maintained it He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts but that they must trust him certainly his reception of Turkish Austrian and German missions at Kabul at a time when British representatives were severely excluded was open to grave misconstruction But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in possession of no little difficulty He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti British elements amongst his own people inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad or holy Islamic war But he committed no act of hostility as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the inmates of these missions out of the kingdom At the end of the war his policy was completely justified, he had kept Afghanistan out of the war he had adhered to the winning side his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith

Murder of the Amir—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919 The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep His brother, Nasrullah Khan the nominee of the fanatical element was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man His sons Hayat and Amanullah were not disposed to waive their heritage Amanullah was at Kabul controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew The new Amir Amanullah at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship But his difficulties at once commenced he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with, the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place Afghan agents in India of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul sud open in trigue was started with the Frontier tribes on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance

Speedy Defeat—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of its regular troops on service abroad Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dakka. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul Nothing but sabotage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book 1923 pp 196 197

Post War Relations—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs These were private but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199

Afghanistan after the Great War—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving There were painful episodes in 1922 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan In course of time this gang was broken up His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which made him glad of British help The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Safdars in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels At one time the position was serious but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken Whilst this assistance was appreciated the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force

Soviet Penetration—Taking a long view a much more notable development of the policies of Afghanistan at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Russians These astute propagandists had converted the former Trans Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics The object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia of China and of Afghanistan In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah Reza Khan the ex king In Chinese Turkestan it was pursued with qualified success In Afghanistan it also made certain progress The first step of the Russians was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan This was later apparently abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind were given to Afghanistan Telegraph lines were erected all over the country roads were constructed large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities.

Russo-Afghan Treaty—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows —

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organised against the other party Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy and further will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one anothers Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interferences in one another s internal affairs They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Governments None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence or otherwise such activities will be checked Similarly neither of the contracting parties will allow armed bodies arms, ammunition or other war material meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6.—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification which should take place within three months of its signature It will be valid for three years After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London and at some of the European capitals The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials commenced

a long tour to India and Europe It is under stood that this was one of the cherished ambi tions of his father King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919 King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919 He then took ship to Europe He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals He made a State visit to Turkey and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia A series of treaties with the govern ments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928 the tour having been unclouded by any untoward incident Afghanistan was peace ful during his long absence

Reforming Zeal —King Amanulla returned to his realm full of reforming zeal He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of reform or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation In this he was encouraged by the Queen who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West Edict after edict was issued changing the whole structure of Afghan society New codes and taxes were imposed: it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil the co-education of boys and girls was pre scribed In September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy In October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul At the same time the pay of the re gular troops fell into arrear

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes friends of His Majes ty advised the King to moderate the pace They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train In May of that year the Lame Mullah raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Ghilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them Possibly also well wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey after centuries of close contact with the West and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women might be less easy in Afghanistan where there had been no contact with the western world

A change of Kings —Events moved rapidly in 1929 A notorious north Afghan *budmash* Bacha i Saqqao *raised the standard of revolt* and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops discontented as they were by arrears of pay Day by day the Afghan representa tives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives Communications with the outer world were broken King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation where he remained Bacha i Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan and for a few months held his position in Kabul Without money administra tive experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks The Royal *Air Force* in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch The most formidable of the new king s adver saries were led by General Nadir Khan a scion of the old ruling house with a wide knowledge of the world Heavy fighting took place Fortunes varied Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost But a band of Waziris from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards at the wish of the Afghans Bacha i Saqqao was executed with other rebels and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930 and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour There followed a serious rebellion in Kohistan Bacha i Saqqao s country This also was promptly quelled And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £300 000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930 The trade routes were re opened and the new King again took up Amanullah s mantle of reform but in a stateslanlike manner which carried the Mullahs along with him

Murder of Nadir Shah —This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the after noon of 8 November 1933 His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize giving when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range killing him instantly It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the

same kind The assassin a father was stated to have been this man s servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder The members of Nadir Shah s family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir his son, Muhammed Zahir The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner The new King started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past and during them the new young King has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and by the development of communications and trade done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1988 to exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement

The Chief Ministers of the Afghan State are Muhmad Hashim Khan (Prime Minister) and Shah Muhmad Khan two surviving brothers of Nadir Shah and the King's uncles With their help the stability of the Afghan Kingdom has been successfully maintained Their policy has remained not unfriendly to Britain and India and they have adhered to the Saadabad Pact with Turkey Iran and Iraq All the great European Powers and Japan maintain Embassies or Legations in Kabul and it must be recorded of the present Afghan Government that in tune with the ideas of their predecessors and in the interest of their continued independence as they see it they have pursued a policy of balance in their relations with the Powers but with careful adjustments

VII.—TIBET

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course inspired by this apprehension When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual (qual if not superior of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries After Warren Hastings departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904 was the unofficial Manning In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose view until the war with Japan British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890 This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention

This was the position when in 1890 Lord Curzon Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia His emissary was a Siberian Dorjieff who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama After a few years residence at Lhasa Dorjieff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899 At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as the senior Tsanite Khombo attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjieff returned to Lhasa to report progress and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjieff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia This rumour was after wards officially contradicted by the Russian Government

The Expedition of 1904

In view of these conditions the Government of India treating the idea of Chinese Suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission, with

an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong on the Tibetan side of the frontier, Sir Francis Younghusband being the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa and on *August 3rd 1904* Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890 to open trade marts at Gyantse Gartok and Yatung to pay an indemnity of £500 000 (seventy five lakhs of rupees) the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions if necessary.

Home Government intervenes

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy five lakhs of rupees to twenty five lakhs to be paid off in three years and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a *Convention was concluded between Great* Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890 and the Trade Regulations of 1893 remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her well respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Urga the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff irksome had taken refuge in Sining. Thence he proceeded to Peking where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisured stages he arrived there at Christmas 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of *all temporal power and preserve him as a* spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the presence of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier especially with Nepal and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case: they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913 in the House of Lords on July 23, Lord Morley

stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr Ivan Chen representing China and Mr Lonq Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger But this Convention it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty When the Chinese province of Szechwan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marches, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded

It will thus be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China and Mr Bell, C.M.G., I.C.S. Political Officer in Sikkim was deputed for this purpose In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established The Chinese subsequently tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without being able to persuade the Tibetans to accept closer association

There followed in 1936 the death of the Dalai Lama and not until 1939 were the Tibetans able to discover the baby in whose body they believe his reincarnation must simultaneously have occurred In the meantime a British Goodwill Mission visited Tibet in the winter of 1936-37 spent several months in Lhasa and there established or renewed highly friendly relationships with the chief Tibetan Government officials and the Tibetan people The Mission was led by Sir Basil J Gould I.C.S. of the Political Department who has many personal friends among the leading men of Tibet, and one of his colleagues was left behind in Lhasa where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Lhasa and the headquarters of the Government of India

The boy Dalai Lama was installed in Lhasa in October 1939 with traditional ceremonials The British Government were represented at the event by a delegation led by Sir Basil Gould and gifts were exchanged between him and the Lama

Political Officer in Sikkim Sir Basil J Gould Kt I.C.S.

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet This is not so The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim Bhutan and Burma. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government to Assam with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of territory between British India and the true frontier The first of these frontier States is Kashmir The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (p.), it is almost the only important Indian State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who makes excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then comes the long narrow strip of Nepal This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is independent and the British Minister at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar The Maharaja Dhiraj who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace or the Shoguns of Japan. The rulers of Nepal have given conspicuous evidence of their attachment to the British Government. It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. In recent times, Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has thus

raised to a strong bulwark of India It is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of Bhutan and Sikkim whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhichhakhori to Raxaul Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery

Assam and Burma

There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Dafas the Miris the Abors and the Mishmis residing between the administered border of Assam and the external frontier of India, in this region drawn by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given serious trouble The murder of Mr Williamson and Dr Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N E Frontier A force of 2 500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up The cost of the expedition was Rs 21 60 000 At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries Close contact with these forest clad and leech infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them The area on the Burma side occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur The Nagasares are a Tibeto Burman people devoted to the practice of head hunting which is still vigorously practised by the independent tribes The Chin Hills are a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur From the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan states is included in the Myitkyina and Bhamo districts of Burma and since the separation of Burma is no longer India s concern.

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5 580 000 chiefly Hindus The greater part of the country is mountainous the lower slopes being cultivated Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29 002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family In 1860 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 which brought to an end the Nepal War and subsequent agreements By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own Her relation with China is of a friendly nature Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1916 The message from His Majesty the King Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined The sovereign or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called is but a dignified figure-head whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate The present King His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911 The real ruler of the country is the Minister who while enjoying complete monopoly of power couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja Next to him comes the Commander in Chief who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister

On the demise of H H Maharaja Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a short tenure of office his next brother Ojawl Rajanya, Projjwala Nepal Tara, Atul Jyotirmaya Sri Shakti Patta Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G C B G O L H G O L G O S I G O N L, G O S S M L G C I E G B E R Yisang Pooting Shin Chiang Loh Chuan Shang Chiang Honorary General British Army Honorary Colonel of all the Gurkha Rifle Regiments Indian Army Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief Nepal succeeded to the premiership on 1st September 1932 The rich experience he had earned in highly responsible offices as he rose step by step coupled with the broader outlook of affairs gained from the visit to England with his brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere enabled the present Maharaja fully to grasp the significance of the social economic and political problems that held and still hold the world in their grip since the great war A deep thinker a close observer and a man with independent views he had after much and careful deliberation matured his plans and with the courage of conviction set himself to the carrying out of his programme A Nepalese Legation was established in London as much to bring still closer the more than century old friendship with the British Government as also to fully implement the traditional treaty rights The first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of a Mission carrying the Insignia of the newly inaugurated Royal Order of The Chiawl Rajanya for H M The King Emperor With grim determination the present Maharaja fought the ravages of the Great Earthquake—an unwelcome and undreamt of calamity at the very threshold of his regime—and has evolved a better and more beautiful Katmandu within a period not hoped for even by the most sanguine of the people The political reorganisation in the country which had to be carried through to stabilise the existing Government gave ample indication of his clear foresight. The Eastern Terai district headquarters in the Kingdom extending to some 300 miles are now in telephonic connection with the capital on the most modern line as a preliminary to link up the Western and hill districts in course of time The remotest suburbs can now be reached from the towns in the valley by fair motorable roads and the main

thoroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an urgent and long felt want, a new and larger electric installation giving further impetus to home industries, the first industrial exhibition of local manufacture and craft all proclaim his many added activities. The postal union connection with the Government of India now offers a much needed facility to inter-correspondence between the Nepalese at home or abroad in India. With the permanency in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Savings Fund for the benefit of the units, the modernisation of Arsenal equipment and arrangement for manufacture of up-to-date propellants the Military side of the country has been brought more in line with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute Mill in the Terai have already come during this short regime and are functioning to-day. Sugar, cotton, wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country links up Jayanagar on the B N W Railway with Janakpur the capital of Rajarshi Janak of Ramayana fame. To further symbolise the friendship entertained for the British Government a second Mission carrying the Insignia of the Royal Order of Nepal went in charge of Commanding General Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lieutenant General Narayan Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the Maharaja's nephew and son for H M King George VI who also represented the independent Kingdom of Nepal in the Coronation of H.M. the King Emperor. Thus the present regime though still young, has been fruitful indeed and in many ways promises to become the turning point in the history of the country.

Rice *wheat and maize form* the chief crops in the low lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 1927 and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the Customs House for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Katmandu to Birganj which has been extended to Raxaul, now forms part of the 800 miles main line extending from Katmandu to Biratnager and Jhapa, the easternmost part of the Nepal Terrai. The revenue is about two crore of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45 000, the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The state is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains on inscribed pillars. *The British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* —Lieut Col G L Betham, O B E M C

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Bagdad Railway

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and was in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distances beyond Samara.

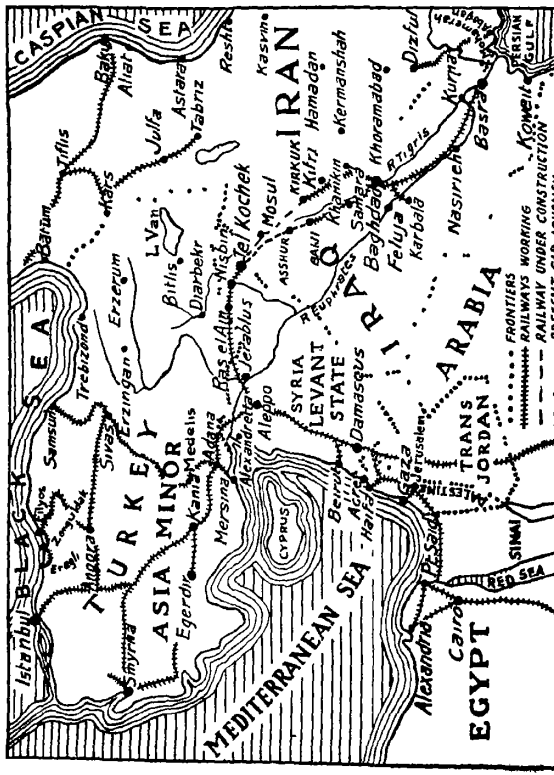
The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway developement northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *for* Nasariah, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distances westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul. Similarly the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek on the Syrian frontier a few hours' road motor run north west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run a road motor service linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kochek. The gap in the railway has now been closed, and through communication was established at the end of 1940 A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja on the Euphrates

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911 Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic but the agreement came to naught.

A railway connection between the Indian and the Russian systems has again assumed considerable importance after the Germans attack of Russia and the alignment of Britain India and Russia along with other democracies like China and U S A against the aggression of Germany and Japan With the whole of the European west coast under German control or domination and the eastern shores of Siberia rendered unapproachable by the Japanese the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia can take is *via* Iran The Quetta Nushki line which had been extended during the last Great War upto Duzdap (or Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok kundi This is again being set in order but it is not known upto the time of writing whether through rail connections are being arranged to the Soviet front in Caucasia from either the Persian Gulf of British Baluchistan in India

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan

The main interests behind Iranian railway communications had hitherto been the replacement of mule tracks by rail roads providing convenient rail connections between the posts in Persian Gulf and the interior to develop import and export trade and to give through connections between the different countries all round Iran The Iranian railways have however assumed special importance this year on account of supplies from the allies to U S S R through Iran



The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665 Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon near Masulipatam Madras was acquired in 1640 but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St George consisted of only ten men In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 98 were English and the rest French Portuguese and Indians

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746 Following the French example the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St David to command the forces of the Company The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force and the garrison was given a company formation This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander in Chief In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal and at Wandewash in Southern India where the French were finally defeated in 1761 A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system were reorganised The European troops were 13 000 strong and the Indians numbered some 87,000 the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines and cavalry and artillery companies were raised

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor General firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas Subsequently Holkar also was reduced and British power established on a firm footing

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857 The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore whose sons were confined there was raised upon the ramparts The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century Bourbon was taken from the French Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service

In 1814 the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance

In 1817 hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp The Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur and Indore rose in succession and were beaten respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehidpur This was the last war in Southern India The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab to which our frontier now extended our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824 the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was

organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars — In 1839 a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in 1841 from Jellalabad This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations but it had far reaching effects on British prestige The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations they had seen the lost legions which never returned and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845 46 when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr the opening battles but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when after an indecisive action at Chillianwala our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujerat and the Punjab was annexed Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and the Second Burmese War the first having taken place in 1824

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed kept the force employed and involved much arduous work

The Indian Mutiny —On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21 000 British and 137,000 Indian troops in the Madras Army 8 000 British and 49 000 Indian troops and in Bombay 9 000 British and 45 000 Indian troops The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety The causes of the mutiny were many and various Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn, interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances, and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward The final spark which fired the revolt was the introduction of a new cartridge The muskets of those days were supplied with a cart idge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Mahommedans and Hindus This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys Skilful agitators exploited this grievance which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Berhampur and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a European officer The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May Next day the troops in Meerut rose and aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many The troops then went off to Delhi Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation The European troops in the place remained inactive and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion

Delhi is the historic capital of India On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire It contained a great magazine of ammunition Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions who joined the mutineers The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not invested till the middle of September In the meantime mutiny had spread The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi

Minor Campaigns —During the period until 1879 when the Second Afghan War began there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860 the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts There were expeditions to Egypt and China and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897 There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma several campaigns in Africa and the expeditions to Lhasa But until 1914 since the Afghan War the army of India except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899 had little severe fighting although engaged in many arduous enterprises

Reorganisation after the Mutiny —In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown At this time the army was organised into three armies viz Bengal Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65 000 British and 140 000 Indian troops

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies In 1881 the next large reorganisation took place This was the abolition of the three Armies and the

introduction of the command system Four Commands were formed, viz Punjab Bengal Madras and Bombay

Lord Kitchener's Scheme —This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener s re-organisation the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab Bombay and Bengal Commands

In 1907 Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders retention of such powers by Lieutenant Generals of Commands led to delay in the dispatch of business The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors It was then realized that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details To secure efficiency at A H Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918 With the alteration of the designation of Army to "Command at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, and new principles of war

The commands were increased to four in 1920 each under a General Officer Commanding in Chief One of these namely Western Command, was abolished on the 1st November 1938 and replaced by an Independent District

The Chatfield Committee.—In September 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of His Majesty's Government that the outcome of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India and the Empire which had been authorised in March of that year had been considered by His Majesty's Government

The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis was accepted and at the suggestion of the Government of India, an expert body of inquiry known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed by His Majesty's Government to visit India.

In the meantime and in the light of the progress made during the discussions that were held in the summer of 1938 His Majesty's Government in September 1938 made certain offers of assistance, subject to approval of Parliament. These were an increase of £500 000 to the annual grant of £1,500 000 which had been paid to the Government of India, since 1933, in aid of India defence expenditure a capital grant up to £5 000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India and the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force. It was further agreed that four British battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment.

The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee Report

Modernised Re-equipment —The Committee reported that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the army forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency

The types of modernised units will be as follows —

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance

Indian cavalry armoured regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured cars

Indian cavalry motor regiments—provided with motor transport for conveyance of the personnel who will be normally on foot

British and Indian field artillery regiments—all regiments are to be mechanised and in due course equipped with 25 pounder guns

Sappers and miners units—with mechanised first line transport and mechanical power tools

British and Indian infantry battalions—armed with rifles, brens and 2 in mortars and fully mechanised first line transport

Units on the North Western Frontier will retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

It therefore recommended a thorough-going scheme for re-equipment of all branches of the service One of the most important features of the modernisation proposals is the mechanisation of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units

With this and in view the Chatfield Committee recommended that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (A) Frontier Defence, (B) Internal Security (C) Coast Defence (D) External Defence Troops.

With the increased efficiency and mobility afforded by modernisation it becomes possible to provide equal security with fewer troops, though it has to be recognised that the maintenance costs of a modernised unit are higher The committee carefully considered these factors in relation to the defence requirements of India and to the need for keeping the maintenance costs of the Army within the compass of what India can afford

The total reduction of British troops as measured with the establishment on July 1, 1938 is approximately 25 per cent. A reduction in the number of units is also involved, and in this connection it has to be remembered that while the reduction of British units on the Indian establishment implies their transfer to the home establishment and consequently their retention as part of the available combatant forces, the reduction of Indian units must be absolute except in so far as they can be employed at the cost of non Indian revenues in overseas stations

The Committee s recommendations in regard to air forces and the Royal Indian Navy will be found elsewhere in this section under the respective headings.

Supply of Munitions —The principle that India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war was accepted and a scheme for re-organising and where necessary expanding the Ordnance Factories in India was recommended

Defence Gift to India.—His Majesty's Government have taken full account of the heavy capital cost involved which has been estimated at some £84 300 000 or Rs 45 crores Accepting that this capital expenditure cannot be found out of the resources available in India His Majesty's Government have offered to provide it from the Home Exchequer The sole condition attached to this magnificent gift is that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions now obtaining in the world

It is estimated that a period of five years would be required for the completion of the modernisation plan and the provision of the total capital sum would accordingly be spread over this period Of the total amount three quarters would be provided as a free gift while one quarter would be advanced by way of a loan The interest on this portion however would be entirely remitted for the first five years thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital

India's Defence Liabilities.—In estimating India's defence requirements the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence could be held valid in the light of modern conditions Hitherto the principle has been accepted that India should be responsible for the minor danger of the maintenance of internal security and for the defence of her land frontiers while Great Britain should be responsible for the major danger of an attack by a great Power upon India or upon the Empire through India

Modern developments have however clearly shown how vulnerable India is to attack in other forms than those that were envisaged when the principle was first laid down Such attacks if they should ever mature would so vitally affect India's own well being that they would demand her immediate co operation in effective measures for her defence In such cases India's defence would clearly be most effectively and economically assured by co operation in the defence of points outside India strategically essential to her security

Thus the Committee recommended as a general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they described as India's external security and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility could not in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts

It was fully appreciated that the forces maintained by India could only bear a small share in those wider responsibilities and that she could not necessarily bear in full the cost of such forces as were maintained in India The committee recommended therefore that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government should be continued at the higher level of £2 000 000 a year to which it has been provisionally raised by Government

On this basis *it is estimated that it should be* possible for India without enlarging the annual provisions for defence expenditure to meet the whole maintenance costs of the forces organised and equipped on the scale proposed From this main principle it follows that if forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint responsibility are used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, their ordinary maintenance charges should continue to be borne by India

The margin for external defence suggested is one tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army

Present System of Administration

The essential features of the Army as constructed on its present basis, will be found in The Army in India and its Evolution a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India

The Secretary of State as one of His Majesty's ministers has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer selected from the Indian Army In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office In addition, by a practice which had obtained for many years a retired Indian Army officer of high rank used to have a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council, prior to its dissolution

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor General in Council who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State The Viceroy's Executive Council exercises in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms Scheme Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature

The Commander in Chief.—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Archibald Wavell K C B C M G M C who succeeded General Sir Claude Auchinleck in July 1941 He is also a member of the Council of State All the work connected with the administration of Defence the formulation and execution of the Defence policy of the Government of India the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army combatant and non combatant in a state of efficiency and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority—the Commander in Chief and Defence Member In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India

The Defence Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy be is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section

20 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict C 8) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911 so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No 1551 of 1916

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned It deals also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly

Regular British Forces in India

The British Armoured Artillery and Infantry divisions of the army in India are units of the British service No individual British service unit is located permanently in India Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service of which the major part is as a rule spent in India In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas This of course does not apply in war time Various units of the Royal Armoured Corps also carry out tours of duty in India

The Indian Army

The Indian Army is divided into numerous arms of the service in just the same way as the British Army

The Indian Armoured Corps—Was formed from the Indian Cavalry Regiments and many new Regiments have been raised The Regiments are organised in a variety of ways depending on their role They are provided with heavy medium and light tanks armoured cars and carriers and trucks

The Indian Artillery—Is divided into a number of branches the most famous of which is the Mountain Artillery There is also Field Artillery Anti Tank Artillery Anti Aircraft Artillery and Coast Defence Artillery

The Corps of Indian Engineers—Is normally divided into the Sapper and Miner groups and the Military Engineer Service There are now many other branches such as Bridging Units and Bomb Disposal Units There are three Sapper and Miner groups Queen Victoria s Own Madras Sappers and Miners King George V s Own Bengal Sappers and Miners The Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners

The Indian Signal Corps—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps with headquarters for recruiting and training personnel and detached field units for the various army formations The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals

The Indian Infantry Is composed of a number of Regiments They are —The 1st Punjab Regiment The 2nd Punjab Regiment The 4th Bombay Grenadiers The 5th Mahratta Light Infantry The 6th Rajputana Rifles The 7th Rajput Regiment The 8th Punjab Regiment The 9th Jat Regiment The 10th Baluch Regiment The 11th Sikh Regiment The 12th Frontier Force Regiment The 13th Frontier Force Rifles The 14th Punjab Regiment The 15th Punjab Regiment The 16th Punjab Regiment The 17th Dogra Regiment The 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles The 19th Hyderabad Regiment The Madras Regiment The Assam Regiment The Bihar Regiment The Mahar Regiment The Mazhbi and Ramdasia Sikh Regiment and ten Regiments of Gurkha Rifles The number of the Battalions in each Regiment varies and at present is increasing rapidly The system of indianising certain Regiments has been all inclusive and there are Indian Officers in every Battalion

Royal Indian Army Service Corps—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps by which name the service was known up to 1923 The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster General is constituted in three main branches namely (*a*) Supply (*b*) Animal transport and (*c*) Mechanical Transport

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927 The Officers for the service were mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps and by transfers from both British and Indian units The Royal Indian Army Service Corps has expanded during the war to many times its previous size

Medical Services—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations —

(*a*) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India

(b) Officers and other ranks of the Army Dental Corps

(c) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment

(d) I M S (Dental Branch) The Indian Medical Department consisting of two branches viz., (i) Assistant surgeons (I C) and (ii) Assistant surgeons (I C)

(e) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

(f) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service

(h) The Auxiliary Nursing Service The Indian Hospital Corps

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department (I C) and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops while the officers of the Indian Medical Service the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department (I C) and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned primarily with the medical care of Indian troops The Auxiliary Nursing Service and the Indian Hospital Corps serve both organizations

Indian Army Ordnance Corps — This Corps is the equivalent of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in the British Army It deal with the issue and repair of arms ammunition clothing and equipment generally

Veterinary Services in India —The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care in peace and war of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery R I A S C units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations) etc The veterinary services include The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps

Educational Services —The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army

Military Farms Department —This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches

(i) The military grass farms which provide fodder for the army

(ii) The military dairy farms for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals troops and families.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps — These forces are Civil troops i e they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army They are however officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army These forces were raised for duty on the North West Frontier

Air Forces in India

The *Air Forces in India* are controlled by the Commander in Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services Estimates The Commander of the Air Force the Air Officer Commanding Air Forces in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut General in the Army

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely air staff personnel, technical, stores medical and chief engineer The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army Broadly speaking the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches the Quartermaster General's Branch the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively of Army Headquarters

The Royal Air Force Medical Services —In India, as in the United Kingdom the Air Force has a medical service of its own Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground With the growth of aeronautics therefore it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the Air Forces in India

Indian Air Force —This force came into existence on 8th October 1932 the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers These officers are now serving with the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force is undertaken in India on a large scale at the School of Air Force Technical Training in Ambala which was started in November 1939 It caters exclusively for the Indian Air Force and through it is now passing each month a constant flow of airmen from all parts of India

The Indian Air Force has been in action on numerous occasions on the North West Frontier and has also been taking part in operations against the Japanese in Burma

Indian Army Expansion —The Government of India announced their decision in June, 1940 to expand the Indian Army by an initial increase of 100 000 men subsequent increases

to be governed by the military situation and the capacity of the authorities to equip those recruited The 8 unit—or rather the 21 unit—complete Indianisation scheme was abandoned and the whole Indian Army is now being supplied with officers Indian and European wherever they can be obtained Since then various other expansions have been announced and the total of India s armed forces now exceeds one million

During 1940 the financial settlement with His Majesty s Government enabled the mobilization and development of India s resources for war to be expanded with the utmost rapidity and the cost to the Indian taxpayer according to the Finance Member represented no more than a fair charge to India for her own requirements In addition to her contributions to the conduct of the war on many fronts India reached the stage when virtual self sufficiency in matters of local defence was no longer a distant dream When the war began India s main assets were an enormous supply of man power and an abundance of raw materials In the first twelve months of war she became a producer of a great range of manufactured stores

Schemes for the expansion of the armed forces had to depend on the availability of supply both from the United Kingdom and other overseas sources and from the development of Indian industries but by November 1940 the Finance Member was able to announce that the country was engaged in producing as a first step and in a comparatively short time an army of close upon half a million men of all arms properly trained equipped and mechanized according to modern standards

Schools for advanced training in all branches of military knowledge and in the use of new weapons were vastly increased The number of men undergoing instruction at the Armoured Fighting Vehicles School was by the end of 1940 more than five times what it was in August 1939 The Signals School had more than trebled its numbers New officers training institutions were formed and mechanical transport schools were on a tremendous scale for the training of men capable of driving and maintaining motor vehicles Expansion in the training of Sapper and Miner and other technical troops was equally striking

Recruitment for all arms proceeded steadily throughout the year and at a rapidly increasing tempo as the facilities for training and equipping the men increased By the end of 1940 over 60 000 troops had proceeded overseas and over 100,000 men of all arms had joined the colours Specialised ancillary troops raised and trained included railway construction companies rail way operating companies engineering work shops base depots for stores field survey com panies bridging sections excavating machinery establishments signals units of all kinds ordnance workshop companies and many other units Expansion of the medical services was pushed on the fullest scale and provision made for no less than 19 new general hospitals having in all no fewer than 290 sections Casualty clearing stations field ambulances ambulance trains and hospital ships were also provided and equipped

The Royal Indian Navy started from very much smaller beginnings than the Army Its growth and development was even more striking When war broke out provision for local naval defence was purely on a peace-time basis but sloops of the Royal Indian Navy were quickly assisting the Royal Navy in Indian waters and Indian ports and harbours were watched over by a large and growing fleet of minesweepers and anti submarine patrol boats More new sloops of the latest pattern were under construction in 1940 in the United Kingdom while powerful and well armed minesweeping craft corvettes and patrol boats were being built in Indian yards and overseas With this expansion in the scale and activities of the Royal Indian Navy there was also a notable increase in the number of ratings of all classes officers and warrant officers

Difficulties to be overcome in the expansion of the air force were much greater than in the case of the other services In addition to the expansion of the Indian Air Force Coast Defence flights of the I A F Volunteer Reserve were established and a scheme started for the train ing of 300 pilots and 2 000 mechanics to form a reserve for the air forces in India Work in connection with the enlargement of aero dromes for the most modern types of aircraft proceeded rapidly The expansion of the I A F is proceeding rapidly the only factor being availability of training machines and instructors The squadrons of the I A F are being equipped with the most modern machines

The development of India s equipment position was phenomenally rapid The basically important article in a mechanised army is the motor vehicle of various types planned and adapted for military needs Before the war India had something like 5 000 By the end of 1940 there were actually in service or on the way approximately 30 000 and by 1941 it was expected that these numbers would be doubled Most of the difficulties in the way of producing a suitable armoured fighting vehicle in India have been successfully surmounted Armour plate which had never been produced in India before was successfully manufactured during the year A suitable type of chassis was selected by experts and plans were prepared for the output of something like 3 000 armoured fighting vehicles in 1941 for India s own requirements With the successful harnessing of civil industry to the task of war production many new items of supply which had previously been imported from overseas, were produced and the country was by the beginning of 1941 in a position to produce far more than her requirements of many classes of lethal and ordnance stores as well as of clothing and other military equip ment The requirements of His Majesty's Government enabled Indian ordnance factories to be maintained at full blast In the first 15 months of war over 100 million rounds of small arms ammunition were sent overseas and nearly 400,000 rounds of gun ammunition of various kinds Large quantities of explo sives were despatched These included 100 tons of cordite and a quarter of a million detonators. India also sent overseas over 1 830 000 pairs of boots 1 500 000 blankets more than 10,000 000 yards of khaki drill 1,200,000 cotton shirts and 2,500,000 pairs of socks.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the Great War the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised however that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency and in the result an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920 Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined Military training is graduated according to age the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to go through a *mastery course only It was laid down that* military service should be purely local As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the *form of training to suit local conditions*

To meet the emergency created by the present war a bill was introduced in Parliament by the Secretary of State for India In June 1940 empowering the Governor General to conscript European British subjects in India

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry artillery, engineer infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company and the Medical and Veterinary Corps Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military *authority and the latter has the power of* calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and on completion of the scheduled period of annual training every enrolled *member of the force* is entitled to a certain bonus Men enroll in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta Bombay and Karachi are performed by the Field Companies R. E (A. F I) at those stations assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units

Indian Territorial Force

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession It is intended at the same time to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than *purely local service or home defence* It may, in certain circumstances, involve service over seas The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the Great War It has been modelled on the old militia in England The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in *training men by means of annual embodiment* for a short period in successive years By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training to take their place by the side of regular units in war

Expansion Scheme —Indian Territorial Units have rendered meritorious service in connection with Internal security and other duties since *the outbreak of the present hostilities*

The force being primarily a peace time organisation and not liable for service outside India in the absence of special legislation Government have decided to invite the territorials to volunteer for new regular units which are being formed *inter alia* to provide representation in the Army for those classes and provinces which had remained unrepresented or not well represented in the Indian Army so far There had been universal desire on the part of an overwhelming majority of territorials to join the Regular Army and this scheme should give all classes of people the opportunity to show their keenness for service and their worth for army service

The scheme is purely voluntary without any element of compulsion and it is hoped especially by the Commander in Chief that response to it and its results will be such as to encourage the conversion of the entire Territorial Force into regular units The present territorial units will continue their existence but only in skeleton Otherwise for all practical purposes they will *cease to exist during the present war* The scheme has been remarkably successful and the vast majority of Officers and men of the Territorial units are now in Regular units

An interesting feature of the scheme is the special provision for certain classes of Sikhs and Mahrattas not normally recruited to the Regular Army

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces formerly designated Imperial Service Troops, consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers, to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States

Officers

There are three main categories of officers in the Indian Army those holding the King's Commission, those holding Indian Commissions and those holding the Viceroy s Commission The latter are all Indians apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions and have a limited status and power of command both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder

King s Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources In peace time from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College Sandhurst and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units The former is the principal channel of recruitment the latter being only resorted to when owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason require ments cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst A third source is from among University candidates When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission he becomes in the first instance an officer of the Unattached List and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India where he receives a preli minary training in his military duties At the end of the year he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should in the first instance receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties and acquired at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms

The promotion in rank of King s commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection

Indian Officers—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King s commission in the army King s commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in peace time in three ways (1) By Qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy Woolwich Examinations used to be held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar These receive their com missions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as cadets and qualifying in the usual way (3) By the bestowal of honorary King s commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's com mission. The first two avenues of selection men tioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer who as a general rule also enters the army by qualifying at Sand hurst or Woolwich Until 1921 ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets

A further measure adopted by the Govern ment was the establishment of the Prince of Wales s Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun a Government institution for the preli minary education of Indians who desire to qualify for commissions in the Army through the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun

Emergency War Commissions for Indians—The present war has accelerated progress in this direction and recruitment of Indians for emergency war commissions in the Indian Army is proceeding apace

Indian Military Academy—In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932 It provides officers for all arms cavalry infantry artillery and signals The first batch of officers passing out of the Aca demy received their commissions on the 1st Feb ruary 1935

A few years ago how to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was under consideration A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October 1936 in which the problem was examin ed in detail It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander in Chief Sir Robert Cassels The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianisation of the Army since they thought that the process could be speeded up They then made observations and suggestions on various points—as for example that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments, that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities, that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favour ably dealt with

The Commander in Chief in reply expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he under took that others would be fully and sympatheti cally considered He asked the Committee not to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion

The King s Indian Orderly Officers — Since the earliest times Indian officers have been a link between Indian ranks and British officers These Indian officers hold Viceroy s Commissions as distinct from the King s Commissions held by British officers and Dehra Dun graduates They are for the greater part promoted from the ranks The highest rank is sub a lar major in the infantry and artillery regiments risaldar major in the cavalry

Their brilliant full dress uniforms I ave one particularly *distinct ve decoration* The silgu ettes or gold cords upon the shoulder are made to a pattern chosen by Edward VII in 1903 for the King s Indian Orderly officers alones

For this supreme honour officers are hand picked from all branches of the Indian Army specially selected by the Commandcr in Chief *himself*

Inheriting a record of service which dates back to the early days of the I ast India Company long serving Indian officers regard these four annual appointments as the supreme honour The first Indian officers associated with the Sov ereign were in command of detachments sent to London for Queen Victoria a Jubilee s in 1887 and 1897 It was then realised that some personal link should be maintained between the King Emperor and the Indian Army

On January 1st 1903 the Viceroy issued a General Order announcing certain favours and concessions to the Army in India in connection with Edward VII s Coronation among them the annual appointment of Indian Orderly Officers

Six Indian Orderly Officers were appointed in 1903 a number reduced to four in 1904 These four are appointed each year for the London sea son from April to August They attend the King at Courts and Levees *standing* near the throne at all reviews and at such ceremonies as Trooping the Colour Upon these occasions they appear in full dress For garden parties and similar engagements they are dressed in grey coats of knee length

For their services in London the Orderly Offi cers receive the Royal Victorian Medal a sou venir of their supreme honour

Army in India Reserve of Officers — Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted

The revised Regulations for the A I R O published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve —

(1) Ex Officers who having held King s commis sion in any Branch of His Majesty s British Indian or Dominion Forces either naval military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein and who are resident in India Burma or Ceylon

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India Burma or Ceylon

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers

Applicants for Category Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment

Applicants for Category Veterinary must be in a possession of the diploma M R C V S

The Fighting Races —The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions Various castes provide large numbers of recruits to the fighting services The Sikhs who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry These are drawn both from the north and the south of India as well as from beyond the Frontier They are all excellent fighting men hardy and warlike who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unrivalled by any other race in the East being good horsemen and expert men at-arms

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal of whom there are normally twenty complete battalions which during the war have been considerably increased As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North West Frontier but the Garhwalis and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh Of fine physique and martial bearing these warriors of Hindustan formed the

backbone of the old Bengal Army and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war They furnish many battalions. The Garhwalis are Hill Rajputs good and gallant soldiers who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805 They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji the founder of the Mahratta Empire Their proved efficiency in war has lead to their recruitment in larger numbers

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged

While General Sir Claude Auchinleck was Commander in Chief the idea that certain castes were unsuitable for enlistment was abandoned The Madras Regiment has been revived The Assam Regiment and the Bihar Regiment have been formed Mazhbi and Ramdasia Sikhs are now enlisted into a Regiment of their as are the Mahars

During the Great War the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers 4 non commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations

Summary of India's Effort in the Great War—In a despatch by the Commander in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army including reservists, was 194 000 Indian ranks enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791 000 making a total combatant contribution of 985,000 Of this number, 552 000 were sent overseas. As regards non combatants, the pre-war strength was 45 000 an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 991 000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1 457 000 of whom 943,000 have served overseas Casualties amounted to 106 594 which include 36 696 deaths from all causes The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000 *

India's Effort in the Present War—India a magnificent contribution in the present war has been both substantial and valuable Units of the Rlasc went to France and gained *particular praise for their courage and bravery* in adversity Indian troops have been prominent in the Middle East the 4th Indian Division having been styled the finest fighting formation in the Empire Other formations have been in action in Syria Iraq Iran British and Italian Somaliland The Sudan Eritrea Hong Kong Borneo Malaya and Burma The total of the fighting forces exceeds the million The R I N and the I A F have expanded even more proportionately than the Indian Army India s contribution in the economic sphere has been no less important In less than two months of the present war the Government of India s Supply Department dealt with as large a volume of orders as was dealt with in the whole of the third year of the last war and the utmost use is being made of India s agricultural industrial and mineral resources

Units of the Indian States Forces are serving overseas and a unit of the Jammu and Kashmir Army particularly distinguished itself in Eritrea and Syria

True to their tradition the contribution of the Indian Princes has been both spontaneous and notable Special mention deserves to be made of H E H The Nizam s gift of £100 000 to equip a fighter squadron of the R A F and two further donations of £50 000 each for its maintenance apart from his offer to the Viceroy a gift of Rs 16 50 000 with a monthly contribution of Rs. 1 50 000 towards the upkeep of those units of his state Forces which may be called upon for service outside Hyderabad The Nizam has made other notable contributions to the promotion of India s war effort The donation of Rs 6 00 000 of H H the Gaekwar of Baroda for the purchase of aircraft and a similar sum by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for providing a trawler for the Royal Indian Navy for mine-sweeping and submarine detection purpose are other outstanding instances of the substantial nature of the Princes help Other offers of assistance from Princes both in men and money are too numerous to mention

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War see *The Indian Year Book* 1920 on p. 152 *et seq*

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD

The Indian Soldiers Board is probably the most important and valuable non-official institution connected with the Indian Army It was constituted on 7 February 1919 in place of the Central Recruiting Board the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the last War Its object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant of rewards to those who had rendered distinguished service the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents, all matters demanding immediate and close attention As years passed the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed

The Board is composed of three members of H E the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H E the Viceroy of whom one is President H E the Governor of the Punjab the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser Military Finance An Under Secretary in the Defence Department normally acts as Secretary to the Board in addition to his other duties

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co-ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organisations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is recruited Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organisations, including District Soldiers Boards Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies There are Provincial Soldiers Boards in Berar (C P) Bombay Delhi Kashmir North West Frontier Province Punjab Rajputana and the United Provinces

All District Soldiers Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as Military Vice-President The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer detailed by Army Headquarters—except in the North West Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice President a civilian Five years experience showed the organisation to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner It was found for instance that Boards in areas where recruitment had temporarily at any rate stopped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Military Vice-Presidents of Boards mostly drawn from active battalions, could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of station Reorganisation was therefore undertaken in 1936 This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boards To preserve continuity and provide constant supervision, it was decided to make Indian Infantry Training Battalions and similar units, which are not liable to changes of station responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers Boards in their neighbourhood At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers who were appointed additional Vice Presidents of District Soldiers Boards in their Recruiting areas Funds were made available for the allotment of travelling allowances to Military Vice-Presidents of Boards in the Punjab U P Delhi Bombay and the Central Provinces to tour their districts or to sanction allowances to members touring on Soldiers Board business

The whole organisation shortly after its revision improved out of all recognition The District Soldiers Boards revived and the greatest importance is attached to an indirect result of this improvement namely the increase in the prestige of the ex soldier among his fellow citizens and its enhancement, a fact particularly gratifying in those areas where recruitment is not now being carried on

In May 1940 Army Headquarters appointed regimental officers as whole time Deputy Military Vice Presidents with the express object of frequently touring areas assigned to a fixed number of District Soldiers Boards Three such officers were appointed for the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province These were subsequently replaced by Civil Liaison Officers In the other provinces four Deputy Military Vice Presidents remain

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers Boards —

(a) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good will between *the civilian and military classes*

(b) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex soldier or his family

(c) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials

(d) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex soldiers that require the attention of the local administration

(e) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units

As regards item (e) quoted above the functions of the Board and corresponding organisations cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below —

(a) To circulate information regarding the educational concessions available for soldiers children

(b) To communicate information regarding employment facilities for training for civilian vocations and concessions open to discharged men, and to maintain registers of ex-soldiers desirous of obtaining employment

(*c*) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfare

(*d*) To procure legal advice in the case of a law suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests

(*e*) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine

(*f*) To assist ex soldiers and their dependants in securing medals pensions arrears of pay etc

(*g*) To keep a watch on the adequacy of the number of pension paying branch post offices especially in hilly districts and if and when there is a need for more such offices to bring the fact to notice

(*h*) To investigate cases of ex soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis leprosy diabetes etc and to report them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance

(*i*) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds

Another leading development has been the institution of the Welfare Scheme, the foundation of which is the network of District Soldiers Boards, etc acting under the orders of Provincial Soldiers Boards, which have been created in all areas from which the Indian army obtains recruits in any number for the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian soldiers and their dependents are specially looked after The Board in 1936 allotted as an experimental measure Rs 10 000 a year for three years for the promotion of schemes of Rural Reconstruction in military villages in the Punjab The third and final grant of Rs 10 000 was paid in 1939

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and District Soldiers Boards is to find employment for ex soldiers The Government of India and Local Governments and Administrations have accepted the principle that preferential treatment should be accorded to ex soldiers in this respect and as a result employment under Government was found for 85 512 individuals between the years 1922 and 1939 The Board especially appeals to private employers to assist as far as they can by engaging ex-soldiers The Recruiting Officers at Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore Jullunder Lucknow Ajmer Poona Peshawar and Kohat and the Secretary of the Indian Ex Soldiers Employment Bureau Esplanade Maidan Bombay can supply reliable Indian ex soldiers for most kinds of civil employment especially guards of all descriptions motor drivers peons chaprasis drill and physical training instructors rough riders and polo orderlies (Personal servants cannot be supplied) Applications should be sent to any of the above officers Employers should when applying for labour furnish particulars as to wages quarters etc and state the length of time the appointment can be held open The various district soldiers boards also maintain lists of reliable ex soldiers desirous of employment in their own districts In their case applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Board

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances The latter have since been husbanded with great success The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1941 to Rs 17 11 200 bearing an annual interest of Rs 59 892

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The announcement made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911 that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following —

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis —On 31st October 1914 at Hollebeke, Belgium the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad though himself wounded remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, I 39th Garhwal Rifles —For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd 24th November 1914 near Festubert, France when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 57th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915 when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 2 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Maquissart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather he brought him out through the German wire, and leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other He then

went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire

Havildar (then Lance-Naik) Lala, 41st Dogras.—*Finding a British Officer of* another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naick Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once When this was not permitted he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry — For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side He then under cover of darkness went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety

Naik Shahamad Khan 89th Punjabis —For most conspicuous bravery He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy s entrenched position He beat off three counter attacks and worked his gun single-handed after all his men except two belt-fillers, had become casualties For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy

Lance-Defader Govind Singh 28th Cavalry — For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regimental and brigade head quarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles —For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded under intense fire in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action No 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him he silenced their fire He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty

Risaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers —For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan On nearing the position Risaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died His valour and initiative were of the highest order

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi 2nd Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles —For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender He was killed during this engagement

Sepoy (Now Subadar Major and Honorary Captain) Ishar Singh, 28th Punjabis—For devotion and bravery quite beyond all praise in Waziristan on 10th April 1921 He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action He refused medical attention insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours continual effort and by loss of blood

2nd-Lieut. Premindra Singh Bhagat, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners January 1941
For courage and endurance while clearing mines from the road during the advance from Gallabat into Abyssinia

Sowar Richpal Ram, 6th Rajputana Rifles posthumous award February 1941
For the greatest gallantry in leading his Company during the attacks in the Acqua Column at Keren on 7th and 12th February

Up to the end of March 1942 the following awards have been made to the Indian Army for services in action during the war —

Victoria Cross	3
Distinguished Service Order	26
Military Cross	53
Distinguished Service Cross	2
Indian Order of Merit (2nd Class)	43
Indian Distinguished Service Medal	152

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates who infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Osiander) were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows —

Hon E I Co.'s Marine	1612—1686
Bombay "	1686—1830
Indian Navy	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	1863—1877
H M Indian Marine	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	1892—1934
Royal Indian Navy	1934

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay and in 1686 when the E. India Co took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the port in which Indian Naval activity is chiefly centred In the winter of 1940-41 Naval Headquarters moved to New Delhi

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN" HARDINGE NORTHBROOK, "LAWRENCE," DALHOUSIE and "MINTO" served as Auxiliary Cruisers Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean, North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports Officers were sent to Marseilles East Africa and Egypt for such duties and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240 60 and 2 000 respectively for these and other duties

Reorganisation Schemes.—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R.I.M was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R. I M should be reorganised as a combatant service The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear Admiral Mawby as Director, R.I.M. to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however was not adopted and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment

The R.I.M then fell upon hard times money was scarce the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R. I. M ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties transport work carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further the Inchcape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy with a strength in the first instance of

4 armed sloops 2 patrol vessels 4 mine-sweeping trawlers 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament

To effect this change in the title it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India

In February 1928 the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote In February 1934 the Bill was re introduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation the Government circulated the Bill

In August the Bill was re introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire s Naval Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy

The Chatfield Committee s report presented in February 1939 made far reaching recommendations in regard to the Royal Indian Navy as well as other branches of the armed forces Shortly before the war permission was given for the establishment of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve With the outbreak of hostilities a large scale programme for expanding the R I N was taken in hand and in the past 4½ years the increase in the number of ships training establishments and personnel has been rapid

Already in 1940 a senior boy training establishment H M I S BAHADUR had been started at Karachi in February 1942 a similar establishment for junior boys aged 14 to 15½ H M I S DILAWAR was opened in the same town Boys who have completed their training in DILAWAR enter BAHADUR to which there is also direct entry from civil life

Most of the men however enter the Navy as special service ratings enlisting for five years or less if sufficient for Active service and thereafter being transferred to the Royal Indian Fleet Reserve for a further five years They are trained in H M I S DALHOUSIE So are Officers of the Reserves those belonging to the Executive Branch taking short but intensive courses in seamanship gunnery signals and other subjects Part of this early instructional period is spent at sea Having completed their training Reserve Officers are posted for service afloat Those who have shown aptitude in any special subject may be brought back for a long course in it thus becoming specialist officers There are also special courses for Reserve Officers of the Engineer and Accountant Branches

For officers of the permanent commissioned cadre as distinct from the Reserves a limited number of vacancies continue to be filled after examinations held by the Federal Public Service Commission These regular officers as they are called are as in the past trained in the United Kingdom

A Mechanical Training Establishment was opened in 1938 for the instruction of engine room ratings Men for the Communication Branch learn their work in the Signal School which has been greatly expanded while ratings in the Seaman Branch qualify as gunnery rates and for anti submarine defence in the Gunnery and Anti Submarine Schools respectively In these three schools Reserve Officers are also instructed

The growth in the number of the R I N s ships has been remarkable On the outbreak of war a large programme of construction was initiated the result has been a striking stimulus to the Indian shipbuilding industry A large number of ships and small craft have already been completed and many more are on the stocks In July 1941 was launched H M I S TRAVANCORE the first vessel for the Royal Indian Navy to be built in Indian yards followed in October by H M I S BARODA Ships of this class are admirably fitted for minesweeping and patrol duties Naval construction for India is also in progress in the United Kingdom and Australia Two ships completed in the British Isles H M I S JUMNA and SUTLEJ have already seen much service in the Battle of the Atlantic and in Eastern waters the JUMNA in particular destroying four Japanese bombers in the Dutch East Indies

Ships of the Royal Indian Navy have played their part in widely separated theatres of war since September 1939 Some of them assisted in the operations that led to the downfall of the Italian Empire in East Africa taking part in the occupation of Berbera and the capture of Massawa During the brief campaign that followed Nazi intrigues in Iran the Royal Indian Navy helped to convoy troops support them on shore and give German and Italian vessels When Japan entered the war R I N ships escorted convoys and fought hostile aircraft in Far Eastern waters and later during the Burma campaign Along the Indian coast they have been active in patrol escort duties and mine sweeping

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the sub continent of India, with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions varies considerably in character and scope There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate sub-temperate or tropical zones which cannot be grown in some part of this vast country from the warm humid coastlands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges Even in the plains the cultivation of the common crops of temperate countries is practised during the cold weather season while more truly tropical crops are grown in the same areas during summer Further variations in agricultural practice are to be found in the irrigated and non irrigated tracts

The total area of culturable land in India excluding Burma is about 352 million acres which is exclusive of a forest area of approximately 68 million acres The total gross cropped area sown annually is roughly 24 million acres Of this vast area 187 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds which supply food and fodder for India s human population of 388 million and her animal population of 380 million head of cattle sheep and goats

In Indian agriculture the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and in most parts of the country the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June prior to the break of the monsoon rains Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main subdivisions the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops The greater part of the Indo Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October During these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 40 inches varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches In the south of India which includes most of the Madras Province and the bulk of the territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore the climatic and rainfall conditions are different The bulk of the rainfall in this area is received from the North East monsoon and falls during the period October to February Conditions are more truly tropical especially on the West coast and the sub division of the agricultural season into Kharif and Rabi can hardly be said to exist

In South India rice and millets are the main food crops Rice millets maize hot weather pulses and oilseeds are the principal food crops of the monsoon season in the northern parts of the Peninsula with cotton jute and ground nuts as the main cash crops Sugarcane is grown as a whole year crop in both North and South India

Soils —Four main soil groups can be recognised in India viz (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterise Madras Mysore and the South East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which over lie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important (3) The great alluvial plains agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive mainly the Indo Gangetic Plain embracing Sind northern Rajputana most of the Punjab the plains of the United Provinces most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable

The increasing demands on the land from a constantly rising population have called forth greater attention to the question of a more effective land utilization A considerable amount of scientific work is thus being done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent throughout the country both as regards their classification as well as their crop producing power Of particular interest is the examination of land with reference to the introduction of specialised farming with new and often complicated systems of cropping Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh stimulus due to the concept of the soil profile or entire vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the superficial layer supporting vegetation A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugarcane growing The work has revealed that some of the *regur* soils are highly suitable for such intensive farming practice However in Bombay Province recent scientific work done on *chopan* soils has shown that within a certain limit of alkalinity and with proper precautions these soils are capable of being successfully utilised for sugarcane growing without any artificial reclamation In fact cane growing itself has a beneficial effect of improving such soils

In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above the desert soils of India occupy a large tract in Eastern Sind extending over the whole length of that Province, along the edge of the Indus alluvium, Rajputana and

the South Punjab of which the Thar a Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 40 000 square miles. The sands of these deserts are mainly derived, according to Blandford from the old sea coast and the transport of the sand into the interior of the country is due to the South-west wind. Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in the United Provinces *kalar* in Sind *rakkar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *kari* in Bombay Province Such soils are characterised by a high degree of impermeability and stickiness together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation Additional knowledge has recently been acquired regarding the soils of India as a result of investigations conducted in the United Provinces and Bengal The cultivated soils of the Kumaun Hills mainly under orchard cultivation have been shown to belong to the well known brown earth group and considerable new information is now available regarding the characteristics and formation in the coastal soils of Bengal

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Finance.—In India farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings fencing and agricultural machinery The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans are heavy During the past twenty years very much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many Provinces In recent years of depressed agricultural prices however it has been found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of non credit activities *e g* purchase and sale societies better farming societies etc Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and in combination with measures for debt redemption etc will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists

Livestock—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard Although in many districts the bullock cart is rapidly being supplanted by the motor bus as the commonest means of human transport, the great bulk of agricultural produce is still taken to market in bullock carts. In general the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which in most cases constitute the most important part of his moveable property

Implements—In general cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved The ploughs are usually of wood tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts but the demand has decreased on account of recent agricultural depression and the consequent decline in the prices of agricultural produce A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller clod-crusher and soil-compactor In the black cotton soil areas the *bakhar* a simple type of broad bladed harrow is in general use In many Provinces seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation In less advanced tracts the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil There is a great variety of hand implements to be found throughout the country most of which are simple cheap and efficient under local conditions Practically no harvesting machinery is in use the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines designed by agricultural engineers are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements this work is now being largely done by private businesses and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas In 1937 38 it is calculated that over 22 500 improved ploughs 28 000 fodder cutters 2 300 iron cane mills and 20 500 other types of better implements and a very large number of spare parts were sold to cultivators through the agency of Government Agricultural Departments in British India and Indian States Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep rooted weeds in the United Provinces Bombay and certain Indian States One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen

Cultivation and Tillage—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of field crops and consequently the profits of the agriculturists In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but particularly in the non irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall there is much room for improvement In this connection the research work on dry farming methods which is being conducted in Bombay Madras and Hyderabad under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is of very great importance

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings resulting from Indian laws of inheritance and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator as a tenant has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate these factors which contribute to a low standard of cultivation but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow

The main object of tillage methods for rabi *i e*, cold weather, crops is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed bed to ensure germination of seed To achieve these objects the land is given repeated shallow ploughings or harrowings which pro duce a surface mulch over a moist sub-soil For kharif *i e* hot-weather crops the preliminary cultivation of the fields is usually much less thorough as sowings must commence as soon as the rains break The practice of drilling the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the old method of broadcasting in many tracts The former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greatly reduces the cost of weeding Harvesting is generally done by hand implements *e g* the sickle and very little wastage occurs in the processes The work of the Agricultural Departments in India in connection with the *improvement of cultivation and tillage* is largely concentrated upon (*a*) the demonstration of better methods on the actual lands of the cultivators and (*b*) research work on the improve ment of indigenous agricultural implements and the distribution and extension of such improved types in the rural areas The use of tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation is still largely limited to large estates and in certain tracts to such specific purposes as the eradication of deep-rooted weeds where the work is done on a contract basis by private agencies

Irrigation—The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual rainfall are found. At many recording stations, annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon and in cases of extreme drought, less than one quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include practically the whole of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, the United Provinces except the sub-montane regions Sind, a large portion of Bihar most of Madras and the Bombay Pro vince omitting the coastal belts, and portions of the Central Provinces The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, *e g* sugarcane, can hardly be grown without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system (excluding Burma) is by far the largest in the world Of the total cultivated area of 246 million acres about 55 million acres are irrigated annually from one source or another Of this huge area, 29 million acres are irrigated by canals 13½ million acres by wells and 12 million acres from tanks and other sources. In 1937-38, the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 73 130 miles irrigating an area of over 40 million acres The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow fed rivers the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops Different rates are charged for different crops and vary some what in different parts of India rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given

The Madras Bombay and Sind Provinces possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world The Cauvery Mettur irri gation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet This project together with the Kandambadi project in Mysore is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara impounding 27½ feet of water is far and away the highest dam in India whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers

About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *mhotes*

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures and Manuring—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter In other agricultural countries of the world this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel and the practice of composting is only being slowly developed The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway especially in the irrigated tracts and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension The use of certain oil-cakes especially castor cake is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with valuable crops such as sugarcane and tobacco With regard to artificial fertilisers nitrogenous organic manures *e g* ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies The approximate consumption of ammonium sulphate in 1938 38 was 69 274 tons as compared with 57 164 tons in 1935 36 Imports of phosphatic manures amount to about 16,000 tons annually and of potash manures 4 000 tons In addition quite appreciable quantities of such fertilisers are produced and used in India The general fall in the prices of all agricultural commodities since 1929 has undoubtedly hindred the wider use of artificial fertilisers which are mostly confined to irrigated areas and the planting industries

Rice—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India and on an average, occupies about 35% of the total cultivated area It preponderates in the wetter parts of the country *viz* in Bengal Bihar and Orissa and Madras Exclusive of Burma which is now politically separated from the Indian Empire the area fluctuates slightly around 72 million acres and the yield is about 27 million tons In 1938 39 total area under rice was 73 million acres with a total yield of approximately 24 million tons The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities Rice is either broadcast drilled or transplanted Broadcasted rice is grown generally in low lying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the full force Deep water rices grow quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted The land is laid out into areas according to the level to regulate the distribution of water supply The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart Either by banding to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation the details varying with locality the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now approximately 4 million acres Various schemes for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board are in progress

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma Imports in 1938 39 were 1 340 885 tons, mainly from Siam and French Indo-China

Wheat—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two thirds of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total outturn in India This crop occupies on an average, about 10 per cent of the total cultivated area in the country The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare* Indian wheats are generally white red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Maccaroni wheats amongst them The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933 34 namely 36 million acres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 10¼ million tons Recent crops have averaged 9½ million tons per annum which is only slightly if anything above internal requirements Exports of wheat amounted to only 7 760 tons in 1939 40 With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population there is likely to be a greater exportable surplus in the not distant future The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 7 million acres The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle The varieties vary greatly in quality height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum*

vulgare) the *great millet*, and *Bajra* the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) which between them occupy about 80 million acres annually In 1939-40 the total area under jowar and bajra in India was 61 million acres Generally speaking the jowari requires better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds hand somely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops and is commonly rotated with cotton The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards In some provinces *rabi* juar is also an important crop The produce is consumed in the country

Pulses —Pulses are commonly grown through out India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is com mon The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*) various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*

Cotton —Is one of the most important com mercial crops in India and occupies a most pro minent position in the list of exports The average area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1934 35 was 23 3 million acres and the average yield 4 7 million bales of 400 lbs each During the five year period ending 1939 40 the average annual acreage increased to about 24 2 million acres and the average yield to 5 5 million bales In 1940-41 the estimated area and yield were 22 9 million acres and 5 8 million bales respectively The ascertained area under im proved varieties of cotton in 1940-41 was about 5 4 million acres The consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India amounted to 3 617 000 bales in 1940-41 The principal export is o short staple cotton below ⅞" in staple but there is also in normal years an export of medium and long staple Indian cotton of staple length ⅞ to 1 1/16", such as Punjab American There is no Indian cotton belt Bombay Province the Punjab the Central Provinces and Berar Madras Province Sind and United Provinces and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Baroda all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June Yields vary greatly in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above this have been recorded whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs per acre is a good crop Of recent years as the result of the work of the Agricultural De partments and the Indian Central Cotton Com mittee the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts

The Cotton Transport Act the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act the Bombay Cotton Markets Act the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act have all been passed as the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing In certain provinces legislation has been enacted or is under consideration with the aim of pre venting the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affects the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from im provements in methods of cultivation

Exports —The figures for exports by sea of Indian cotton from British India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending 31st March) 1935-40 are shown in the table below —

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs each.)

Countries	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
United Kingdom	456	610	395	411	473
Other parts of British Empire	12	14	23	23	26
Japan	1 759	2 334	1 359	1 211	1 056
Italy	154	165	151	92	52
France	166	155	95	169	229
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	109	63	69	193	681
Belgium	225	310	196	142	68
Spain	68	26		2	15
Germany	264	206	166	192	52
Other countries.	184	257	277	269	296
Total	3 397	4 140	2 731	2 708	2,948

N B —From 1st April 1937 the above figures exclude exports from Burma Details for 1940 41 are not available

Sugarcane —India until recently a large importer of sugar is now one of the most impor tant sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1940-41 is 4 559 000 acres as against a quinquennial average of 3 871 800 acres for the preceding five years ending 1939-40 The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces The indigenous hard thin low sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugar cane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1938-39 was estimated to be 2 673 740 acres representing 82 32 per cent of the total area. In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved canes occupy 73 5 per cent. of the area The protection afforded by the Sugar Industries

Protection Act of 1932 has given a great stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods and the number of such factories in different Provinces and States has increased from 57 in 1932 33 to 147 in 1940 41 The production of sugar direct from cane during the season 1940 41 totalled 1 082 500 tons as against 1,242,000 in 1939 40 This drop in production was due to compulsory restriction on outputs in U P and Bihar The average extraction for the whole of India has shown a rise it being approximately 9 75 in 1940 41 as against 9 29 in 1938 39 and 9 45 in 1939 40 The recoveries are high both in U P and Bihar in 1940 41 This was partly due to the excellent quality of the crop and partly due to the res friction on the output of factories by means of quotas As the factories were released from crushing for the full season they attempted to crush their quotas during such part of the season when cane was available in the highest state of maturity There were heavy imports in 1939 40 owing to the failure of the crop in 1938 39 The per capita consumption in India was only 6 6 lbs in 1938 39 as against 7 2 lbs in 1937 38 and 7 3 lbs in 1936 37 The drop in consumption was due to the very high prices for sugar in 1938 39 The Bombay Province leads in consumption per capita it being 17 0 lbs as against 7 1 lbs for U P and 2 8 lbs for Bihar and Orissa the two leading provinces in the manufacture of sugar The Bombay Province is producing about one third of its requirement at present in the Province itself mainly in the Deccan Canal tract On the whole India is now not only capable of providing her own requirements of sugar but can have a surplus for export if the quota system followed in U P and Bihar is removed

During the year 1938 39 certain changes were introduced on the excise duty on khandsari sugar the rate and duty being reduced from Re 1 per cwt to 8 annas per cwt The exemption from duty hitherto enjoyed by concerns employing less than 20 persons was simultaneously withdrawn With effect from 1st March 1940 the excise duty on factory sugar was increased from Rs 2 to Rs 3 per cwt

Oilseeds —The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape mustard etc) Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in prices and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature they cover an immense area

Groundnut, though of modern introduction is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad The area has not however achieved stability It rose steadily from 1 5 million acres in the pre-war period to 8 23 millions in 1933 34 The area for 1939 40 was 8 2 million acres The yield in 1939 40 was about 3 1 million tons of which 548,600 tons were exported

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 900 to 600 lbs of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world s demand for linseed the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630 000 tons Area in 1939 40 was approximately 3 713 000 acres and yield 466 000 tons In recent years foreign competition mainly from the Argentine has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop Exports in 1939 40 amounted to 219,200 tons The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement combined with successive short harvests in the Argentine helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933 34 when Britain took 174 000 tons out of a total of 379 000 tons In 1939 40 exports to Great Britain and the British Empire amounted to 203 000 tons

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop In 1939 40 it occupied an area of 4 050 000 acres with a yield of 416 000 tons Export amounted to 3 502 tons

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development The area under rape and mustard including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 5½ to 7 million acres annually Production in 1939 40 was estimated at 1 120 000 tons of which 24 610 tons were exported Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption

Jute —Jute fibre is obtained from two species of plants called Corchorus Capsularies and Chor chorus Olitorius respectively The conditions required for jute cultivation are (*a*) high temperature (*b*) deep soil of fairly fine texture (*c*) rainfall of over 40 inches so distributed that while the young plants have enough moisture to ensure good growth the bulk of the fall takes place when the crop is mature and (*d*) sufficient supply of clear retting water Its cultivation is confined almost entirely to Bengal Assam Bihar Orissa and to a small extent in the United Provinces

The crop is sown broadcast during February to May on well prepared seed beds It is commonly weeded and thinned thrice or five to five months after sowing when the crop is about to flower it is cut

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more The plants are submerged under water for retting and when retting is complete that is in about ten to twenty days the plants are removed The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk washed and dried when it is ready for being converted into various uses

India practically holds a monopoly of the production of raw jute Attempts have been made and are still being made in different parts of the world to grow jute but nowhere has it been possible to grow jute on such a scale as to break down the monopoly of India

Compulsory restriction of the jute acreage in Bengal came into force from 1941 and only 2 182 110 acres were put under jute during that year as compared with the previous years figures of 5 668 750 acres According to the Government forecast the total yield during 1941 and 1940 were 5 422 555 and 13 186 450 bales respectively

The annual world consumption of the fibre in recent years varied from 88 to 125 lacs of bales of 400 lbs each the average consumption being near about 100 lacs of bales Trade conditions in 1940 41 deteriorated very much owing to shipping difficulties and other factors brought about by the war which caused the consumption of jute in 1940-41 to fall to as low a level as 75 lacs of bales

The fibre is largely exported abroad either as raw material or as manufactured jute goods The principal markets for jute are the United Kingdom the United States and Germany (until the outbreak of war) The chief jute manufacturing countries are India the United Kingdom and Germany India having more than half the total number of looms in the world

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly however in Bengal, Bihar Bombay Madras and Burma Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tobacum* is by far the most common Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high great care being taken to shield them from the sun The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed It is topped after attaining a height of say 2 ft., and all suckers are removed The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture Of recent years there has been important development in the production in commercial quantities of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar Exports in 1939 40 amounted to 67½ million pounds of which the United Kingdom took 16½ million pounds. The area in 1939 40 was 1 810 000 acres as compared with 1 990,000 acres in 1938 39 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to 476 000 tons in 1939-40 as against 505 000 tons in 1938-39 The production in India of bright flue-cured tobacco suitable for cigarette making has increased considerably particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Province and several thousands of flue-curing barns have been installed in recent years.

Live-stock Census —The report on the 5th quinquennial Census of Live-stock in India taken in January 1940 shows that there were thenin British India excluding United Provinces Bihar and Orissa 110 million heads of bovine cattle made up roughly of about 87 million heads of oxen and 22 million heads of buffaloes The details shown hereunder refer to the 1940 census and are provisional and subject to revision

For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Kathiawar and the Surti and Pandharpuri buffaloes of the Bombay Province The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small ill fed and inefficient Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar (Punjab) Hansi (Punjab) Bhagnari (Baluchistan) Nellore (Madras) Amrit Mahal (Mysore) Kankrej (Gujarat) Kangayam (Madras) Khedrigarh (U P) Mulvi (C P) Khillar (Deccan) Nimar (East Khandesh) and Dangi (Konkan) Amongst the best milking breeds are the Sahiwal (Punjab) the Gir (Kathiawar) and Scindi (Sind) On the Government cattle breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued preference being given to special breeding areas to villages which undertake to exclude scrub bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts H E the Viceroy a Gift Bulls scheme has given very considerable impetus to cattle improvement in all Provinces and States of India and this branch of animal husbandry is now receiving much close attention Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land owners of India could render greater service

Cattle Improvement—India possesses some very fine breeds of cattle each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous. To mention some there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujarat admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part. Then we have the Dangi or Kala Kheri born and bred in the hilly heavy rainfall area of the western ghats. Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed indeed, the more the rain the better it thrives. On the plateau of the Central Deccan, we have the Khillar a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared. Then we have the many types of buffalo the buffalo is at present, and will be for many years to come, the dairy animal of the country The buffalo which yields fair quantities of milk with a fat percentage of from 7 to 8 per cent. of butter fat cannot be beaten as a butter and ghee producer

A large proportion of the cattle of this country depend entirely on grazing for their total food and nourishment and considering that such grazing is only of value for about 5 months of the year India has the material to breed very fine and profitable animals The standard at present is low from a commercial point of view owing to neglect and sheer carelessness The live stock of India at present cannot compete with the cultivated crop hence cattle breeding is relegated to those areas in which no crops can be grown Immediate attention and large subsidies from Government will be necessary for many years to bring the standard of cattle up to a point when it will be an economical proposition to grow cattle on better land

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system In the Province of Bombay Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province shows are held annually and progress although slow is to be noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken In addition the Bombay Live stock Improvement Act of 1934 known as the Castration Act which is intended to prevent promiscuous breeding by undesirable male stock in the villages has now been applied to 70 villages in the Province An Expert Cattle Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has recently reviewed the methods of cattle improvement and the development of milk supply in rural districts The Report of this Committee has now been published and the recommendations made in it were recommended to all Provinces and States by the National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a model to be followed More money and staff is essential to accelerate this work in the interests of the farmer It is now a generally accepted fact that the farmer who mixes his farming with cattle breeding has been better able to stand the depression now prevalent In the Province of Bombay large numbers of pedigree breeding bulls are now available in the villages in the main fodder breeding tracts of the Province as a result of the combined effect of the introduction of premium bulls breed registration and the application of the Castration Act

Dairying—India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy farming and in the retail dairy business This is mainly due to the climatic conditions of the country and the vast distances to be covered in transporting milk. The only solution seems to be Co-operative dairy produce handling and sale societies Dairy farming in India is at present and will be for many years a cottage industry each household producing a few pounds of milk at present this milk is converted by very wasteful methods into products that can be stored and transported long distances such as ghee (clarified butter) country butter and khawa a desiccated whole milk produced by boiling milk and evaporating the water contents until a solid mass is obtained

These products could of course be produced by up to-date methods leaving the pure sweet skim milk for either home consumption or to be utilised for making casein skim milk powder and the like thus giving the farmer a better return The trade however has been purely a cottage industry and co operative societies would appear to be the only solution Each Province has its Agricultural College where Dairying in all its aspects is taught and for higher training in this subject, there is the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying A good deal of research is still necessary

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years In India the sale of good quality butter in cartons is on the increase In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are gradually increasing Milk is now sold in sealed bottles this trade however is small. The Indian milk consumer in large cities still demands his milk just prior to consumption he has not learned to look after his milk Consequently the producer has to be prepared to meet the customer s demand at any time of the day Unlike the two deliveries of milk in other countries the milk producer in our large cities has to deliver milk about 5 times a day this naturally makes milk more expensive The consumer must be educated into the habit of the two delivery methods if any progress is to be made in the organising of milk to be produced in the country under natural conditions rather than the present wasteful method of milk production in large cities India is experiencing the same difficulties as other countries when milk was produced in the cities (i e) the destruction of cows and calves in the cities when dry

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research The report prepared by Dr Wright on the dairying industry of India is a most useful and comprehensive publication and indicates clearly many avenues whereby improvement can be effected

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India a economic development proceeds a better balance between crop production and animal industry is needed and that the raising of crops for the feeding of dairy stock instead of for sale as such, will be of increasing importance

Animal Husbandry—Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review of animal husbandry in India

The control of contagious diseases of live-stock in India is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces and major Indian States The staffs of these departments are for the most part recruited from among the graduates of Indian Veterinary Colleges of which there are five viz one each at Lahore Patna Calcutta Bombay and Madras. The chief research centre is the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United

Provinces and its branch at Izatnagar near Bareilly This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute. A certain amount of research is also conducted at the Provincial Colleges

In addition to research the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products Serum institutes have however been opened in recent years at Madras and Bangalore mainly for the manufacture of biological products for the use of the Madras and Mysore Civil Veterinary Departments respectively

The chief diseases that the Civil Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and Surra in equines and rinderpest foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic Septicæmia black quarter and anthrax in ruminants while tuberculosis Johne s disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past Glanders and Surra are both scheduled diseases under the glanders and fracy act Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Naganol This disease (surra) also affects camels cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned all with the exception of foot and mouth disease can now be controlled either by the inoculation of protective sera or by vaccination. Rinderpest is by far the most important and is responsible for the major portion of the mortality among bovines in India. The discovery of Mukteswar that it was possible to attenuate rinderpest virus by passage through goats and that the attenuated virus produces only a milk form of the disease in cattle has led to the almost universal use of goat virus as a prophylactic against the disease Experiments carried out indicate that the immunity conferred by this method may last for at least five years

The successful manufacture of anthrax spore vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against live-stock disease in India.

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases The dreaded Ranikhet disease is fairly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously interfered with the poultry industry So far no treatment either curative or prophylactic has proved successful and the application of strict hygienic measures still remains the chief method of controlling it Fowl pox and Fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against those diseases

The Live-stock of India are also subject to infection by a large number of parasitic disease such as parasitic gastritis liver fluke disease Amphistomiasis schistosomiasis, etc Of the external parasites ticks are important and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have recently started a scheme in the Bombay Presidency to test the possibility of regularly dipping or spraying cattle, its effect on the growth and health of cattle and on the thick population in village areas

The castration of scrub bulls is an important feature of cattle improvement The method most commonly used by the Departments is the Burdizzo method and it is quickly replacing the indigenous mulling operation

The introduction of disease into India is controlled by the application of the Live-stock Importation Act at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government the professional staff usually being provided by the Governments

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Agricultural Progress —The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually Dr J A Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society was invited to visit India and his book ' Improvement of Indian Agriculture is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880 Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883 , there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector General of Agriculture) Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab In 1901 the first Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903 The present departments of agriculture however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905 That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture

with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30 000 given by Mr Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility generally connected with scientific research The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906 Since that date progress has been steady and continuous With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington) the Imperial Cattle breeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled live-stock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa The Imperial Sugarcane breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa Institute and Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments The Institute was moved to New Delhi and the new buildings erected for the purpose were formally reopened there in September 1936

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health The now world famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 4 million doses are issued annually The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General The departments were completely provincialised in 1919 the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly)

Recent Progress—As now constituted the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms where scientific research is translated into field practice demonstration and seed farms and seed stores The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough The latest available figure regarding the area under improved varieties of crops in British India was approximately 23 00 million acres These figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the natural spread of improved varieties Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs The position was authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928 Recognising how much has already been done in the 40 years since the agricultural departments were created the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention The agricultural department is thus known to be the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result The recent reports submitted by Sir John Russell and Dr Wright who recently renewed the progress of agricultural research work in India carried out under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research contain valuable and important recommendations for breaching the gap between the research worker and the cultivator These recommendations are being carefully examined by a special Sub Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research At no time has there been a greater need for co ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research It works in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise They had found as only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the

provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an **Imperial Council of Agricultural Research**

The primary function of the Council would be to promote guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakhs to which additions should be made *from time to time as financial* conditions permit Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge if possible of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirty-six members in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these eight would be nominated by the Government of India eighteen would represent the provincial agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution issued on May 28 1929 the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended they considered a Council of thirty nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor General s Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be *ex-officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board the Secretary to the Govt of India in the Dept responsible for the administration of Agriculture the Financial Adviser I C A R and such other persons as the Governor General in Council might from time to time appoint

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the *addition of the Director of the Indian Institute* of Science, Bangalore a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs 25 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually The annual grant would be Rs 7 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2 25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but

should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860 In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June 1929 to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations At that meeting it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam s Government had offered a donation of Rs 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam s Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, have been made by the Mysore Baroda Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board The Bhopal State was admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs 50 000 in 20 equal annual instalments and was allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States The Gwalior State has also become a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs one lakh in not more than 5 annual instalments and has been allowed the usual representation

By a Resolution of August 4 1930 the Secretariat of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was constituted a Department of the Government of India This arrangement was ended by a Resolution of January 15 1939 and connection between the Government of India and the council be ertariat is now through the Department of Edu ation Health and Lands In the same Resolution it was announced that the two Expert Officers of the Council would henceforth be designated Agricultural Commissioners with the Government of India and Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India respectively

A measure of far reaching importance to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was the introduction by the Government of India in the Central Legislative Assembly of the Agricultural Produce Cess Bill on March 1 1940 It was passed with certain amendments by Both Houses of the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor General on April 15 1940 The object of the Act is to finance the general research commodities —1 Bones 2 Bristles 3 Butter 4 Cereals other than rice and wheat 5 Drugs 6 Fibre for brushes 7 Fish 8 Fruit 9 Ghee 10 Hides raw 11 Manures 12 Oil cakes 13 Pulses 14 Seeds 15 Skins Raw 16 Spices 17 Tobacco unmanufactured 18 Vegetables 19 Wheat 20 Wheat flour 21 Wool raw The cost of the Council s office Sugarcane research and work relating to the organisation of the Marketing of Agricultural Produce would continue to be financed directly from the Central Revenues as before It is hoped that placed in a more secure financial position and endowed with a larger and more stable income which would comparatively be unaffected by the financial vicissitudes of the Central Government the Council would be able to plan and execute a long term research programme without being worried by financial difficulties The proceeds of the cess are expected to yield in a normal year about Rs 14 lakhs

Personnel —In addition to the 16 *ex officio* members including 8 nominees of Indian States the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1942 the following gentlemen —

The Hon ble Mr Hosain Imam elected by the Council of State Pt Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal M L A and Mohamed Azhar Ali M L A elected by the Legislative Assembly R Scherer and N G Apte representing the business community B K Badami and H R Stewart elected by the Advisory Board and the following members appointed by the Governor General in Council —R M Hood O B E C I E I C S Secretary to H E The Governor of Madras H F Knight C I E I C S J P Adviser to H E The Governor of Bombay P W Marsh O B E C I E Adviser to H E The Governor of the United Provinces E R J R Cousins C I E I C S Adviser to H E the Governor of Bihar Sir Geoffrey Burton K C I E I C S Financial Adviser to H E The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar Lt Col W F Campbell, C I E I A Adviser to H E The Governor of North West Frontier Province Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya K B E and the Hon ble Dewan Bahadur Sir A Ramaswamy Mudaliar The Chairman of the Council is the Hon ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture the Hon ble Mr N R Sarker

Vice Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer —P M Kharegat C I E I C S

Secretary —B Sahay I C S

Chief Superintendent —S C Sarkar B A

Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India —Dr W Burns D Sc (Edin) C I E I A S (Retired)

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India —F Ware C I E F R C V S I V S

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner —S C Roy M Sc B Sc (Lond) Dip Agri (Wye)

Assistant Animal Husbandry Commissioner —R L Kaura B V Sc M R C V S

Agricultural Marketing Adviser —Dr N Das Ph D (Lond) I C S

Director Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology Cawnpore —R C Srivastava B Sc O B E

Statistician —Dr P V Sukhatme D Sc Ph D (Lond)

Officer in Charge Animal Husbandry Bureau —K P R Kartha, B A

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

In view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys After consultation with Provincial Governments it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries

In accordance with this decision the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India which has recently been re-designated as the Central Agricultural Marketing Department was constituted with effect from 1st January 1935 at Delhi with A M Livingstone as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser After more than six years of useful activities in India during which period he was the guiding spirit of the marketing organisation all over India he relinquished charge of his office on 17th March 1941 and left for England Pending the appointment of a successor Dr N Das, Ph D (London) I C S Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser has been appointed to officiate as Agricultural Marketing Adviser The staff now consists of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser (post held in abeyance) three Senior Marketing Officers three Marketing Officers one Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and fifteen Assistant Marketing Officers With the help of suitable subsidies from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research the Provincial Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have in some cases further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for development work of a practical nature Certain leading Indian States agreed to co operate by appointing full time officers in their States and over 200 States have nominated officers to deal with marketing questions A list of the Central Marketing Officers and Senior Marketing Officers in the provinces and States is appended In provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the Marketing Officers The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for the survey work in a large number of States which do not have staffs of their own They also have to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in carrying out their work.

The marketing scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of five years and the new organisation was given the two-fold task of (i) carrying out marketing surveys and publishing reports describing in detail the present system of marketing of some of the more important agricultural and animal husbandry products with recommendations regarding the lines of future improvement and (ii) drawing up suitable grade specifications after examining the chemical and physical characteristics of market samples of such commodities and testing their working under practical conditions

Apart from the Report on the Cold Storage and Transport of Perishable Produce in Delhi which was issued in 1937 all India marketing survey reports in respect of wheat linseed, eggs tobacco coffee potatoes grapes milk groundnuts and rice have been published while the reports on hides and sugar are in the final proof stage The report on lac was approved by the Indian Lac Cess Committee with some minor modifications and is being finally prepared for printing Reports on skins citrus fruits coconuts markets and fairs and co-operative marketing are in the press either in full or in part A Hand book on the Quality of Indian Wool which is intended to serve as a guide to wool merchants and persons interested in wool has also been prepared and printed copies of the same are expected to be released for sale shortly To facilitate the fish survey it was found necessary to prepare a Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing This was issued as a priced publication in March 1941 A list of publications issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is given at the end

Survey work is still in progress in respect of a number of commodities *e g* barley gram maize mustard rape seed and toria apples, mangoes and certain other fruits sheep and goats wool and hair ghee and butter fish and cashewnuts At the sixth annual Conference of Marketing Officers held at Delhi in October 1940 it was decided to undertake similar surveys in respect of 26 new sets of commodities such as millets castorseed pulses oilseeds like sesamum niger and cotton seed poultry animal fats honey and wax dairy products fruits such as melons guavas pomegranates etc vegetables such as onion garlic chillies peas and beans etc and other miscellaneous products such as turmeric, ginger cardamom betel arecanut *sunn* hemp etc. Later it was considered desirable to take up the surveys in batches of say 10 commodities and accordingly the seventh Marketing Officers Conference held at Delhi in October 1941 recommended that during 1942 fresh surveys should be taken up and completed in respect of 7 commodities only *viz* millets and castor seed in the Cereals and Oilseeds Group table poultry and honey in the Animal Husbandry Group and onions garlic and chillies in the Miscellaneous Group

With a view to studying the commercial possibilities of cold storage transport of perishable products like fruits etc certain refrigerated transport trials were conducted during 1940-41 on two N W R cold storage wagons. All India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period. In view however of the recent transport difficulties and the consequent shortage of wagons the experiment and survey on cold storage has had to be postponed for the present.

In discussing steps which might be taken to improve the general level of quality the Royal Commission thought that organised trade associations in India could give great assistance in applying effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producer. This view was fully borne out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two general lines of action were decided upon First the physical grading and packing of commodities such as fruits eggs etc on the basis of statutory standards and secondly the standardisation of contract terms for staples such as cereals and oilseeds The former involved legislation and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937 was passed in February 1937 for defining standards of quality and methods of marking in respect of prescribed grade designations applied to scheduled products As a result of consultation with provincial governments and representative trade and manufacturing interests further commodities were added to the Schedule to the Act which now includes fruits vegetables eggs dairy produce tobacco coffee hides and skin fruit products *ata* oilseeds vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable facts) cotton rice lac wheat *sann* hemp and sugarcane *gur* (jaggery) The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities have been duly prepared and notified tentative grade specifications and rules for *bira sann* hemp and several varieties of ice and fruits have also been drawn up Several Indian States have adopted similar legislation and are applying the AGMARK to the commodities graded in their areas

The development of trading on the basis of the standard methods of grading is definitely catching on In the early stages experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provisional standards subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser The authorised packer may be the primary producer or co operative society or an association of primary producers village collectors and processors or the individual larger packer or manufacturer holding a key position in the process of distribution By the close of the year 1941 the standardised grading and marking of the many commodities referred to above was carried out commercially at 75 centres by 580 authorised packers During 1941 alone more than 140 lakhs rupees worth of produce was sold under the AGMARK as compared with 102 lakhs rupees in 1940 as may be seen from the details given below —

Name of Commodity	*Value of produce graded* 1940 Rs	1941 Rs
Ghee	42 13 677	55 13 080
Hides	14 28 751	16 82 340
Eggs	3 06 744	3 99 127
Tobacco	3 25 000	2 38 942
Ata	3 82 967	10 51 209
Rice	10 46 759	14 38 498
Groundnuts	5 000	480
Edible Oils	2 89 990	7 99 801
Sugarcane Gur	39 319	52 372
Cotton	17 00 000	18 09 52[illegible]

Name of Commodity	*Value of produce graded* 1940 Rs	1941 Rs
Citrus Fruit Products	3 500	66 458
Butter		3 73 632
Fruits and vegetables	3 44 960	4 60 592
Seed lac		1 28 790
Bura		21
Total	1 02 65 767	1 40 09 875

In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading several persons in the provinces and States were authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres The co operation of agricultural veterinary and allied departments in all provinces was sought for In this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary letters of authorisation to inspect grading stations and graded produce It is gratifying to note that so far the grading stations have been functioning satisfactorily and there has been no instance of deliberate and improper marking of produce In order to control the quality of graded produce suitable arrangements have been made for the systematic collection and analysis of samples of graded produce Over 6 000 samples of ghee and nearly 300 samples of edible oils were analysed at the Central Control Laboratory Cawnpor during the calendar year 1941 Several samples of graded gur butter and fruit products are being periodically analysed at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute while *ata* samples are being analysed at the Agricultural College Lyallpur and at Nagpur The Government Rice Farm Sheikhupura Punjab have also undertaken analysis of rice samples

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these various laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure This is partly offset by the sale of AGMARK labels to authorised packers It has not been found possible however to get the packers to agree to contribute in this way in the early stages before the grading of any particular commodity has passed the experimental stage and proved to be of real benefit A small beginning was however made in respect of a few products and during the year 1941 receipts from the sale of AGMARK labels for ghee edible oils rice and creamery butter totalled about Rs 4 440

The standard contracts terms for wheat and linseed were finally agreed to at the Grain and Oilseeds Conference 1938 and similar terms for groundnuts were settled at an informal Conference held at Bombay in January 1939 While a fairly satisfactory measure of agreement has been obtained regarding the adoption of the terms and while certain trading associations have started trading on this basis unanimous support was not forthcoming owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of small futures trading associations scattered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain influential exporting and importing interests

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and

linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade an informal Conference of the representative of 3 important trade associations of Bombay was convened in February 1941 Besides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection for damaged slightly damaged and shrivelled grains the Conference made 2 important re commendations viz that (1) 25 tons should be adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction and (2) that the Cwt should be adopted as an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation In the case of linseed the Conference further suggested that the cleaning charge under Refraction should be lowered These latter suggestions were circulated to the trade interests concerned and they have been accepted

In he case of wheat it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the above mentioned recommendations

The Standard Groundnut Contract was examined at the Bombay Conference 1941 and several minor changes were suggested These were afterwards circulated to the trade interests concerned As regards Hand Picked Selected Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell) the Contract terms agreed to at a conference held in 1940 were further revised and accepted by 2 leading trade associations of Bombay It is expected that the trading of this commodity will be conducted on the basis of Standard Contract from the 1941 42 season

For most commodities the containers used in India are very variable in size Owing to their fragile nature the contents are subject to appreciable damage which also varies in extent Every package therefore, has to be examined at the time of sale and it is difficult for the buyer to quote with confidence a flat rate per package even for graded produce Owing to their fragility and awkward shape of the ordinary containers they cannot be properly and safely stacked so that they occupy an excessive amount of space both in transit and in storage To overcome these difficulties trials on a commercial scale were carried out in Madras Travancore Bengal the Punjab the North West Frontier Province Assam Rampur State United Provinces etc with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit of eggs and fruits Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers The Marketing Staff in Orissa have also planned to conduct experiments on improved containers for packing gur

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940 covering about 3 00 000 eggs the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0 52 per cent as compared with damage and loss through pilferage of 1 77 per cent in the ordinary baskets As a result of the experiments almost the entire exports of eggs from the State to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved containers in 1941 This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the railway companies In the Bengal trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0 5 per cent as compared with 2 5 per cent in the case of baskets The experiments conducted by the Rampur State revealed that in 3 out of 4 containers of eggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941 the contents were absolutely undamaged while in the case of the fourth the damage was only about 1 per cent. Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude but even a saving of 1 per cent on the score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs 5½ lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market

The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in provinces and States Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in the Punjab North West Frontier Province Sind Madras Bombay Central Provinces Mysore and Hyderabad and the question is under consideration in other provinces and States where no legislation already exists

The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March 1939 by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act 1939 The Act will be brought into force as soon as the necessary rules have been framed and the arrangements for the preparation of sets of the standard weights made The provincial and State marketing staffs are also taking suitable steps to have similar legislation enacted by their respective governments

The broadcasting of Hapur Market closing quotations in respect of wheat barley gram peas arhar and gur was continued Steps were taken to make the weekly market report more comprehensive by including the prices of groundnuts and potatoes and to give it wider publicity through newspapers and journals The dealers of milch cattle in different places were also kept informed of the daily prices stocks etc at exporting and consuming centres Particulars of the daily arrivals despatches to Bombay and prices of buffaloes and cows in the cattle markets of Rohtak, Bahadurgarh and Delhi were communicated to the Buffalo Merchants Association Bombay and particulars in regard to the rate of milk arrivals of milch cattle and their prices in Bombay were intimated to the cattle markets mentioned above Similar services were also in operation between Mehsana and Bombay and between Rohtak and Calcutta At the instance of the local All India Radio authorities arrangements were made for supply of a summary of livestock prices for the benefit of the listeners in rural areas around Delhi The provincial marketing staffs have made similar beginnings in their respective areas

As usual efforts were made to keep the public informed of the activities of the marketing staffs by taking advantage of the various agricultural exhibitions in the provinces and States Public demonstrations were given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production supplies prices and distribution of various agricultural commodities together with grade discs labies and grading apparatus Arrangements were also made

for the display of suitable posters at railway stations and for advertising Agmark products in newspapers A brief pamphlet on the story of the AGMARK was also prepared for distribution to the public

The development of Export Markets as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture continued to receive attention in the course of the year In 1940 fairly large consignments of eggs (preserved in lime pickles) were despatched to the United Kingdom from Calcutta and Travancore State The results of that trial was however not conclusive as the containers and method of preservation and packing of eggs adopted then proved unsuitable It was therefore decided to repeat the trials and another consignment of over 6 000 graded eggs was again despatched to the United Kingdom towards the end of December 1941 A report on this trial is awaited During the period from July 1941 to January 1942 2 consignments of graded seedless weighing about 2 194 maunds were sent to the United States of America and the report on the first consignment was favourable In March 1942 9 bales of Virginia tobacco have been shipped to Egypt for eliciting the views of the trade interests in that country while arrangements are also being made for despatch of a trial consignment to Australia

Apart from the activities detailed above the Central Marketing Staff had to deal with numerous enquiries of a general nature The marketing staffs in several provinces are also closely connected with price control activities and are required to supply useful information regarding the availability of several agricultural commodities in India for the use of the Defence Services The Central Marketing Staff are frequently called upon to supply information regarding stocks production prices etc of various commodities to the Supply Department of the Government of India

A very significant event which give a further fillip to the marketing scheme was the Conference of Ministers on agricultural marketing which was held in November 1938 The Conference which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy was attended by 22 Hon ble Ministers and members from provinces and States After reviewing the work done by the marketing staff the Conference unanimously agreed that the marketing scheme had already shown evidence of being of value to producers and that it was desirable to continue the work with a suitably augmented staff both at the Centre and in provinces and States The resolutions passed at this Conference formed the basis of the policy pursued by the marketing staffs during the subsequent years

The above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staff The detailed accounts given in the published annual reports of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser show that the scheme has recorded steady progress in spite of several difficulties such as lack of adequate funds and personnel and reluctance and hesitation on the part of the trade to follow new methods The scheme has been extended up to the end of February 1944 as an *ad interim* measure pending further examination

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States —

A —Central Marketing Staff

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India —Dr N Das Ph D (Econ) (Lond) I C S

Senior Marketing Officers —D N Khurody I D D (Hons) B P Bhargava B Sc A M INST B E , P L Tandon B Sc (Wales) F R Econ S (London)

Marketing Officers —Triyugi Prasad M A LL B U R Bhat M A S C Chakravarty B Ag (Bombay)

Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) —I A Shah B A

Assistant Marketing Officers —K C Chetty B Sc (Edin) L M Bee Shashikant K Desai M D D (Scot) Fazal Haq B A M Sc (Reading) Nurul Islam Jafar Ali M A B Sc (Agri) Ikrarul Haq L V P (Hons) V P Ananta narayanan B Sc (Hons) K P Jain B S ARBTI H S K Lodi B A Partap Singh B.Sc (Agri) B D Joshi B Sc (Agri) R N Chaturvedi B Sc (Agri)

B —Provincial Marketing Officers

Madras —C Ramaswamy Nayudu M A (Cantab)

Bombay —S G Almoula B A LL B

Bengal —Khan Bahadur A R Malik M A B Sc

Bihar —Khalilur Rehman B A

Assam —N K Das L Ag (Hons)

Sind —Dr L M Hira G B V C A B Sani (London)

Punjab —Sardar Sahib Sardar Kartar Singh L Ag B Sc (Agri.), N D D (Reading)

Orissa —K Gopalan M A Dip (Econ) C H D B Com (Manchester) F R Econ S

Central Provinces —R H Hill M A (Cantab) I A S

United Provinces —J A Manawar M A B Sc (Edin) M S A (Texas)

North West Frontier Province —D M Sapra M A F R E S

C.—Minor Administrations.

Ajmer Merwara —Bhanwar Lal Registrar of Co operative Societies and Marketing Officer

Coorg —P M Chengappa Dip Econ C H D (Manchester) F R E S (London)

Baluchistan —H R Kidwai, M Sc

Delhi —Sardar Sahib Mehtab Singh M Sc, F C S

D —Indian States Marketing Officers

Hyderabad —Dr Amir Ali Khan Ph D

Mysore —Rao Bahadur H C Javaraya, L Ag F L S F E H S

Patiala —Harchand Singh L Ag

Bhopal —Jamil Mohammad Khan B Sc LL B

Baroda —M J Patel

Bahawalpur —Sardar Mohammad Akbar

Gwalior —B S Aurora B Sc

Travancore —S Rangaswamy Aiyangar B A, B Ag

Kashmir —Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Lal, M B E President Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board

Jodhpur —R C Sinha

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the Sugar Industry in this country The necessity for such an Institute was greatly emphasised since the date of the Report by the rapid expansion of the industry

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was started by the Government of India on 1st October 1936 to carry out research in the different branches of Sugar Technology and to help the Indian Sugar Industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to Sugar Factories by training students in all branches of Sugar Technology by providing short course to technical men already engaged in the Industry, etc The scheme has been sanctioned in the first instance for a period of 5 years

An Advisory Board has also been constituted with the Vice chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as Chairman and representatives of the different sections of the industry —cane growers, sugar manufacturers and merchants as members

The work of the Institute has been organized under two broad heads (*a*) office work including general administration and (*b*) research and teaching The former includes the technical the statistical and general sections the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry the last comprising of Sugar Chemistry Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory workshop Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engineering laboratories Sugar Research and testing station Bihari Bureau of Sugar standards and research schemes for manufacture of cattle feed from molasses and for manufacture of sugarcandy carried out at Bihar and Kavalgaon are also under the control of the Director

The functions of the Research and Testing Station at Bihari are (i) testing of existing plants and processes in use in the open pan industry (ii) devising complete units (iii) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes (iv) undertaking research work for introducing improvements and (v) training of artisans.

The Advisory Committee of the Bureau of Sugar Standards includes members drawn from the associations of manufacturers merchants and workers The Indian Sugar Standards are being issued annually since 1935 and are revised periodically on the basis of experience gained in regard to trade requirements The Institute maintains a Museum in which samples of sugar *gur, rab* and allied products are exhibited

The sugar production Rules 1935 framed in accordance with the provisions of Section V of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932 came into force from 1st November 1935 The Rules require Sugar factories in India to submit periodical returns in prescribed forms The information supplied under the above Rules is treated s strictly confidential and where publication of data is considered necessary in the interest of the industry as a whole every care is taken to ensure that the names of individual factories are not divulged. The Government of India passed orders that non submission of returns to the Institute by the factories regularly and punctually as required by the Rules would be an offence punishable under Section 176 I P C

Apart from the technical work under the Sugar Production Rules 1935 technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institute to sugar factories central and provincial governments In dian States and others The Institute endeavours to meet all technical requirements of factories so far as its staff and equipment permit The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories are—(*a*) advice to promoters of new factories (*b*) advice relating to extensions and alterations of existing factories (*c*) advice relating to improvements in working of plant (*d*) advice relating to improvements in manufacturing process (*e*) technical control of manufacturing operations (*f*) advice regarding working expenses and cost of production (*g*) investigations into special problems and (*h*) analytical work

The Sugar Trade Information Service under the control of the Director is run to meet the requirements of the sugar trade and industry in India

The scope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled Functions and Activities In order to establish and maintain contact with Sugar factories and enable them to be in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and developments elsewhere arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of technical interest under the title Sugar Notes Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication entitled ' Scientific Reports of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology

The Institute trains a limited number of men every year and gives them the highest and most complete training in their respective subjects For most courses a period of factory training is an essential condition for the grant of diploma or certificate There are the regular courses of training for students desiring to qualify for technical posts in sugar factories *viz* Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering and the Sugar Boilers Certificates Course Besides facilities are provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off-season provided they have the requisite educational qualifications. The off-season courses are—(*a*) Chemical Control (*b*) Bacteriology, (*c*) Pan Boiling (*d*) Fuel and Boiler Control, (*e*) Statistical Methods (for research students) (*f*) Statistics (for sugar students) (*g*) Dutch language and (*h*) German Language

In order to afford adequate facilities to the Sugar Factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment amongst the educated technical workers in the sugar industry the Institute runs an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of those seeking employment in the sugar industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	Area according to survey	*Deduct* Indian States	NET AREA	
			According to survey	According to Village Papers
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1 562 106		1 562 106	1 562 106
Assam	43 375 360	7,890 560	35 484 800	35 484,800
Bengal	50 373,296		50 373,296	50 373,296
Bihar	44 327 205		44 327 205	44 327 205
Bombay	48 719 481		48 719 481	48 719 481
Central Provinces and Berar	63 004,800		63 004 800	63 082 315
Coorg	1,012,264		1 012 264	1 012,264
Delhi	368 557		368 557	368 557
Madras	79 799 556		79 799 556	79 843 525
North West Frontier Province	8 437 601		8 437 601	8 576 749
Orissa	20 582,576		20 582 576	20 141 921
Punjab	61 001 600		61,001 600	80 179 534
Sind	30 179 073		30 179 073	30 179 073
United Provinces	67 848 920		67 848 920	68 053 692
Total	520 592 395	7,890 560	512 701 835	511 901 518

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1939-40

Provinces	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Net area actually sown	Culturable area included in other uncultivated land excluding current fallows shown in column 4 *
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	46 981	647 507	472 4 3	107 746	227 339	
Assam	4 166 269	4 567 400	18 689 408	1 412 955	6 638 768	
Bengal	4 615 159	9 468 142	6 630 162	4 142 824	24 916 409	143 060
Bihar	6 606 998	6 148 162	6 801 745	6 778 600	17 991 700	
Bombay	8 331 030	5 665 135	991 007	5 232 279	28 540 030	203 436
Central Provinces & Berar	15 861 408	4 882 106	14 040 108	4 085 887	24 212 756	5 150 688
Coorg	331 737	350 474	11 690	160 754	148 606	
Delhi		81 647	63 663	24 251	198 996	
Madras	13 188 205	14 509 826	10 903 914	9 781 176	31 460 404	
North West Frontier Province	352 932	2 868 715	2 924 018	630 407	2 000 617	
Orissa	2 537 753	6 211 600	3 177 386	1 680 606	6 434 576	47 360
Punjab	1 974 011	12 984 273	14 489 389	4 984 732	25 744 129	4 495 541
Sind	720 028	11,202 671	8 144 707	5 165 818	4 945 843	
United Provinces	9 279 587	9 906 391	9 888 666	2 479 406	36 499 642	
Total	68 112 098	89 313 775	97 188 356	47 327 538	209 959 786	10,040 025

* Figures given in this column represent areas *definitely* known to be culturable

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1939 40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	AREA IRRIGATED					
	By Canals		By Tanks	By Wells	Other Sources	Total Area Irrigated
	Government	Private				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara			7 983	68 664	98	76 745
Assam	228	352 670	1 400		300 451	654 749
Bengal	233 904	283 097	1,009 982	39 193	485 126	2 051 302
Bihar	692 278	917 237	1 413 872	481 845	1 715 525	5,220 757
Bombay	283 025	78,234	108 004	720 470	25 316	1 215 049
Central Provinces & Berar	†	1 132 082	†	181 860	66 182	1 380 124
Coorg	3 124		1 329			4 453
Delhi	48 012		879	41 854		90 745
Madras	3 791 337	150 313	3 021 255	1 311 518	291 237	8 565 660
North West Frontier Province	449 780	435 962		85 207	94 015	1 064 964
Orissa	350 195	52 365	249 938	8 430	737 040	1 397 968
Punjab	11 405 798	453 873	34,559	4 721 922	151 292	16 767,444
Sind	4 157 415	37 541		29 469	392 004	4 616 429
United Provinces	3 762 151	45 453	17 182	5 807 186	2 338,264	11 970,236
Total	25 177,247	3 938,827	5 866,383	13 497 618	6,596 550	55 076 625

† Included under ' Private canals

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	CROPS IRRIGATED*				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1	4 4 0	17 959	1 936	2 563
Assam	636 648				
Bengal	1 8_ 1 938	14 119	3 433	525	124
Bihar	3 593 337	120 866	213 001	3 001	1 501
Bombay	_03 _78	202 _31	12 060	_78 028	80 596
Central Provinces & Berar	1 154 704	69 112	1 5_3	1 210	
Coorg	4 4				
Delhi	1	29 164	11 087	1 247	3 898
Madras	7 0_ 841	2 687	9	438 089	319 061
North West Frontier Province	36 378	362 691	55 008	21 206	8 322
Orissa	1_ 4 _0	904			23
Punjab	_81 _1_	5 _9_ 219	374 234	203 037	553 599
Sind	1 3_8 1	1 268 _94	21 953	417 424	225 513
United Provinces	5 2 028	4 646 4_9	2 118 158	76 395	20 676
Total	19 092 582	12 719 017	2 829 115	1 442 098	1 215 876

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1939–40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Crops Irrigated *						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non food crops.	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	22 723	10 762	26	11 974	8 [illegible]	[illegible] 03	95 748
Assam		354		8 539		9 208	654 749
Bengal	6 010	53 203	34 037	1[illegible] 1[illegible]3	778	11 1	[illegible] 07 3 002
Bihar	69 414	434 720	141 807	15[illegible] 360	1 711	8 [illegible] 039	5 [illegible]0[illegible] 7
Bombay	22 683	82 453	09 148	18[illegible] 1 7	40 910	198 49	1 40[illegible]05
Central Provinces and Berar	283	13 008	27 364	100 43[illegible]	19[illegible]	1[illegible] 21[illegible]	1 380 1[illegible]1
Coorg							4 453
Delhi	883	11 707	1 203	5 6[illegible]	1 [illegible]0	[illegible]3 [illegible]0[illegible]	90 745
Madras	2 332	1 027 666	129 369	318 90	[illegible]09 914	504 9[illegible]9	10 [illegible]3 [illegible]37
North West Frontier Province	259 549	34 004	70 9[illegible]3	40 403	1 007	163 203	1 064 964
Orissa	1 362	190 083	29 47[illegible]	[illegible]2 48[illegible]	834	7 [illegible]73	1 507 242
Punjab	553 817	1 308 031	35[illegible] 407	357 431	2 466 219	4 298 804	17 046 510
Sind	2 995	787 390	7 862	[illegible]7 923	854 390	316 6[illegible]	5 [illegible]89 049
United Provinces	427 378	2 650 502	1 358 07[illegible]	4[illegible]0 156	[illegible]0[illegible] [illegible]38	[illegible]00 [illegible]08	13 153 590
Total	1 369 429	6,803,973	2,251,703	1 817 736	3 900 544	6 193 102	59 684 175

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	Food Grains				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara	99	6 528	21,832	70 077	36 548
Assam	5 351 566				
Bengal	2_ 5 700	1_ 100	98 400	4 100	2 400
Bihar	9 579 100	1 138 300	1 2_ 000	64 300	59 600
Bombay	1 800 4 4	1 686 0_0	15 610	8 041 627	4,258 227
Central Provinces & Berar	5 896 0 5	1 183 918	14 _ 3	4 791 221	110,258
Coorg	8_ 1_				
Delhi	1	4_ 462	_3 010	17 635	63 127
Madras	9 884 316	13 1 3	2 797	5 05_ 465	2,796 078
North West Frontier Province	30 4_3	931 373	145 645	73 595	97 632
Orissa	5,98_ 875	3 949	100	44 081	6 032
Punjab	976 5_	9 565 9_6	730 _74	778 294	3 060 717
Sind	1 328 713	1 _70 503	21 954	432 129	484 158
United Provinces	7 764 7_7	8 109 101	3 8_ 617	2 307,093	2 387 633
Total	70 101 183	26 1_8 406	6 101 402	21 676,017	13 362 405

Provinces.	Food Grains				
	Ragi or marua (millet)	Maize	Gram (Pulse)	Other food grains and Pulses	Total. Food Grains.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1	45 88_	3 105	22 584	206 657
Assam				250 132	5 610 698
Bengal	4 100	88 000	309 600	1 _54 900	24 173,700
Bihar	83 _00	1 481 000	1 454 100	4 061 300	19 625 900
Bombay	504 546	189 800	517 24_	2 787 906	19 951 487
Central Provinces & Berar	11 097	154 826	1 011 722	5 360 284	20 542 572
Coorg	3 _13			1 478	89,788
Delhi	1_8	1 762	244 1	5 844	178,470
Madras	1 640 89_	7_4 635	(a) 65 650	6 173 443	25 701 444
North-West Frontier Province		464,954	109 182	86,227	1 945 031
Orissa	296 366	31 769	(a) 8 068	690 778	6,164 618
Punjab	23 504	1 14_ 890	2 412 717	1 207 47_	19 898 397
Sind	177	3 000	374 404	329 188	4,244,286
United Provinces	250 2_7	2 10_ 225	5 390,213	6 569 371	38 717 287
Total	3 407 531	5 76_ 74_	11 690 074	28,816 756	187 050,270

* Included under "Other food grains and pulses."
a) Relates to Bengal gram

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939 40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	Oil-seeds							
	Linseed	Sesamum (til or jinjili)	Rape and mustard	Ground nut	Cocoanut	Castor	Other Oil seeds	Total Oil seeds
	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	14	2 838	45	2				2 899
Assam	9 081	22 662	405 780			4 619		442 092
Bengal	157 100	180 200	764 400	2 900	13 100	100	27 600	1 145 400
Bihar	560 400	114 100	505 400			33 500	297 300	1 510 700
Bombay	123 235	158 253	20 866	1 515 893	28 671	40 526	620 915	2 508 359
Central Provinces and Berar	1,263 032	471 672	63 657	228 023		29 512	327 760	2,383 656
Coorg								
Delhi		1	16 744				126	16 871
Madras	2 416	734 496	1 745	3 617 600	608 607	266 051	56 610	5 287 526
North West Frontier Province	40	2 921	91 606				103	94 670
Orissa	7 982	107 611	29 341	22 863	30 014	21 112	82 684	301 587
Punjab	32,246	91 682	1 106 926	27 996		75	2 704	1 261 629
Sind	71	5 936	230 419	6	2	2 172	51 276	289 904
United Provinces	282 397	305 867	300 770	123 188		9 133	27 220	1 048 625
Total	2 438 014	2 198 239	3 537 680	5 538 473	680 414	406 850	1 494 248	16 298 918

Provinces	Condiments and spices	Sugar.		Fibres			
		Sugar cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total fibres.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara	1 462	298		11 870		13	11 883
Assam		38 542		36 660	323 222		359 872
Bengal	168 300	315 800	67 400	57 800	2 503,800	43 700	2 605 300
Bihar	80 700	441 200		42 500	265 500	9 600	317 600
Bombay	246 784	100 090	1 238	3 721 799		83 801	3 805 600
Central Provinces and Berar	155 401	30 017		3 269 800		96 913	3 366 713
Coorg	8 508	16					
Delhi	568	1 212		1 635		278	1 913
Madras	686 158	187 633	90 518	2 196 284		223 733	2 420 017
North West Frontier Province	11 274	70 983		17 351		420	17 771
Orissa	22 386	32 702	238	8 359	22 454	10 778	41,591
Punjab	78 103	416 947		2 641 105		46,032	2,687,137
Sind	4 318	7 582	284	854 300		224	854,614
United Provinces	143 981	1 876 937		484 807	3 953	259 194	747 954
Total	1,607,943	3,468 959	159,678	13 344,350	3 118 929	774,686	17,227,965

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	Dyes and Tanning materials		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Tea	Coffee.	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara						6		1 446
Assam				438 851		14 432		
Bengal				200 900		316 600	4 500	110,100
Bihar	700			4 100		112 800		30 700
Bombay		33		11	10	183 285	28 394	2,368,958
Central Provinces and Berar	2	66		415	33 755	10 128	195	491,739
Coorg						13		
Delhi	17	1				1 521		39 810
Madras	30 886	1 681		77 863	55 546	307 172	151 365	453,533
North-West Frontier Province		37				18 952	3 144	140 894
Orissa		5			130	31 092	761	17 382
Punjab	4 581	13 448	1 304	9 328		82 549	1 106	5 045 695
Sind		664				5 938	113	137 891
United Provinces	1 506	572	5 834	6 611		97 454	2 414	1 628 541
Total	37 244	17 377	7 138	7 579	95 421	1 181 472	191 992	10 466 689

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939 40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once	Net area sown
		Food	Non food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara	1 029	16 703	8 631	251 014	23 675	227 339
Assam	461 204	(b)	141 981	7 507,112	668 344	6 838 768
Bengal	817 900	223 400	79 100	30 228 400	5,312 000	24 916 400
Bihar	435 100	160 100	241 200	28 260 900	8 268 600	17 991 700
Bombay	210 624	1 310	7 690	29 413 873	873 843	23 540 030
Central Provinces and Berar	147 891	4 966	839	27 133 283	2 920 529	24 212 756
Coorg	10 746			149 216	610	148 606
Delhi	4 554	1 103	1 598	247 838	48 662	198,976
Madras	701,013	47 887	130 470	36 280 212	4 819 808	31,460 404
North West Frontier Province	39 695	22 179	817	2 365 447	364,830	2 000 617
Orissa	136 051	59 797	196 848	7 005 958	571,382	6,434 576
Punjab	334 037	102 320	15 087	29 946 850	4 202 721	25 744 129
Sind	54 725	2 530	21 022	5 628 877	678 034	4 945 843
United Provinces	611 023	256 745	1 091	45 161 675	8 662 033	36 499 642
Total	3,965 092	1,198 846	857 374	244 574 857	34,615 071	209 959 786

(b) Included under "Miscellaneous non-food crops.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Source —Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1939-40

The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1939 40 —

Provinces.	Rice (000 tons.)	Wheat (000 tons)	Sugarcane (Gur) (000 tons)	Tea* (000 lbs.)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each.)	Jute* (000 bales of 400 lbs each.)	Linseed. (000 tons)	Rape & Mustard (000 tons)	Sesamum (000 tons)	Castor Seed (000 tons)	Ground nut (Unshelled) (000 tons)	Barley (000 tons)
Ajmer Merwara		2			4				(f)			7
Assam	1,742		37	252 728	14	942		65				
Bengal	8 471	46	526	112 290	26	10 806	30	142	33			31
Bihar	3 178	424	460	1 335	8	571	77	109	17	4		405
Orissa	1,374	1	65		1	62	1	5	14	2	7	(e)
Bombay	598	299	214		672		12	2	16	5	515	6
C P & Berar	1,453	614	44		734		109	11	35	5	66	3
Delhi		14	1		(e)			(e)				4
Coorg	56			130								
Madras	4 467		380	38 872	(e)455				90	26	1 722	(a)
N W Frontier Province		260	77		3			14				45
Punjab		3 760	318	2 807	1 017		3	148	8			260
Sind	432	316	15		309			24	(e)	(e)		5
United Provinces	2 398	3 167	2 129	1 721	146		171	589	126	9		1 216
Total	24 169	8 903	4,266	409 883	3 389	12 381	403	1 109	339	45	2,310	1 982

(e) Includes Madras States for which separate figures are not available (e) Below 500 bales or tons (f) Below 50 tons (a) Not available

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (*Figures in thousands of acres*)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38.	*1938-39	*1939-40
Area by professional survey	513 495	513 0[illegible]	1[illegible] 196	51[illegible] 190	512 91[illegible]	11 51[illegible]	511 984	511 794	512 664	**512 702**
Area according to village papers	511 678	511 208	511 883	511 [illegible]	511 [illegible]	511 02[illegible]	511 484	511 30[illegible]	511 877	**511 902**
Area under forest	66 713	66 365	66 63[illegible]	66 908	66 0[illegible]	6 [illegible] 33	67 164	68 001	68 184	**68 112**
Area not available for cultivation	93 817	93 578	93 495	9[illegible] 94[illegible]	92 8[illegible]	92 88[illegible]	93 535	92 402	91 811	**89 314**
Culturable waste other than fallow	94 228	95 104	94 783	93 8[illegible]	94 81	93 96[illegible]	9[illegible] 30	91 969	94 180	**97 188**
Fallow land	45 823	44 706	46 903	43 088	48 408	47 191	44 836	45 437	48 80[illegible]	**47 328**
Net area sown	211 092	211 3[illegible]	210 07[illegible]	211 00[illegible]	208 81[illegible]	209 709	213 719	213 493	209 400	**209 960**
Area irrigated	48 226	47 320	48 [illegible]	48 946	49 048	49 881	50 158	5[illegible] 833	53 730	**55 077**
Area under Food-crops—										
Rice	67 584	68 [illegible]	67 241	[illegible] 04	66 852	67 386	69 044	69 455	69 918	**70 101**
Wheat	24 768	25 [illegible]	24 961	27 [illegible]	25 608	25 088	25 189	26 633	26 781	**26 128**
Barley	6 693	6 495	6 405	6 [illegible]	6 587	6 [illegible]	6 531	6 311	6 [illegible]	**6 101**
Jowar	22 341	20 9[illegible]	20 810	20 807	21 241	20 986	23 481	20 702	20 833	**21 677**
Bajra	13 698	13 942	14 007	13 [illegible]	13 102	13 069	11 451	12 498	12 [illegible]	**13 362**
Ragi	3 973	3 871	3 826	3 [illegible]	3 738	3 535	3 585	3 475	3 491	**3 408**
Maize	6 210	5 888	6 034	5 83[illegible]	5 944	5 968	5 [illegible]	5 633	5 [illegible]	**5 766**
Gram	13 390	15 68[illegible]	13 729	16 [illegible]	13 4[illegible]	14 554	1[illegible]	13 662	11 683	**11 690**
Other food-grains and pulse	29 948	29 715	[illegible] 898	30 0[illegible]	[illegible] 429	28 831	28 [illegible]	[illegible] 893	28 853	**28 817**
Total Food-grains	188 030	190 579	186 911	191 661	185 943	185 595	189 346	186 782	186 257	**187 050**
Sugar	2 827	2 999	3 [illegible]	3,311	3 462	3 976	4 382	3 859	3 154	**3 629**
Area under other food-crops (including fruits, vegetables condiments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops)	6 990	7 172	6 901	6 820	7 336	7 124	[illegible] 038	6 701	6 760	**6 772**
Total Food-crops	197 847	200 750	197,229	201 792	196 [illegible]	196 695	200 766	197 322	196 171	**197 451**

* **Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are subject to revision.**

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	†1938-39	†1939-40
Area under non-food crops—										
Linseed	1,999	2 217	2 161	2 067	2 127	2 121	2 342	2 489	2 478	2 438
Sesamum (til)	2 296	2 384	2 027	2 577	1 954	2 144	2 288	2 438	2 421	2 198
Rape and Mustard	3 292	3 503	3 519	3 317	2 851	2 916	3 313	3 001	2 977	3 538
Other Oilseeds	6 941	6 019	7 224	7,540	5 525	6 269	7 622	9 057	8 311	8 120
Total Oilseeds	14 528	14 123	15 531	15 501	12 457	13 450	15 565	16 985	16 187	16,294
Area under—										
Cotton	13 827	14 258	12 790	14 054	14 028	15 242	14 839	15 359	13 887	13 944
Jute	3 402	1 845	1 877	2 494	2 478	1 936	2 540	2 847	3 125	3 119
Other fibres	718	665	667	632	625	769	759	738	714	775
Indigo	64	53	60	42	60	39	43	38	39	37
Opium	43	42	31	18	10	10	10	9	10	7
Coffee	92	92	93	95	98	98	98	98	96	95
Tea	719	720	719	724	728	731	738	739	737	738
Tobacco	997	1 059	1 025	983	1 151	1 121	1 048	1 138	1 155	1 181
Fodder crops	9 095	9 389	9 228	9 072	10 079	10 544	10 573	10 411	10 371	10 467
Other non food crops (including other dyes and tanning materials, other drugs and narcotics and miscellaneous non food crops)	1 584	1,608	1 590	1 552	1 534	1 163	1 213	1 179	1 092	1 067
Total non-food crops	45 069	43 772	44 051	46 067	43 244	45 103	47 426	49 541	47 413	47 124

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA —(*Yields in thousands of*)—
(*Source* —Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal crops in India 1939-40)

Crop	Yields in.	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	‡1937-38	‡1938-39	‡1939-40
Yields in thousands of—											
Rice	*tons*	27 055	28 799	26 201	25 730	25 719	23 209	27 824	26 699	23 969	25 364
Wheat	,,	9 306	9 024	9 455	9 370	9 429	9 434	9 752	10 764	9 963	10 752
Coffee	*lbs*	82 973	93 614	93 037	94 601	34,770	41 172	34 045	33 516	40 110	(*a*)
Tea *		391 081	394 084	433 669	383 674	399 251	394 420	395 181	430 250	451 861	452 598
Cotton	400 *lb bales*	5 192	4 003	4 618	5 057	4 797	5 867	6 234	5 722	5 051	4 909
Jute*		5 542	7 072	7 987	8 500	7 215	9 611	8 656	6 819	9 738	12 547
Linseed	*tons*	377	416	406	376	420	388	420	461	442	466
Rape and Mustard		988	1 025	1 042	943	900	957	964	1 021	923	1 120
Sesamum (til)	,,	451	446	486	474	352	411	439	435	396	416
Groundnut		2 592	2 151	2 846	3 186	1 740	2 114	2 714	3 501	3 219	3 148
Castor seed		120	146	151	143	105	121	128	104	111	97
Indigo	*cwt*	13	10	11	8	10	7	7	7	6	5
Cane-sugar (Gur)	*tons*	3 228	3 975	4 676	4 896	5 140	5 931	6 476	5 403	3 387	4 590
Rubber *	*lbs*	14 392	11 671	1 803	5 048	26 443	27 554	30 448	32 207	31 066	31 391

(*a*) Figures not yet available † Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are subject to revision
Note —**The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also**
* The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years. ‡ Exclusive of Burma

Irrigation

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861 while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons Except in the south east of the peninsula where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December by far the greater portion of the rain falls during the south west monsoon between June and October During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches while the hot weather from March to May or June is practically rainless Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation in another period the same tract becomes a dreary sun burnt waste The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year the greatest recorded being only about seven inches But if separate tracts are considered extraordinary variations are found At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought

Scarcity—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent, as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works.—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin In actual fact practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras where the cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilisation during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression behind which the water collects and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type a supply can be maintained long after the rive on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless

The Three Classes—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes Productive, Protective and Minor but during the triennium 1921 24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works were provided was changed and now all works whether major or minor for which capital accounts are kept have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non capital works The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the *interest charges on its capital cost* Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance and are not directly remunerative the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept

Growth of Irrigation—There has, during the last sixty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government's irrigation works From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 32.453 million acres in 1937-38

The main increase has been in the class of productive works which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878 79 and rose to 20 754 000 acres in 1926-27 During the year 1937 38 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 24 52 and 2,82 million acres respectively

The area irrigated in 1937 38 was the largest in the Punjab in which province 12 29 million acres were irrigated during the year excluding area irrigated through channels which lie in the Indian states The Madras presidency came next, with an area of 7 56 million acres follow ed by the United Provinces with an area of 5 16 million acres.

Capital and Revenue —The total capital out lay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works including works under construction amounted at the end of the year 1937 38 to Rs 15 028 lakhs The gross revenue for the year was Rs 1 351 lakhs and the working expenses 462 lakhs the net return on the capital being therefore 5 91 per cent

The return on capital invested in productive irrigation works was highest in the Punjab where the canals yielded 14 99 per cent The return was 11 29 per cent in the North West Frontier Province 9 42 per cent in Bombay 6 36 per cent in Madras and 5 32 per cent in the United Provinces

Charges for Water —The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals In others as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water These methods may however, be regarded as exceptional Over the greater part of India water is paid for sepa rately, the area actually irrigated is measured and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by lift that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful The cultivator fully under stands the principle of 'No crops, no charge' which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Re. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Re. 4 to Re. 7-8-0 per acre for rice from Re. 3-4-0 to Re 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Re. 3 to Re. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Re. 2 to Re 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses Charge is made for additional waterings Practically speaking Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available If the crop fails to mature or if its yield is much below normal either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted

A somewhat different system the long lease system is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season

Taken as a whole irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives

Central Bureau of Irrigation —An im portant event of the triennium 1936 39 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irri gation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation This organisation satis fies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the deve lopment of Indian irrigation The Bureau came into being in May 1931 Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and ex perience on irrigation and allied subjects between the engineer officers of the various provinces to co ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved to convene at intervals general cong resses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various pro vinces and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irriga tion publications both indian and foreign and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable The bureau was financed during the year 1931 32 by the Govern ment of India but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

Hydro-dynamic Research.—In the year 1937 38 the Government of India at the instance of the Central Board of Irrigation took over from the Government of Bombay their Irrigation and Hydro-dynamic Research Station at Khadakvasla near Poona. This station deals largely with hydro-dynamic problems of all India importance, such as the behaviour of rivers the protection of bridges and the like

The authorities mainly interested in hydro dynamic research are the Government of India who administer small irrigation schemes in Baluchistan and Rajputana and have large railway interests and the Provincial Governments with large irrigation projects in operation

The Station was originally being maintained by the Government of Bombay from Provincial revenues and in 1934 3 the cost of running it was roughly 1 02 lakhs With the separation of Sind from Bombay the irrigated area in the Presidency proper was reduced to about 400 000 acres and the Provincial Government did not feel justified in keeping up from their own revenues a research station the results of which would be applied mainly elsewhere They therefore asked the Government of India to take it over with effect from April 1 1937 when otherwise they proposed to close it down The Government of India decided to maintain the Station from Central funds for the years 1937 38 and 1938 39 and in the meantime to consider the question of its future Subsequently they decided to continue to maintain the Station for a further period of five years.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933 36	Area irrigated in 1937 38
Madras	7 448 147	7 565 100
Bombay (Deccan)	382 800	488 900
Sind	4 225 031	4 849 300
Bengal	127 808	200 800
United Provinces	3 977 404	5 163 800
Punjab	11 007 776	12 291 800
Burma	2 105 384	‡
Bihar and Orissa	887 408	1 047 300
Central Provinces	332 500	317 400
North West Frontier Province	431 135	460,400
Rajputana	26 446	26 800
Baluchistan	20 760	22 200
Total	30 972 799	32 433 800

‡ Figures not available

Productive Works —Taking productive works only a triennial comparison is given in the following table It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two million more than in the previous period —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933 36	Area irrigated in 1937 38
Madras	3 882 729	2 540 316
Bombay Deccan	5 148	6 992
Sind	4 092 675	3 952 180
United Provinces	3 583 062	4 751 758
Punjab	10 295 230	12 246 753
Burma	1 461 310	‡
Bengal	74 313	140 546
Behar and Orissa	395 172	553 846
North West Frontier Province	231 241	207 784
Total	24 020 880	24 400 175

‡ Figures not available

Taking the productive works as a whole the capital invested in them was at the end of 1937 38 Rs 11 142 lakhs The net revenue for the year was Rs 865 lakhs giving a return 7 98 per cent as compared with 9 per cent in 1918 19 and 9¼ per cent in 1919-20 In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under construction which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction

Unproductive Works —Turning now to the unproductive works the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the various periods were as below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1933-36	Area irrigated in 1937 38
Madras	296,725	190 045
Bombay Deccan	208,700	309 593
Sind	104,594	99 676
Bengal	22 631	41,603
United Provinces	384 582	427 537
Punjab	712,546	754 515
Burma	572 197	‡
Bihar and Orissa	490 849	411 671
Central Provinces	305 562	288 352
North West Frontier Province	199 892	252 636
Rajputana	26 646	26 800
Baluchistan	20 760	22 172
Total	3 445 686	2 824 600

‡ *Figures not available*

Non-capital Works —The results obtained from the non capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930 33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933 36
Madras	3 297 565	3 168 693
Bombay Deccan	171 925	168 952
Sind	62,637	27 763
Bengal	24 179	30 865
United Provinces	21 748	9 757
Burma	68 145	71 877
Bihar and Orissa	2 484	1 887
Central Provinces	30 628	26 939
Total	3 679 311	3,504,333

Irrigated Acreage —A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1937-38 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below —

Provinces	Area sown Acres	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works Acres	Percentage of area irrigated to total area sown	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1937 38 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation In lakhs of rupees
Madras	36 917 900	7 565 100	20 49	2 025	2 198
Bombay	28 591 100	488 900	1 71	1 077	243
Bengal	29 719 600	200 300	0 81	532	110
United Provinces	35 542 100	*5 163 800	14 53	2 940‡	2 259
Punjab	31 572 600	†12 491 800	38 80	3 586	4 032
Bihar	19 323 400	663 300	3 40	356	275
C P (excluding Berar)	20 658 000	317 400	1 50	679	90
N W F Province	2 319 100	400 400	18 28	321	139
Orissa	8 447 600	384 000	4 68	330	228
Sind	5 441 300	4 849 300	89 12	3 091	1 028
Rajputana	392 600	26 800	6 82	38	8
Baluchistan	4 1 100	22 200	4 76	145	5
Total	217 596 400	32 433 300	14 08	15 028	10 494

* Excludes 24 500 acres in Indian States irrigated by the United Provinces Irrigation works.

† Includes Rs 342 lakhs on Hydro Electric works

‡ In addition 769 400 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna canal the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals

New Works —The major works of exceptional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab The Lloyd Barrage which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932 is the greatest work of its kind in the world measuring 4 725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side The canals construction scheme has been completed and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the financial year 1932 33

Providing for the irrigation of a total anticipated area of approximately 5½ million acres on attainment of full development the main features of the scheme are a Barrage approximately a mile long across the river Indus near Sukkur three large canals taking off from above the Barrage on the right bank of the River and four canals on the left bank of the River with a separate head regulator for each canal The extensive barrage works at Sukkur cost the Government over Rs 24 crores

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932 33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921 22 It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur Suleimanke Islam and Panjnad Headworks During the triennium ending 1932 33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks namely the Bikaner Fordwah Eastern Sadiqia Bahawalpur and Qaimpur Canals were handed over to the States The remaining two Canals namely the Abbasia and Panjnad Canals taking off from the Panjnad Headworks were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932 33 amounted to Rs 33 31 crores. The total area to be irrigated is 5 108 000 acres, or nearly 8 000 square miles Of this, 2,075 000 acres are perennial and 3 033 000 acres non perennial irrigation 1 942 000 acres are in British territory 2 825 000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341 000 acres in Bikaner

The Cauvery Mettur Project is the most important project completed during the triennium 1933 36 Its inauguration ceremony was performed on the 21st August 1934 The project was sanctioned in 1925 and its sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs 737 lakhs It has been framed with two main objects in view first to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery delta irrigation of over a million acres and secondly to extend irrigation to a new area of 301 000 acres The project involved —

(i) the construction of a large dam on the Cauvery at Mettur the object of the dam being to store the flood waters of the river and to pass them down to the delta as and when required

(ii) the construction of an irrigation canal (the Grand Anicut canal) taking off on the right bank of the Cauvery and

(iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vadavar canal in the Cauvery delta

A saving of Rs 74 73 lakhs is expected in the sanctioned estimate and the project is estimated to yield a net revenue of over Rs 50 lakhs Apart from the extension of irrigation to new areas (271 000 acres on the Grand Anicut canal and 30 000 acres on the Vadavar canal) second crop cultivation is expected to increase by 175 000 acres The potentialities of Mettur as an industrial centre are now considerable for the area will possess the great advantages of cheap power an ample supply of water and proximity to cotton and groundnut tracts and there are also factory sites in the vicinity of the railway and the river Cauvery

[*Editorial Note* —The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the Government of India at the time of going to press]

WELLS AND TANKS

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes However the real eastern instrument is the well The most recent figures give thirty per cent of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth he is more careful in the use of it well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water Again owing to the cost of lifting it is generally used for high grade crops It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal watered lands Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding through seepage to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells —Wells in India are of every description They may be just holes in the ground sunk to subsoil level used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay These are temporary or *kacha* wells Or they may be lined with timber or with brick or stone They vary from the *kacha* well costing a few rupees to the masonry well which will run into thousands or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *picotah*, or weighted lever raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole just as is done on the banks of the Nile This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used This is generally harnessed to the *mot* or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour, the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware pots running round a wheel Recently attempts have been made particularly in Madras to substitute mechanical power furnished by oil engines for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement These advances termed *takavi* are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk

Tanks —Next to the well the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene The Indian tank may be any size It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet with water spreads of nine miles The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1 100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces including Burma and finds its highest development in Madras In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in setting its principal meteorological features When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions while when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun Southern Asia becomes a super heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons —The all important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence dry fine weather clear skies low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area the rains withdrawing to the Equitorial Belt Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are —Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India, to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, *viz*, the Madras coast and the north west of India In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September i.e., the summer monsoon at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15 46 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31 73 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled during this period of generally settled conditions is North west India This region during January February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded In normal years however in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months December to March amounts to 5 75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September is 4 65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is absolutely greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon These two periods of subsidiary rains are of the greatest economic importance The fall in Madras is as shown above of considerable actual amount while that of North west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India

Spring Months – March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat In March the maximum temperatures slightly exceeding 100 occur in the Deccan in April max temperatures varying between 100 and 105 and in May between 105 and 110° prevail over this greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures exceeding 110 occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad Temperatures exceeding 120 have been recorded over a wide area including Central Rajputana the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127 registered at Jacobabad on June 12th 1919 During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure great alterations take place in the air movements over India including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions These land and sea winds as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive being known as ' Nor'westers ' in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North west India in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period discussed above the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° South the wind circulation is that of the south east trades, that is to say from about Lat 30° 35° South a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond To the north of this circulation *i e*, between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades that is to say about Lat 20° North there is a north east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south east Trades mentioned above the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun s rays over land and sea It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south west monsoon period The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and the atmospheric pressure diminishes owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up the immense circulation of the South east Trades with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south west monsoon proper This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat 30° S to Lat. 30° N the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay One portion is directed towards Burma East Bengal and Assam while another portion sweeps over Bengal and after meeting the Himalayas gets deflected and blows as a south easterly and easterly current right up the Gangetic plain The south west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months viz from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current the total volume of which is nearly three times as great as that of the Bengal current blows directly on to the west coast districts Here it meets an almost continuous hill range is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to western Rajputana and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab Eastern Rajputana and the North west Himalayas In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills The remaining portion of the Bay current advance from the southward over Bengal is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa where one or the other current of the monsoon prevails In this area the rainfall is conditioned by the storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma It is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley

The month to month distribution for the whole of India including Burma is —

May	3 1	inches
June	7 3	
July	11 _	
August	10 3	
September	7 0	
October	3 3	

Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season viz May and November but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1891 to 1917 and shows the monthly distribution —

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June
Bay of Bengal	3		4	15	19	25
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bay of Bengal	22	14	10	33	39	19

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June
Arabian Sea	3			3	8	11
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Arabian Sea	3		4	14	13	3

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year but it must be remembered that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall The most important variations in this element which may occur are —

(1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country this being most frequent in North Bombay and North west India.

(2) A prolonged break in July or August or both

(3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country

(4) The distribution throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to an other part of the country Examples of this occur every year

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north west of India This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Functions of the Department.—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties The main existing functions more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed may be briefly summarised as follows —

(*a*) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms

(*b*) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the collection of meteorological data from ships International recommendations on these subjects are contained in Appendix IV

(*c*) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease

(*d*) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India

(*e*) Meteorological researches of a general character but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall

(*f*) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts

(*g*) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (*e g* canal and railway engineers Collectors Directors of Agriculture etc) and through the newspapers to the public in general.

(*h*) Supply of meteorological astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials commercial firms or private individuals

(*i*) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities

(*j*) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons and regular compilation of statistics of upper air data

(*k*) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft civil and military the latter being in collaboration with the Air Forces in India International recommendations on this subject are contained in Appendix III

(*l*) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilot s licences

(*m*) *Study of meteorology in relation to* Agriculture on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made the recommendations contained in Appendix V

(*n*) Broadcast of weather data for the benefit *of ships at sea both naval and mercantile and* of other meteorological offices in neighbouring countries as well as in India

(*o*) Issue of special weather reports to the A I R Stations at Delhi Lucknow Calcutta Bombay and *Madras for the regions* served by them

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties such as—

(*p*) Determination of time in India and the issue of time signals also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy

(*q*) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona

(*r*) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal

(*s*) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres

ORGANISATION

Requirements for weather forecasts—It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons First of all it presumes that instruments have been indented according to special specifications tested thoroughly on receipt from the makers and distributed to observers all over the country The mere distribution of the instruments does not see the end of the preliminary work Sites for *instruments* have to be selected with care and observers everywhere have to be instructed how to read the instruments record the observations and prepare weather telegrams in code In India some 400 observers co operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists who transmit them to forecast centres where for rapid assimilation clerks decode them and chart them on maps meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based There are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them

An efficient *system* of telegraphic *communi*cation of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations This is recognised in the International Tele Communication Convention from which extracts of the most recent regulations relating to meteorological messages are given in Appendix VI

Service to public—to ports and shipping—Whereas the public in general are served mainly through the newspapers which daily publish extracts from the latest official weather reports and also print the heavy rainfall warnings and storm warnings special arrangements are necessary to meet the needs of most of the individual interests concerned Reports for shipping and *to ports are issued from the meteorological* offices at Poona and Calcutta The messages to ports include advice or instructions for the hoisting of signals of varying degrees of danger these signals being understood by men in charge of local craft as well as of the larger ships In Bengal heavy damage is frequently caused by storms and nor westers particularly to small *river craft and there is a special arrangement for* warning river ports river stations and police stations When storms threaten ships at sea can receive bulletins at least twice a day and also messages containing synoptic data which are issued as regional messages from Poona Delhi Karachi and Calcutta and as an all India message from Bombay and Poona For the prompt issue of all these reports to ships at sea the department is dependent upon the wireless services of the Indian Navy and the Government Telegraph Department These synoptic reports are also welcomed by meteorological offices in neighbouring countries which use the data to extend their own daily weather charts

Service to agriculturists and engineers—The Engineers in charge of rail roads telegraph lines and irrigation works who are on the warning lists receive warnings of heavy rain high winds or untimely rain by special telegrams Some of the Agricultural officers in British India and the Indian States and District Collectors together with their subordinates also get direct telegraphic warnings of heavy and untimely rain and low temperatures for the benefit of the agriculturists and the rural population in their areas

The A I R stations at Delhi Lucknow Calcutta Bombay and Madras get special weather reports from the forecasting centres

at Delhi Calcutta and Poona for broadcast at lunch time and in the evenings for the regions served by them

Meteorological statistics —The department has to organise itself not only for forecasting but also to serve as the Public memory of the weather and climate of India These duties involve the proper statistical arrangement of the weather data and their periodic publication in the form of daily weekly monthly seasonal and yearly reports as well as occasional papers dealing with long term averages These reports are used by or in reply to enquiries from industrialists engineers medical men and others

Investigations and development —Investigations on instruments on geophysics on the physics of the weather from day to day and month to month have to be undertaken partly in response to the ever increasing demands on the service and partly in response to enquiries from outside as well as inside the department It is to be noted that outside the government agencies dealing with meteorology there are few in the world and none in India working on research problems in meteorology The result is that practically all development and new lines of work must be evolved from within the official departments

Requirements of airmen —Of all the major practical applications of meteorology its service to aviation is the most recent and has developed into a specialised and particularly designed organisation For these reasons the service to aviators is described here in somewhat greater detail than the service to others Aviators require detailed information about the weather they wish to know winds at different levels aloft have information about visibility fogs dust storms thunderstorms height of low clouds etc along with forecasts of changes in these elements Many of these are local short lived and rapidly changing phenomena

Recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft the exhibition of current information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annexe G of the International Convention of Air Navigation (see Appendix III) In accordance with these recommendations expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airways to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them

Service for aviation —In India the meteorological service for aviation is for financial reasons not able to attain the standard recommended in Annexe G of the International Convention The network of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller The 3000 mile air route between Sharjah and Akyab is served by three forecasting centres at Karachi Delhi and Calcutta which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them The sole forecasting centre in southern India is at Poona which also prepares two synoptic charts daily

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and fuller development of ground organisation along the main trans India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place the meteorological arrangements on a routine basis Under the routine system the trans India Air Route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi Jodhpur Allahabad Calcutta and Akyab Forecasts for each section of the route are issued twice daily at about 1100 and 2100 hrs I S T and are distributed by wireless to aircraft in flight and to the aerodromes principally concerned The dissemination of the latest news about winds aloft and the latest current weather reports relating to cloud visibility rain ground wind etc has been similarly placed on a routine basis There are also arrangements for the supply of special reports of current weather at any time to aircraft in flight on request as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement The work starts each day some hours before dawn when pilot balloons with lanterns attached are released and observed through theodolites for the computation of the upper winds The watch on the weather continues all through the day Saturdays and holidays included well on to midnight The stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi Barmer (through Karachi Radio) Jodhpur Sikar Delhi Cawnpore (through Delhi Radio) Allahabad Gaya Hasdih (through Gaya Radio) Asansol (through Calcutta Radio) Calcutta and Chittagong On the Bahrein Karachi route the distribution of upper wind and current weather reports by W/T takes place on days of flight of the British Overseas Airways Corporation Flying Boats

On other routes the method of supplying weather reports either in person or by landline telegram or W/T to each individual aircraft separately is still in vogue as wireless traffic with aeroplanes in flight is not yet fully organised on these routes On the establishment of aeronautical wireless stations on the Karachi Madras route the routine system has however been partially introduced there upper wind reports as well as current weather observations taken at fixed hours being exchanged by W/T daily as a routine measure between aerodromes The scheme of issue of special reports of current weather at any time to airmen on request as well as of voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and improvements thereof has been introduced on the Karachi Bombay section of the route The routine system has been extended though in a very limited form on the Madras Colombo route On the Karachi Colombo Karachi Lahore Bombay Delhi and Trivandrum Trichinopoly routes landline telegrams containing news of current weather are exchanged between aerodromes and so to supplement the reports supplied by the forecasting centres and pilot balloon stations

The abovementioned arrangements for issue of current weather and pilot reports make it possible for aircraft to have the latest weather news from important points on the air route The principal aerodromes on the route get copies of these messages and display them on weather notice boards

General organisation of the department — In order to fulfil the various duties described in the preceding paragraphs the department is organised into a central office 8 sub offices 3 pilot balloon observatories and 326 weather observatories of various classes* distributed over a region stretching from the Persian Gulf on the west to Burma on the east The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department The control over weather observatories including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them is divided between the offices at Poona Calcutta and Karachi Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at New Delhi Peshawar and Lahore the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation The Upper Air Office at New Delhi is in charge of all pilot balloon observatories in India and the Persian Gulf and therefore in immediate executive charge of much of the meteorological service for aviation It is responsible for adequate liaison with other departments concerned The Bombay and Alibag observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology while the observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of solar physics Section III describes in somewhat greater detail the general duties of these different offices and Appendix II shows the number of posts as on 1st December 1938 under each category in the main offices and observatories of the department

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April 1937 the Government of Burma started an independent meteorological service for that country with its headquarters at Rangoon The Burma Meteorological Department has assumed control over all the surface and pilot balloon observatories in Burma and has taken over with effect from 1st July 1937 the responsibility of issuing weather reports and forecasts relating to the Burma area to the general public and also to aviators flying over Burma It has also taken over with effect from 1st April 1939 the duties of issuing storm warnings to the ports in Burma and to shipping in Burman waters which hitherto was done by the Calcutta Meteorological Office

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES

Headquarters Office, Poona (F U W 1)— The general administration of the department including co-ordination of technical work and administrative and financial questions relating to aviation is carried on by the headquarters office at Poona In addition it is in immediate and complete charge of second third fourth and fifth class observatories in Central and southern India It publishes the Indian Daily Weather Report Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and the annual volumes entitled the *India Weather Review* and also issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3 000 stations in India It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings frost and untimely rain warnings for the whole country excepting north east India and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea This office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through the A I R stations at Bombay and Madras It issues through the Navy W/T Station Bombay twice daily synoptic data of selected land stations and ships for the benefit of shipping in Indian waters Weather forecasts in respect of aerial flights either routine or occasional over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country are issued from this office Weather Charts are prepared twice daily and a telegraphic weather summary covering the whole of India is issued daily to the press and two regional telegraphic weather summaries covering the Peninsula and the central parts of the country respectively to other subscribers The headquarters office is responsible for practically all climatological work in India including the preparation of normals of rainfall temperature humidity etc for all observatories It issues a limited number of long range seasonal forecasts for the country It collects and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian sea It is responsible for the design specification test and repairs of all meteorological instruments used in the department for supply of instruments and stores to the different observatories and for maintaining stocks of instruments

It maintains an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory It has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology Sounding balloon work in the Peninsula is directed from this office It collects and compiles for the International Aerological Commission the upper air data in respect of India Burma Ceylon Siam Indo China Malaya and the Dutch East Indies It carries on all necessary correspondence with the various international commissions on technical questions and supplies meteorological data and certain periodical returns to the international bodies The programme of work of the Agricultural Meteorology Section of the office includes experimental work on microclimatology standardisation of methods of observations under field conditions and construction of suitable instruments for the purpose as well as statistical investigations on the correlation of the area and yield of crops with weather

The Headquarters Office is divided into eight sections namely General (including Aviation sub section) Weather Observatories Upper Air

* Classified into various classes the number as it stood on 31st March 1939 was distributed as follows —

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Number	16	211	32	22	22	23	326

Instruments Marine Agricultural Meteorology Statistics and Library for the execution of the above mentioned work

Upper Air Office, New Delhi (U W ¹ S)—This office is the headquarters of upper air work in India and maintains more than 37 pilot balloon stations scattered over India and up the Persian Gulf Many of these stations are on aerodromes and the Office is therefore in direct adminis trative charge of much of the weather service for aviation and for the efficient working of a large part of that organisation It manufactures and supplies hydrogen to all departmental pilot balloon stations and to those in Burma as well It is responsible for the design specification test repairs storage and supply of all instru ments and stores required for the observation of winds aloft Its workshop makes the meteo rographs used in determining the temperature pressure and humidity of the upper air It is a principal centre of aerological research work and collects and scrutinises the data of all pilot balloon observatories and also the sounding balloon data of Northern and Central India There is a seismological observatory attached to the office

Meteorological Office Calcutta (F P W ¹S T)—The Allpore Office is responsible for the publication of a Daily Weather Report for north east India for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal heavy rainfall warning in north east India and for squall warnings in Bengal It gives time signals by flag a gun in Fort William in Calcutta by wireless to ships at sea and by telegraphic signals through the Indian telegraph system A regional telegraphic wea ther summary for north east India is issued daily from this office This office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through the A I R station at Calcutta It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to air men flying in north east India east of Allahabad It is in charge of the auxiliary centre at Dum Dum and second third fourth and fifth class observa tories in north east India and checks and com putes observations and data for stations in this area It issues twice daily through the short wave aeronautical W/T station at Calcutta synoptic data of selected stations in its area It maintains a first class observatory and also a seismological observatory

Meteorological Office, Karachi (F W ¹ P A)—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation It is re sponsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts in respect of the 1 000 mile long section of the Trans India air route extending from Sharjah or Jask on the west to Jodhpur on the east and also all feeder routes in north west India This office prepares two weather charts daily and a daily weather report It also issues a telegraphic weather summary for north west India It is in charge of current weather sta tions and second third fourth and fifth class observatories in north west India (excluding Kashmir) Iran and Arabia It issues twice daily through the short wave aeronautical W/T stations at Karachi synoptic data of selected stations in its area of responsibility

Meteorological Office, New Delhi (F P W²)—This office was re-opened on 1st September 1939 It is primarily a forecasting centre for aviation It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts for the Jodhpur Allahabad section of the trans India air route and for the flying boat route from Udaipur through Gwalior to Allahabad This office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through A I R stations at Delhi and Lucknow It prepares two weather charts daily and issues a romoed weather summary for Northern and Central India to local Government officials It issues twice daily through the short wave aeronautical wireless station at Delhi synoptic data of selected stations in its own region

Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W ¹S T M)—These observatories specialise in Geo physics particularly terrestrial magnetism seismology and atmospheric electricity The Colaba observatory maintains a large number of self recording meteorological instruments and is responsible for the time ball service in the Bombay harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Navy It publishes an annual volume of the magnetic meteorological and seismographic observations and issues a daily weather report during the months May to November every year It is in administrative charge of the auxiliary centre at Juhu (Bombay)

Kodaikanal Observatory (Sp W ¹S)—This observatory specialises in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research It is also a seismological station and a first class weather observatory The observatory issues bulletins from time to time describing the results of its observations on the surface of the sun and of special investigations on the subject

Meteorological Offices at Peshawar and Lahore (F W ¹ P A)—Officers in charge of these stations are responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts to the Royal Air Force pilots flying over routes in Baluchistan Waziristan the North West Frontier Province Sind and the Punjab generally and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood

The Auxiliary centres (C) are situated at Jodhpur New Delhi Allahabad Dum Dum and Juhu (Bombay) The Professional or Meteoro logical Assistant stationed at each of these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the *local* weather situation The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from him,

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AS ON 1st APRIL, 1942.

Meteorological Office, Poona

Normand Charles William Blyth C I E M A D Sc (Edin) Director General of Observatories

Banerji Sudhansu Kumar M Sc D Sc (Calcutta) Superintending Meteorologist

Ramanathan Kalpathi Ramakrishna M A D Sc (Madras) Superintending Meteorologist

Sohoni Vishwanath Vishnu B A (Hons) M Sc (Bombay) Meteorologist

Pramanik Sushil Kumar M Sc (Lucknow) Ph D (Lond) D I C Meteorologist (On leave)

Sil Jnanendra Mohan B A (Cal) B Sc (Eng) (Boston Tech) Meteorologist

Roy Amiya Krishna B Sc (Cal) B A (Oxon) Meteorologist

Ramdas Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan M A Ph D (Cal) Meteorologist

Mal Sobhag M Sc (Benares) Ph D (Lond) D I C F R Met Soc Meteorologist (Offg)

Barkat Ali B A M Sc (Punjab) Meteorologist (Offg)

Desai Bhimbhai Nichhabhai B A (Hons) L L B M Sc (Bombay) Ph D D Sc (Ldn) F R S E Assistant Meteorologist

Ramaswami Chandrashekhara M A (Hons) (Madras) Assistant Meteorologist

Puri Hans Raj M Sc (Punjab) Assistant Meteorologist

Ananthakrishnan Ramakrishna Ayyar M A D Sc Assistant Meteorologist

Lendse Chandrakant Cajanan M A Ph D (Cantab) Special Officer for Seismological Research (Temp)

Mallik Akshoy Kumar M Sc B Sc (Ag) Assoc I A R I Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)

Nagabhushana Rao Kokkarachedu M Sc (Mysore) Assistant Meteorologist (On probation)

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Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
Shillong	4 921	60 6	62 5	70 0	73 3	74 0	74 4	75 3	74 9	74 4	71 4	66 6	61 6	69 9
Darjeeling	7 432	47 4	47 8	55 0	60 8	62 6	64 7	65 5	65 2	64 3	61 4	55 8	50 3	58 4
Simla	7 224	47 5	48 4	56 5	66 3	73 6	75 0	71 3	68 7	68 7	64 4	58 4	50 1	62 4
Srinagar	5 205	40 8	43 5	56 2	66 6	77 2	85 4	87 3	86 6	83 3	74 2	63 3	47 9	67 7
Ootacamund	7 264	63 6	67 4	70 0	71 7	70 2	64 3	62 1	62 9	64 4	64 6	63 6	64 8	66 0
Kodaikanal	7 688	62 0	64 1	66 1	68 2	67 9	64 2	61 9	62 4	62 1	61 8	60 7	61 6	63 6
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	13	75 6	77 3	82 2	85 5	88 8	90 5	88 5	85 7	85 8	87 2	84 9	78 2	84 2
Bombay	37	82 9	82 9	85 8	88 5	90 8	88 3	85 4	84 9	85 2	88 7	89 2	86 4	86 6
Madras	22	85 2	87 1	89 5	92 4	97 9	98 3	95 3	93 7	92 7	89 6	85 7	83 9	90 9
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Calcutta	21	79 3	83 5	91 9	96 3	95 0	92 0	89 3	88 7	89 4	88 9	83 8	78 9	88 9
Patna	173	72 7	77 5	89 5	99 0	99 7	95 7	90 5	89 1	89 5	88 4	81 7	74 1	87 3
Lucknow	371	73 7	78 4	90 6	101 5	104 8	101 4	92 4	90 6	91 8	91 4	83 7	75 6	89 7
Delhi	714	70 0	74 6	86 0	97 9	104 0	103 3	94 9	92 4	93 0	91 6	82 2	72 9	88 6
Lahore	702	68 9	72 4	82 9	95 0	103 9	102 2	99 9	97 3	97 5	94 6	83 4	72 9	89 6
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	76 2	80 8	92 3	101 6	107 0	104 3	99 2	95 7	97 2	97 8	88 6	78 6	93 3
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Nagpur	1 022	83 5	88 4	96 9	104 9	108 7	99 4	88 7	87 3	89 8	90 9	85 5	81 5	92 2
Poona	1 834	86 1	90 6	97 1	101 1	98 8	89 0	82 8	81 7	84 6	89 4	86 5	84 7	89 4
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1 778	84 5	89 2	96 7	100 5	102 6	94 1	87 6	85 4	86 0	88 6	85 3	83 4	90 3
Bangalore	3 021	79 8	85 3	90 0	92 4	90 9	84 1	81 4	81 2	81 7	81 5	79 0	77 8	83 7

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
Shillong		39 2	42 2	50 8	6 3	58 8	63 0	64 3	63 7	61 7	54 8	46 5	39 7	53 4
Darjeeling		35 4	36 _	42 4	48 3	5_ 0	56 2	57 7	57 3	5_ 7	50 0	43 0	6 7	47 6
Simla	For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals	30 2	35 6	43 1	50 3	57 4	59 6	58 9	59 2	56 3	51 4	43 9	39 2	49 2
Srinagar		2_ 0	28 8	36 7	44 4	50 8	_ 4	63 9	63 _	53 /	40 _	31 1	27 4	43 7
Ootacamund		43 0	44 0	47 8	51 9	52 4	52 3	52 0	51 7	51 1	50 5	48 0	44 8	49 1
Kodaikanal		46 7	47 5	50 5	53 5	54 6	53 1	5_ 1	51 8	52 0	51 1	49 2	47 4	50 8
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi		_ 6	60 7	68 2	_4 2	_5 7	_ _	81 0	78 3	_6 6	73 6	66 5	59 5	71 4
Bombay		66 7	67 2	71 6	75 7	79 3	78 4	76 5	75 9	75 5	75 4	72 3	68 5	73 6
Madras		67 3	68 0	_1 7	77 1	80 9	80 6	78 5	_7 _	76 6	74 6	_1 0	69 3	74 5
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Calcutta		54 1	59 1	68 5	_5 _	_7 1	_5 3	8_ 3	78 1	77 _	_3 8	63 6	54 6	69 9
Patna		50 9	54 2	63 9	73 3	_7 7	79 8	79 8	79 4	78 8	72 8	61 0	51 8	68 6
Lucknow		47 0	51 0	60 3	70 7	_7 7	81 6	79 5	78 5	76 4	66 1	53 5	46 5	65 7
Delhi		47 9	51 7	61 6	72 8	80 2	83 6	81 1	79 8	77 1	68 4	56 7	48 9	67 5
Lahore		40 2	43 8	52 9	62 9	71 _	8_ _	_9	78 4	72 _	59 2	46 8	39 8	60 6
Hyderabad (Sind)		50 8	54 2	63 8	72 0	_8 2	81 9	81 1	79 1	76 2	70 2	59 1	52 1	68 2
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Nagpur		57 6	6_ 1	69 5	_7 4	82 3	_9 5	_ _	75 1	4 8	69 2	61 9	5_ 9	70 2
Poona		53 3	55 2	62 1	68 3	3 0	_4 0	1 9	_0 5	69 1	66 5	58 9	53 0	64 7
Hyderabad (Deccan)		58 6	66 2	68 4	_ 2	_9 6	_9 1	_ 6	72 0	_1 5	6_ _	61 7	56 3	68 4
Bangalore		56 8	59 5	64 1	68 9	68 7	66 5	65 6	65 4	65 1	64 7	61 6	57 9	63 8

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Year
Hill Stations		in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in
Shillong	For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals	0 33	1 20	1 93	5 38	10 57	16 37	14 48	14 86	10 73	6 80	1 58	0 19	83 92
Darjeeling		0 55	1 15	2 03	3 91	10 09	25 49	34 40	27 86	20 00	4 89	0 74	0 24	131 15
Simla		2 71	3 13	2 67	1 94	2 87	7 13	16 88	17 33	6 29	1 08	0 52	1 11	63 57
Srinagar		2 76	2 3	3 60	3 79	2 27	1 48	2 32	2 33	1 60	1 09	0 43	1 44	25 87
Ootacamund		1 51	0 68	1 24	2 45	6 64	6 55	8 83	5 59	6 17	8 17	5 79	1 84	55 56
Kodaikanal		2 88	1 41	2 03	4 25	6 02	4 06	5 05	6 99	7 25	9 68	8 17	4 42	62 18
Coast Stations														
Karachi		0 52	0 39	0 33	0 17	0 07	0 55	2 94	1 67	0 42	0 01	0 04	0 14	7 56
Bombay		0 10	0 08	0 07	0 05	0 84	18 31	24 26	13 80	10 50	2 16	0 41	0 05	70 63
Madras		1 43	0 32	0 19	0 53	1 0	1 89	3 94	4 64	4 99	11 72	14 25	5 81	50 72
Stations on the Plains														
Calcutta		0 34	1 1	1 44	1 89	5 79	11 90	12 51	12 69	9 87	4 19	0 66	0 20	62 56
Patna		0 53	0 71	0 47	0 30	1 67	8 12	11 94	13 55	8 33	2 54	0 28	0 09	48 53
Lucknow		0 77	0 65	0 35	0 26	1 01	4 47	11 45	10 89	7 07	1 18	0 19	0 28	38 57
Delhi		1 04	0 76	0 52	0 39	0 58	2 99	7 53	7 42	4 78	0 32	0 11	0 40	26 84
Lahore		1 05	0 94	0 86	0 54	0 70	1 68	5 48	5 33	2 36	0 25	0 07	0 30	19 62
Hyderabad (Sind)		0 20	0 27	0 24	0 05	0 20	0 45	2 85	2 12	0 60	0 02	0 06	0 06	7 12
Plateau Stations														
Nagpur		0 42	0 60	0 52	0 56	0 83	5 06	13 84	11 64	8 29	2 16	0 71	0 54	48 07
Poona		0 06	0 06	0 06	0 57	1 20	4 77	7 01	3 66	4 84	3 74	0 99	0 16	27 11
Hyderabad (Deccan)		0 22	0 20	0 72	1 13	0 99	4 93	6 02	6 31	7 08	2 80	0 99	0 27	31 66
Bangalore		0 26	0 17	0 50	1 33	4 36	2 89	4 18	5 38	6 08	5 90	2 94	0 48	35 37

MONSOON OF 1941

The monsoon burst on the Malabar coast on the 22nd May This outburst was followed by a severe cyclone in the Arabian Sea which struck Malabar and caused severe floods and loss of life and property there in the last week of the month About the same time a cyclone from the Bay of Bengal struck east Bengal and prepared the way for the advance of the monsoon in north east India

The monsoon strengthened in Malabar on the 1st of June and rapidly advanced into the interior of the country By the middle of the second week it had extended it s way practically over the whole of India But this unusual vigour of the monsoon was short lived both branches of the current considerably weakened by the end of the second week and remained feeble practically till the end of the month

In the beginning of July the monsoon was exceptionally vigorous and caused concentrated and phenomenally heavy rainfall and disastrous floods in the coastal districts north of Bombay and in Gujarat In the second week it gave further heavy downpours and more floods in Gujarat Thereafter the monsoon became feeble over the whole country and continued so till the end of the month

In the first week of August there was good rainfall in the Konkan Malabar e Deccan and Mysore In the second and third weeks the monsoon displayed its activity mainly in the west Central Provinces Berar west Central India and Rajputana while in the last week it gave extensive precipitation only in north east India and the east United Provinces

September was a month of abundant rainfall in north east India the Madras Presidency Mysore south Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan The first eleven days of the month were marked by copious rains in north east India the east United Provinces Central India the Punjab and Kashmir During the third week and the beginning of the fourth there was more than the normal precipitation over most of the Peninsula in the west Central Provinces and from west Central India to Assam

The monsoon withdrew from north west India the United Provinces and the central parts of the country by the end of the third week of September During the rest of the month its activity was mainly confined to Bengal and Chota Nagpur It withdrew from the country finally by the 2nd of October

Considering the season as a whole the monsoon burst over the country earlier than usual but except in north east India and Malabar It was characterised by spells of heavy rain with rather long breaks in between The Arabian sea current was generally feeble being conspicuously so in the second fortnight of June and July and the last third of August The regions which suffered most from the failure of an unsteady or weak monsoon were Gujarat and the Konkan Although the total rainfall for the season in Gujarat was nearly normal most of it fell in short spells of exceptionally heavy downpours The Konkan had abnormally deficient rainfall during most of the season

The rainfall for the season was more than 40 per cent in defect in the Konkan and Sind The only sub divisions which had an appreciable excess of rainfall were Kashmir Bengal and Chota Nagpur Averaged over the plains of India the total rainfall was in defect by 11 per cent

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 27 7 inches 11 per cent below the normal The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period

DIVISION	RAINFALL JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1941			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from normal	Percentage departure from normal
	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Assam	39 8	41 1	— 1 3	— 3
Bengal	70 5	58 3	+12 2	+ 21
Orissa	45 8	43 9	+ 1 9	+ 4
Bihar	46 3	43 6	+ 2 7	+ 6
United Provinces	27 1	37 5	—10 4	— 28
Punjab	10 6	14 1	— 3 5	— 25
North West Frontier Province	4 1	5 1	— 1 0	— 20
Sind	2 7	4 7	— 2 0	— 43
Rajputana	13 1	19 8	— 6 7	— 34
Bombay	24 5	29 2	— 4 7	— 16
Central India	31 1	33 8	— 2 7	— 7
Central Provinces and Berar	31 1	40 8	— 9 7	— 24
Hyderabad	17 5	26 2	— 8 7	— 33
Mysore	16 5	15 5	+ 1 0	+ 6
Madras	24 5	26 5	— 2 0	— 8
Mean of India	27 7	31 0	— 3 3	— 11

Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise produce a correspondingly outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry Nearly three quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency Madras the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness or absence of the rain-bearing currents then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season but Western countries offer no parallel to India where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed There were often no roads The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon Nor had they any credit In the old days then they died Commencing with the Orissa famine of 1865 67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection it is rusting in the official armouries because the conditions have changed The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the dry zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rain less days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit The spread of manufacturing enterprise has lightened the pressure on the soil The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties it has ceased to be an administrative and so lal problem

Famine under Native Rule

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came In 1630 says Sir William Hunter in the History of British India, a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died there being none to bury them In Surat that great and crowded city he could hardly see any living persons but the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone Pestilence followed famine Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist available for the whole of India In India there is now no such thing as a food famine the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those afflicted by drought to earn enough to buy food The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved

History of Recent Famines

The Orissa famine of 1865 67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced the first great and organised effort to relieve distress through State agency It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500 000 people The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities Thirty five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of 95 lakhs The mortality was very heavy and it is estimated that a million people or one third of the population died in Orissa alone This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866 and the famine in Western India of 1868-70 The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900 It is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated There was famine in Behar in 1873 74 then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876 78 This affected Madras Mysore Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab The total area affected was 257 000 square miles and the population 58 500 000 Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5 250,000 in British territory alone Throughout British India 700 000 000 units were relieved

at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 84 lakhs

The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes which amended to meet later experience, form the baste of the famine relief system to-day They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able bodied at a wage sufficient for support on the condition of performing a suitable task and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency except where that was unequal to the demands upon it They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances Whilst the duty of Government is to save life it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at the normal level of comfort Provincial codes were drawn up and were tested by the famine of 1896 97 In that 307 000 square miles were affected with a population of 69 500,000 The numbers relieved exceeded 4 000 000 at the time of greatest distress The cost of famine relief was Rs 7½ crores revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 1½ crores and loans given aggregating Rs 1½ crores The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs 1½ crores of which Rs 1½ crores were subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750 000 The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines comparable with it in severity and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the stock the great famine of 1899 1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899 1900

This famine affected 475 000 square miles with a population of 59 500 000 In the Central Provinces Berar Bombay Ajmer and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute it was intense in Rajputana Baroda Central India Hyderabad and Kathiawar and was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle The water supply was deficient and brought a crop of difficulties in its train Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the local ity was thought to be immune were affected the people here being softened by prosperity clung to their villages in the hope of saving their cattle and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life A very large area in the Indian States was affected and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale At the end of July 4,500 000 persons were supported by the State Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive and laid down certain modified lines The cardinal features of their policy was moral strategy Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of putting heart into the people The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans the early suspension of revenue and a policy of prudent boldness starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help The wage scale was revised the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able bodied workers payments by results were recommended and proposals were made for saving cattle

The Modern System

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops programmes of suitable relief works are kept up to-date the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked If the rains fail policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When

the principal autumn crop is ripe the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine and malaria which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation These are of two classes productive and protective Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans protective works which do not pay directly from revenue In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876 It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs 1½ crores annually or one million sterling The first charge on this grant was famine relief the second protective work the third the avoidance of debt The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces

Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act 1919 Provincial Governments were required to establish and maintain a Famine Relief Fund by annual assignment from their revenues The provision of the annual assignment was optional with the accumulated total of the fund amounted to a prescribed sum The balance at credit of the Fund was regarded as invested with the Government of India which paid interest on it and it was available for expenditure on famine relief proper and on certain conditions on other objects prescribed in the Devolution Rules The new constitution embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 contains no provision for a separate Famine Relief Fund and it has been left to Provincial Governments and their legislatures to take the measures formerly prescribed for them Provision for the establishment and maintenance of a new fund on somewhat similar lines and the investments of the balances therein in securities of the Central Government has been made by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Bihar Central Provinces and Berar North West Frontier Province Orissa and Sind The Punjab Government have decided to continue the Famine Relief Fund but have considered it unnecessary to have an Act of the Legislature to constitute the new fund There is no Famine Relief Fund in Assam

The Outlook

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900 Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899 Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year

Increased Resisting Power

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many We can only briefly indicate them here There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he finds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres where the supply of labour is when general economic conditions are normal rarely equal to the demand or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often mistermed a hoard The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country in small sums or in ornaments which can be drawn upon in an emergency The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused sums which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system There has been a large extension of irrigation More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation and in other Provinces particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan irrigation works have been constructed which break the shock of a failure of the rains The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine disease followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which swept off five millions of people This prevented the increase of congestion but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States below their former population-supporting capacity (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease the spread of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit Finally there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose

that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899 Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand the relief of the aged and others who cannot work the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21 which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920 The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay Central Provinces and Baluchistan Local distress prevailed also in Bengal Punjab and Central India The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0 45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon

The Indian People s Famine Trust

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy especially in the provision of clothes help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break At every great famine large sums have been subscribed particularly in the United kingdom for this purpose and in 1899 1900 the people of the United States gave generous help With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs 28 10 000 During 1934 it increased further the invested balances of the United Provinces Famine Orphans fund being transferred to the Trust It now stands at Rs 29 78 400 It is officially called the Indian People s Famine Trust and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act 1890 The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States Sir Cameron Badenoch C S I C I E I C S Auditor General of India is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust The endowment of Rs 32 78 400 abovementioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary The temporary investments—in Government securities—at the end of 1941 stood at Rs 3 ,00 (face value) and the cash balance at the same time was Rs 7 4 26 7 8

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact largely ceased to occur This was well illustrated by the events of 1919 when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering

During the period 1929 to 1938 demands upon the Famine Trust were more for relief of distress caused by floods and other calamities than for famine relief The terms of the Trust fortunately permit of management on lines according to changing needs In 19 9 the amount of grants for famine relief was Rs 50 000 while that for relief of distress caused by floods was Rs 25 000 In 1933 1934 and 1936 grants of Rs 1 30 000 Rs 1 ,0 000 and Rs 90 000 respectively were made for flood relief and no grant had to be given for famine relief Grants of Rs 8 lakhs and Rs 50 000 were made for relief of distress caused by the earthquakes of 1934 and 1935 in Bihar and Orissa and Baluchistan respectively The amount of grants made in 1938 was Rs 1 65 000 —Rs 70 000 for famine relief and Rs 95 000 for flood relief Grants aggregating Rs 1 6 ,00 were made in 1939 in this year however the entire amount was for alleviation of distress caused by famine due to successive failures of rains in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab and the adjoining provinces Grants amounting to Rs 1 16 000 were made in 1940 in this year also the entire amount was for famine relief The amount of grants made in 1941 was Rs 1 10 000 —R 50 000 for famine relief Rs ,0 000 for flood relief and R 40 000 for relief of distress caused by cyclone

The Trust is only supposed to supplement expenditure on relief measures undertaken from public funds by the Government or State concerned

In 1939 large tracts of Kathiawar suffered from serious famine owing to the failure of rains What would have placed them in a most dire plight was however averted to a certain extent by belated showers Nevertheless the very inadequate rainfall precipitated a serious situation Its effects on cattle through lack of fodder were very serious

Famine relief measures on a generous scale were undertaken by the Rulers of the various Kathiawar States affected The Maharaja of Gondal made a gift of a crore of rupees for famine relief in Gondal whilst the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar reduced his privy purse by 50% to meet the cost of famine relief in his State In addition a comprehensive system of relief works was instituted poor people were provided with employment and fodder was made available to the ryots A scheme for the supply of water to drought stricken areas by means of numerous wells was also put into operation.

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind but peremptorily demands them Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful Industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of Industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years Indeed the process for which sound foundations had been laid before the war is now rapidly under way India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel coal or oil These commodities are all difficult to obtain and costly in India except in a few favoured areas coal supplies for example are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy Water power and its transmission by electricity offer on the other hand immense possibilities both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be delivered in all parts of India

Water power schemes pure and simple are generally difficult in India because the power needs to be continuous while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non existent in India Water therefore must be stored for use during the dry season Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future Further hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations and then distributed over the fields

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G T Barlow O B E then Chief Engineer Irrigation Branch United Provinces to undertake the work associating with him Mr J W Meares M I C E Electrical Adviser to the Government of India Mr Barlow died but Mr Meares issued a preliminary report in September 1919 summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry Mr Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse power of which only some 285 000 h p is supplied by electricity from steam oil or water The water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1½ million horse power but this excludes practically all the great rivers which are at present uninvestigated Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla the Andhra Valley the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources

Bombay Hydro Electric Works

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons Ltd and continued under their management until 1920 when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro Electric Agencies Ltd in which Messrs Tata Sons retained a substantial interest These undertakings are —

(a)	The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Ltd	supply started in 1915
(b)	The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company Ltd	1922.
(c)	The Tata Power Company Ltd	1927

These Hydro-Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246 000 H P and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay Bombay suburbs Thana Kalyan and Greater Poona

Bombay after London is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India Its population including suburbs at the 1921 census was 1 320 31 with a total population of approximately 1 600 000 in all of the areas served by these companies Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150 000 H P which until these Hydro-Electric schemes came into operation was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2 000 feet above sea level within a few miles of Bombay City situated on the shores of the Arabian Sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes namely Lonavla Walwan and Shirawta from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli the foot of the Ghats where the head at turbine nozzles is 1 720 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48 000 kW or 64,800 H P

This scheme was formally opened by H E The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915

Investigations in 1917 18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company s lakes where an additional 48 000 K W (or 64 300 H P) could be developed These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8 700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp *of the Ghats from which the water is taken In* steel pipes 4 600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1 740 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli

The Tata Power Company a scheme on the Nila Mula River to the South East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87 500 K W or 117 000 H P The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay *City the B B t C I Railway for their suburban* electrification the whole of the energy required by the G I P Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Poona and Igatpuri the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes The rate for energy delivered to the Mills Factories and Railways has for several years shown a steady decrease and now averages 0 35 of an anna per unit which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing trading and shipping centre

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many *hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200 000 volts* or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission

Mysore Hydro-Electric Works.

The first Hydro-Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State which with its generating station transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles from Sivasamudram the site of the generating station This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South Eastern half of the State

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total normal capacity now stands at 69 000 F H P This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City which has a capacity of 44 000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased power demands The Government of Mysore have encouraged the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site

The number of lighting and power consumers *of all classes in about 200 towns* and villages within the Mysore State has increased to more than 50 000 Demands for very large additional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State to sanction the construction of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 23 000 H P and the construction of a l ower Station at the Jog Falls for the production at the first instance of about 24 000 H P The power station at Shimsha Falls was completed in June 1940 thus bringing the total installed capacity of Sivasamudram and Shimsha Stations to about 80 000 H P

The transmission system consists of 866 route-miles of 78,000 and 37 500 volt lines with a total of 1 100 miles of *circuits The transmission* system is now being extended into every District within the State which together with the appropriate distribution systems will supply hydro-electric power to more than 250 towns and villages within the next 2 to 3 years

Electricity in Travancore State.

Electric supply undertakings are of recent growth in Travancore Although the first power station was in existence in the High Ranges as early as 1905 it was only towards the latter part of 1927 that Government created a separate organisation to carry out a programme of electrical development in the State Electric supply was first introduced in Trivandrum in March 1929 The capital outlay on this under taking till last financial year was Rs 11 5 lakhs The Scheme has been paying a satisfactory return on its investment ever since it started working The gross revenue during the last financial year was Rs 2 75 lakhs and the total generation 1 50 million units The number of consumers at present is about 2 800 There are 66 miles of 1 T overhead distribution lines besides 16 miles of 3 3 kV underground cables

With the lead given by Government in the supply of electric power to the capital two other undertakings worked by private agencies one in Kottayam and the other in Nagercoil were shortly afterward inaugurated The former came into existence early in 194_ while the latter was put into operation towards the middle of 1934 The Kottayam Electric Supply distributes power to nearly 800 consumers from a distribution net work of about 27 miles The Nagercoil Electric Supply supplies power to nearly 600 consumers from a distribution network of about _6 miles

A scheme to supply Quilon was inaugurated towards the middle of 1934 The capital expenditure on this undertaking is about Rs 3½ lakhs Very rapid progress has been made in its operation during the last three years the generation towards the end of the last year having reached over _ million units per annum bringing in a gross revenue of about Rs 1½ lakhs The supply covered about 20 miles of 11 kV lines 45 miles of 1 T Distribution and 2½ miles of 3 3 kV underground cables and caters for about 850 consumers Power was supplied from a thermal station of about 630 kW capacity till the supply was changed over to the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric System in May 1940

Quilon is an important industrial town and the power requirements have not been able to be met from this small thermal station to any appreciable extent The total capacity of installed power plants in Quilon is well over 2 000 H P but as many of them are in a very unsatisfactory condition on account of their old age it should be possible to secure all these loads now that the Hydro Electric supply is available from the Pallivasal system the bulk of which is utilised by the Ilmenite Mining Industry the Cotton Mills and the Ceramic factory at Kundara

Pallivasal System

A preliminary survey of the hydro electric possibilities of the State was carried out as early as 1919 by Mr F J Jacob the then Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department But as a result of the subsequent investigations conducted in 1925 by Mr K P P Menon the present Electrical Engineer Government came to the conclusion that the development of a power scheme utilising the falls of the Mudira puzha river possessed great economic possibilities Accordingly detailed investigations were taken up and completed by 1933 The work was started in 1934 The scheme is very economical and will be self supporting soon

The first stage of development of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project was nearly completed by the beginning of 1940 and it was inaugurated in March when the supply was switched on by Sir C P Ramaswamy Aiyar from the Pallivasal Generating Station The scheme as now completed comprises of a temporary diversion dam, a pressure tunnel of 10 200 ft in length and 8 ft diameter section and two penstocks each 7 800 ft in length the generating station and transmission lines extending up to Alwaye on the west and up to Kundara in the south The power station has three 11 000 volts 3 phase 50 cycle alternator sets each of 4 500 kW capacity directly coupled to the pelton wheels operating at a head of 1 980 ft The total effective capacity of the station is 9 000 kW The third generating set will be used as a standby Power is transmitted to the plains at 66 000 volts The transmission system consists of 134 miles of 66 kV double circuit lines connecting the generating station with 5 major sub stations at Kothamangalam Alwaye Pallom Mavelikara and Kundara besides 26 miles of 33 kV single circuit line connecting Alleppey with Mavelikara and 3 miles of double circuit 66 kV lines from Alwaye to the aluminium factory now nearing completion.

The mains distribution comprises of 154 miles of 11 kV single circuit and 10½ miles of double circuit lines and about 92 miles of 1 T distribution net work Almost all the Municipal Towns coming within the network of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Supply have been provided with low tension distribution Thus the first stage of the scheme covers a large portion of the north and central Travancore and it has been so designed that extensions to the transmission system can be added easily to distribute power to other areas such as Peermade in the east and Trivandrum in the south

The availability of electric power in most places in Travancore and the very low rates of tariff now offered are expected to open up great possibilities in the industrial and agricultural development in the State By the end of the last financial year the system had a connected load of over 6 000 kW and _ 375 consumers distributed over 19 distribution centres The peak load of the generating station had reached 2 500 kW and the generation 11 _ million units

The Department has been keenly alive to the need of the agriculturists for electric power the chief uses of which are for dewatering the paddy fields the crushing of sugarcane and lifting water for irrigation All reasonable aid is rendered to prospective consumers Proposals for the supply of electrical machinery on hire purchase system were sanctioned by Government in September 1940 and the response from consumers has been so great that purchases of electric motors totalling nearly 2 124 H P have been arranged

A satisfactory agreement was reached between Government and the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd towards July 1940 whereby Government have agreed to supply 4 500 kW of power from the middle of 1941 and 7 500 kW by the middle of 1944 for an Aluminium smelter plant to be installed near Alwaye The Company will be requiring another block of power aggregating to a total of 14 000 kW for bringing their factory to its fullest output Government have agreed to make this block of power also available within one year after the company begins to take 7 500 kW An agreement is also expected to be reached very shortly with the Cochin Government for the supply of power for the entire requirements of that State The demand from this source will be about 3 500 kW

The agreement with the Aluminium Production Co has necessitated the full development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme so as to bring the generation and transmission capacity to cope with their large demand This development will consist of the installation of 3 further generating sets of 7 500 kW each 2 more penstocks and the provision of adequate storages in the upper reaches of the Mudirapuzha river Two more 66 kV transmission lines from Pallivasal to Alwaye are also proposed to be constructed

Within the next ten years the maximum demand of the system will reach about 20 000 kW with an annual generation of over 100 million units The total capital expenditure on the Project till the end of the last financial year was 148 79 lakhs

Works in Madras

The Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government was commenced at the end of 1929 the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932 The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Mudirapuzha river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 sq miles

The Scheme utilizes a fall of about 3 100 feet available in the passage of the Pykara river in the Nilgiri District The flow though perennial is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season The topography however embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of power demand The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40 000 kW continuous The initial development utilizes the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 26 million cubic feet in the Glen Morgan Reservoir which is the first storage site

Civil Works —Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78 diameter steel pipe 1 000 feet long to a surge tank at the head of the penstock consisting of two pipes each in three sections of 27 inches, 24 inches and 21 inches in diameter and a total of about 9 300 feet in length

Power Station —The initially installed plant comprises of three 6 250 kW 6 phase 600 R P M alternator coupled to 11,000 H P pelton wheels Power is generated at 11 000 Volts 50 cycles and stepped upto 110 000 Volts by means of three 7 810 kVA 3 phase 11 kV/66-110 kV transformers The supply to Nilgiri District is at 11 kV from a 1 000 kVA 11 kV/11 kV transformer at the power station

Transmission & Distribution —Power is transmitted to Coimbatore which is the main receiving station as also the chief load centre by means of a 50 mile double circuit 110 kV line 66 kV lines have also been extended to Erode Pitchinopoly and Negapatam a distance of nearly 200 miles from Coimbatore But the loads at the latter places have recently been transferred to the Mettur Scheme which came into operation in June 1937 Also the 66 kV system has been extended to Udumalpet Sembatti Madura Virudhunagar etc a distance of about 180 miles A 66 kV line from Virudhunagar to Koilpatti has also been completed

In addition to the above main transmission lines considerable lengths of 11 22 and 33 kV distribution lines have been constructed or are under construction particularly in the Coimbatore Madura and Ramnad Districts At all load centres step down substations have been constructed with the necessary transformers and switchgear At Madura which is an important station two 3 000 kVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation

Pykara Scheme Extensions —To provide for the rapidly increasing demand in the existing area and also the extensions to Madura and Ramnad Districts one additional penstock two 1 500 kVA 600 R P M 11 kV generators and two 12 500 kVA 11 kV 110 kV transformers have recently been added The Pykara Coimbatore transmission line has been changed over to 110 kV operation to suit the increased load demand Provision is also made for installing at a later date two additional generating units of the same capacity

The rapid growth of the Pykara load in 1934 necessitated the early construction of the Mukurti Dam which is the first large storage contemplated in the original scheme This was sanctioned in January 1935 The work was commenced in January 1935 and completed in June 1938 The Dam as completed with open spill way stores 1 400 million cubic feet of water but the capacity can be increased to 1 800 million cubic feet when required later

The financial position of the Pykara System is most satisfactory The third year revenue was more than that expected in the tenth year of the forecast and the system has proved a splendid investment to the State The peak load on the system is 26 200 kW The revenue was approximately Rs 47 lakhs in 1940 41 The industrial development at Coimbatore accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total load and also the high load factor of the station.

The Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.— The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme The Mettur Stanley Dam one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and can

impound a total of 93 500 million cubic feet of water This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power

During the construction of the dam four cast iron pipes 8 6 in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves gates screens and other fittings Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1 250 cusecs for power purposes

The first stage of development providing 3 units of 10 000 kW each was sanctioned in 1935 and the power station construction commenced in the latter part of 1935 The station commenced operation in June 1937

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a minimum of 80 feet The average head will be 135 feet

As the potential output of the Mettur station is very variable due to the wide variations in head and discharge three classes of load are adopted These are

(1) Primary power available at all times

(2) Secondary power subject to restricted use in dry months but which can be made into primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara station (and later of the proposed Madras steam station)

(3) Tertiary power generally available for eight months in the year

The scheme supplies power to the districts of Salem Trichinopoly Tanjore North Arcot South Arcot Chittoor and Chingleput

Power House—The power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam and in it are now installed three 10 000 kW 50 R I M generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis Turbines one on each side The turbines operate under a variable head of from 80 to 160 feet developing a maximum of 16 000 H P each Power is generated at 11 000 volts 50 cycles 3 phase and stepped upto 66 000 volts (110 000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres

Transmission and Distribution System—Power is transmitted to Singarappet in the north and Erode in the south by means of two 66/110 kV trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the power station At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara network and both stations can work in parallel as and when operating conditions demand 66 kV lines have also been extended to Vellore Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram a distance of about 140 miles

Considerable lengths of 11 22 and 33 kV lines have also been constructed or are under construction for extending power to various places

At all important load centres out-door transformer stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11 22 or 33 kV as required At Trichinopoly which is an important station in the southern area two $\frac{+2\,500}{-2\,000}$ kVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation

Mettur Scheme Extensions—The peak load at the Mettur power house has already risen to about 14 000 kW

A 4th generating unit and the 3rd 12 500 kVA transformer have been ordered and are being installed for increasing the capacity of the station to meet the load demands successfully even during periods of low heads in the reservoir and to afford greater relief to Pykara in emergencies

It is expected that these will be operating in 1943

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government The scheme was sanctioned in 1938 and is expected to commence operation by 1949

The scheme is to utilize the fall of about 330 feet in the pawsage of the Tambraparni river in the Tinnevelly District A reservoir of 5 500 million cubic feet capacity is being created by the construction of a masonry dam across the the Tambraparni river in the foot hills of the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Tinnevelly district

The following are the main features of the scheme

(*a*) A masonry dam 146 feet high constructed on the Tambraparni river just below where it is joined by Karkar The reservoir so formed will have a storage of 5 500 million cubic feet and water will be drawn therefrom by means of two 84 feet pipes embedded in the dam and fitted with valves to control flow

(*b*) A diversion weir located lower down the river near the head of the Papanasam Falls which will provide a small storage of 28 million cubic feet for daily regulation

(*c*) Two 9 feet diameter steel pipes leading water from the diversion weir to the headworks about 4 500 feet long Only one pipe is being installed in the first stage

(*d*) Four 69 inches penstock pipes each 680 feet long leading the water down the hill slope from the headworks to the power station below Only three penstocks are being erected in the first stage

(*e*) The power house is situated near the Agastya temple at the foot of the Papanasam Falls The gross head developed is 330 feet Four 600 R P M 7 000 kW 11 kV 50 cycle 3 phase vertical generating sets each coupled to a vertical type Francis reaction turbine of 9 650 B H P Only three units are being installed initially

(*f*) A transmission system extends to Tuticorin Koilpatti and Madura It will incorporate the existing lines in the area The system will be linked to Pykara at Madura

Construction work on all the above is in progress

Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Darbar utilising the river Jhelum near Baramulla, which lies

thirtyfour miles north west of Srinagar The headworks of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house at Mohora and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20 000 electrical horse power Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to water wheel there is an effective head of 310 feet There are four vertical water wheels each coupled on the same shaft to a 1 000 kVA 3 phase 2 3003 volt 25 cycle generator running at 500 r p m and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15 000 kW generating plant being installed within it Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla 21 miles distant at which point one terminates The other continues to Srinagar a further 34 miles The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation The lighting of Baramulla has been in hand with satisfactory results and the power load is building up At Srinagar the line terminates at the State silk factory where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting but for heating The whole of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and there are a number of power loads

Besides the Jhelum power installation there are two other schemes the Muzaffarabad hydro electric installation utilising the river Kishen Ganga and the Jammu hydro electric installation The Muzaffarabad power house has one 130 B H P pelton wheel directly coupled to a 110 kVA 1 300 volt 50 cycle alternator This serves Muzaffarabad town and District on J V Road The Jammu power house employs five generating sets Of these one 485 kW set is driven by a Diesel oil engine whereas the remaining four generating among themselves 1 226 5 kW are driven by water turbines

In addition to the above schemes new sources of power capable of feeding large scale manufacture are in view of the beginning of large scale industries in Jammu and Kashmir State being explored In this connection Messrs Tata Sons Ltd recently carried out a thorough investigation into the possibilities of generating more power The State has already provided Rs 10 05 000 from capital expenditure not charged to revenue for the improvement of the State electrical system The necessity for augmenting the power supply in the Jammu area being urgent a provision of Rs 6 00 000 has been made in the budget for the purchase of a thermal plant to supplement the power now available

United Provinces Works

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand by steam power station at Chandausi of 9 000 kW has been constructed From 1938 no less than 27 000 kW in all has been available A further steam station at Moradnagar with an initial capacity of 6 000 kW is under construction Besides supplying some 93 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme comprises about 1 650 tube wells covering the districts of Moradabad Bijnor Budaun Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur Meerut Bulandshahr and Aligarh introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation This supply of cheap power from some 2 000 sub stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres

The steam power house at Sohwal is capable of supplying 2 500 kW The energy is being used to electrify Fyzabad and Ajodyha and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a chain of hydro electric power generating stations from the Jamna river in the Himalayas are under consideration

Punjab a Hydro-Electric Project

The Uhl River Scheme —Perched on hill tops 6 000 and 4 000 feet above sea level connected by means of a tunnel 15 000 feet long are the headworks of the Uhl river hydro-electric project supplying electricity to 19 towns in the Punjab including important industrial centres like Amritsar Lahore and Ludhiana and to the vast workshops of the North Western Railway at Moghalpura

A power house equipped with three alternators each of 12 000 kW capacity driven by 16,000 horse power turbines operating under a head of 1 800 feet of water which are carried along the 3 mile long tunnel convert the snow fed waters of the Uhl river and its tributary into electric energy supplying as much as 108 000 units of electric current to the consumers in the Punjab

The tunnel is one of the longest in India and the first steel mantled tunnel to be built in Asia It measures about 2¼ miles in total length and has a diameter of 9 25 feet

The Uhl river hydro electric project owes its origin to the need which had begun to be felt for conserving fuel resources in the Punjab some years ago

The site was chosen in 1922 a detailed project prepared by 1923 and sanction given in 1926 Construction began in 1928 and was not completed until 1933 Though the cost of the scheme was originally estimated at Rs 450 lakhs it finally amounted to Rs 600 lakhs on 31st March 1934

From the power station at Jogendernagar current produced at 11 kV is stepped up " to 132 kV for transmission—the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in India—and is conveyed 173 miles to Lahore by a trunk line

supported on steel towers 80 feet high set 1 000 feet apart in the plains and over 3 360 feet apart in the hills

There are also four travel lines totalling 232 miles in length on 50-foot towers carrying current at lesser voltage from Lahore to Ferozepore Amritsar to Kartarpore Kartarpore to Ludhiana and Lahore to Lyallpur

Provision has been made for the expansion of the scheme in two stages according to requirements The first of these contemplates the building of a dam about 270 feet high in the vicinity of the headworks increasing the storage there The quantity of water conveyed by the tunnel will then be doubled four more generating sets installed in the power house and the output also practically doubled It will then be possible to cater for the needs of another half a dozen large towns

The next stage of development would be effected on different lines for it is not possible to increase the capacity of the tunnel any further This stage therefore envisages the construction of a second power house lower down to which water from the tail race of the existing power house will be led by means of an open duct about 3 miles long with a fall of 1 200 feet

The new power house will generate another 48 000 kW giving a total output of 118 800 kW a quantity more than sufficient to meet the needs of the present generation in an area extending from Delhi in the north to Sialkot and Lyallpur in the north In this stage over 20 towns in all will be served

The possibility of electrifying some of the railways in the Punjab and more important of introducing tube well irrigation adds to the interest of this project

The former would cheapen and quicken the transportation of passengers and goods The latter would enable some 2½ million acres of uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation greatly increasing the food supply of the Province

So much machinery had to be used in the construction that it was found both convenient and economic to build two small temporary hydro-electric power stations one at Dhoku near Shanon and the other at Thuji near the head works on the Uhl These stations were linked up by a 11 000-volt transmission line and their combined total output amounted to 1 080 kW

Despite the outbreak of war 1939 40 the seventh year of the Commercial operation of the Scheme has been a period of considerable progress Owing to the difficulty of obtaining machinery and equipment the project for installation of a Thermal station at Lahore to augment the reserve of energy available from the Shanon Power House at Joginderuagar during the winter months when water supplies in the Uhl and Lambadag rivers are low

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) PROJECTS

The following is a brief description of the several hydro electric schemes that can be developed in the State —

Tungabhadra Project—This project is across the river Tungabhadra one of the large tributaries of the river kistna The question of apportionment of waters between the interested States viz Mysore Madras and Hyderabad has been under consideration for some time From the probable share of waters it will be possible for Hyderabad to generate 28 000 kW continuous of primary power by utilising three drops in the canal aggregating to 3 5 ft and to irrigate 7 54 000 acres Pending the agreement for the apportionment of the waters the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad have agreed to undertake for the present a joint scheme for the partial utilisation of the waters of the river In the partial scheme now being drawn up Hyderabad will be able to generate 15 300 kW continuous of primary power and to irrigate 3 80 000 acres This project besides giving a fairly large amount of power specially for economical working of the extensive gold fields in Raichur District will also safeguard this large tract from the occasional ravages of famine

The Devanoor Project—This project is across the river Manjira a tributary of the Godavary Near Bidar the river takes a long loop round one of the intervening ridges till it debouches into the Nizamsagar lake It is proposed to construct a reservoir a little below Bidar tunnel through the intervening ridge drop the waters generating hydro-electric power and let the tail race run into the Nizamsagar lake This river is likely to give a dependable supply of 41 000 m c ft and with a canal discharge of 1 000 cusecs it will be possible to generate 18 000 kW continuous at three different drops aggregating 285 ft This site is situated almost in the centre of the state and nearly all the load centres already developed are close by As a commercial enterprise this project is likely to pay a handsome return

The Nizamsagar Project—Combined with Devanoor is the Nizamsagar project where drops in the canal of about 30 ft can be utilised to generate 1 500 kW continuous of primary power and 3 000 kW continuous of tertiary power for 9 months The canal has already been constructed as also the Nizamsagar Reservoir This scheme together with Davanoor project will generate over 22 500 kW continuous of primary power

The Godavary Kaddam Project.—The river Kaddam a tributary of the Godavary rises in Boath Taluq of the Adilabad District About 7 miles below the crossing of the Nirmal Adilabad road it falls through a vertical drop of 107 ft known as Somanagudam falls Including the rapids above the fall it is possible to concentrate a drop of 386 ft to generate power This scheme is proposed to be linked with the Godavary scheme The Godavary river starts descending a rapide near Soan bridge and falls 500 ft in 50 miles It is proposed to construct reservoirs across the rivers Godavary and Kaddam and on the tributaries of Kaddam The total power that could be generated is expected to be 94 600 kW continuous primary and 9 600 kW continuous tertiary for 8 months It will also irrigate 4 84 000 acres Extensive deposits of iron ore are available on the banks of the Godavary and if a steel industry is established the power can be fully utilised immediately

The Purna Project.—The river Purna rises in the plateau of Aurangabad and after traversing a distance of 250 miles it joins the parent river Godavary near Kanteshwar A little below the crossing of Jalna Buldana road near the village Sawangi it offers a fine site for a storage reservoir It is proposed to keep the cill of the supply sluice at a high level and to drop the water direct into the river from the reservoir The average drop will be about 120 ft and it will be possible to generate 4 400 kW of primary power In addition to this 1 100 kW continuous can be generated by constructing a lift dam lower down This project is expected to be a very remunerative proposition Besides being near the cotton centre like Nanded Parbhani and Jalna it can also irrigate 2 50 000 acres in Nanded District

The Manair Project.—This project across the river Manair in Sirdlla Taluq of Kareem nagar district is a smaller scheme The river descends into a rapide after its junction with Kundair and falls 207 ft in 6 miles By constructing a reservoir above the rapide a power channel can be taken and dropped 120 ft The power generated will be about 700 kW continuous and irrigation of 17 680 acres is possible

The Pangaua Project—This is a boundary river between Berar and Hyderabad State It falls through a height of 1.0 ft near Islapur midway between Hadgaon and Kinwat The possibilities of generating power have so far not been investigated but from the study of the features of the river it seems possible to construct a reservoir above the Sahasrakund falls to get a direct drop of about 100 ft There are also possibilities of constructing a lift dam 70 ft high about 10 miles below the reservoir an anicut 114 miles below the lift dam with a diversion canal which can be dropped by about 160 ft and a reservoir near Hattlghat village from which half the discharge can be dropped into the river by 70 ft and the other half drawn into the canal to irrigate 1 90 000 acres in the Hyderabad territory The total power that could be generated at the above four drops is expected to be 21 000 kW continuous primary

The Lower Kistna Project.—The river Kistna is proposed to be harnessed at a point after its junction with its tributaries the Bheema and the Tungabhadra Soon after the junction it cuts its course for nearly 110 miles through the Amarabad Nallamalai hills Just at the exit from these hills it is proposed to construct a high dam and generate power by dropping the water needed for lower delta irrigation into the river It is expected to generate about 2 00 000 kW continuous and irrigate 10 88 000 acres besides safeguarding another 9 00 000 acres of delta irrigation in the British territory

The Upper Kistna Project.—The river in its upper reaches soon after entering the Hyderabad Dominions descends some 250 ft within a distance of 10 miles between the villages of Meigadda and Jamalpur The drops known as Jaldrug falls aggregate to 130 ft within 2½ miles By constructing a reservoir above the falls and taking a canal therefrom it will be possible to generate about 32 660 kW continuous primary and 9 920 kW continuous tertiary and also irrigate about 7 52 000 acres

The Bheema Project.—The river Bheema rises in the Western Ghats and after traversing a length of 370 miles in the Bombay Presidency it forms the boundary of the State for a length of 45 miles and then after traversing 1.5 miles in the State joins the river Kistna The river offers a feasible site for constructing a reservoir below its junction with Kagna From this reservoir water will have to be let down for Lower Kistna project This water can be dropped direct into the river and the fall available for 8 months from June to January will be about 50 ft which will give about 5 000 kW continuous of tertiary power This project will irrigate 3 34 000 acres

The Dudh-Manpedda Project.—A reservoir across the river Dindi a tributary of the river Kistna in Kalvakurthy Taluq Mahaboobnagar district is under construction It will irrigate 16 300 acres The irrigation channel from the reservoir is dropped at three places aggregating to 148 ft and can be utilised to generate 566 kW continuous of tertiary power for 8 months This power can be linked with the power that could be obtained from the adjacent river Manpedda draining about 220 sq miles Before its junction with Kistna it drops through a height of 600 ft in three miles The river above the drop runs through deep and narrow rocky gorge It is proposed to be bunded up by a constant angle arch dam The power canal will be taken with the cill 6. ft above the bed of the river right on to the banks of the river Kistna and the water dropped by 600 ft through pipe lines The generation of power from this scheme can be so regulated as to live in combination with Dindi scheme about 2 000 kW continuous of primary power

It will thus be seen that the State is favorably placed for electric power owing to the large rivers of the Deccan Godavary and Kistna flowing through the Dominions The power that can be generated from these two rivers alone will amount to 3 36 000 kW continuous and there are possibilities of generating another 85 500 kW from their large tributaries such as Pungabhadra Manjira Kaddam Purna Penganga and Manair In all there is the possibility of generating over 4 21 000 kW continuous of 6 00 000 kW peak

In addition to the electrical power it will also be possible to irrigate more than three and half million acres and will also considerably accelerate industrial development of the State through rural electrification The total probable cost of all these projects will be Rs 85 crores and it is expected that on an average a return of 6 to 9 per cent will be realised At first sight the amount of investment required may appear enormous but this expenditure will be spread over at least half a century if not more

All these generating units will be connected up in one complete grid so that any deficiency of supply under a particular project can be easily supplemented from other schemes

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 and again by the India Act of 1935 was that of local government This was one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed On the whole the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been encouraging but uneven As the annual reports of provincial governments show, there are some towns which have shown a real sense of responsibility in civic affairs and have administered them efficiently In a minority of cases however the local city fathers have signally failed to discharge their duties to the public benefit with the result that they have been superseded and the conduct of municipal affairs has reverted to official control The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration Again the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small There are however many encouraging signs of improvement

Throughout the greater part of India the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—tahsils sub divisions and districts

The typical Indian village has its central residential site with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries artisans and traders It should be noted however that **in certain portions of India, *e.g* in the greater part of Assam in Eastern Bengal and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads —(*Gazetteer of India*)**

The villages above described (of which there are 700 000 in India) fall under two main classes *viz* —

Types of Villages.— (1) The severaity or raiyatwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators There is no joint responsibility among the villagers though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose such as grazing and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities and on payment of assessment The village government vests in a hereditary headman known by an old vernacular name such as *patel* or *reddi* who is responsible for law and order and for the collection of the Government revenue He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled "

'(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces the Punjab and the Frontier Province Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors and a certain amount of collective responsibility still as a rule remains The village site is owned by the proprietary body who allow residences to the tenantry artisans traders and others The waste land is allotted to the village and if wanted for cultivation is partitioned among the shareholders The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities but the artificial character of this appointment as compared with that which obtains in a raiyatwari village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambardar* a vernacular derivative from the English word number It is this type of village to which the well known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them

Village Autonomy—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy since the ruling dynasties and their local representatives did not as a rule concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues and the maintenance of local order This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local civil and criminal courts the present revenue and police organisation the development of communications the growth of individualism and the operation of the individual *raiyatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India Nevertheless the village remains the first unit of administration the principal village functionaries—the headman the accountant and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government and there is still a large degree of common village feeling and interests

Punchayets—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council tribunal, or *Punchayet* and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations —

While therefore we desire the development of a *punchayet* system and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayets* in those

villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity natural intelligence and freedom from internal feuds These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant and with success here *it will become* easier to apply the system in other villages Such a policy which must be the work of many years will require great care and discretion much patience and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers "

These recommendations however were never implemented and the *punchayet* system while it still exists in non official form is tending to decline There is still the possibility that it may be revived For present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self government Various measures have been passed but it is too early to say what life they have The Punjab Government has passed a Village *Punchayat Act which enables Government to* establish in a village a system of councillors to whom certain local matters including judicial power both civil and criminal of a minor character may be assigned In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves including minor civil and criminal cases Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration first under Royal Charters and later under statute from comparatively early times but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842 An Act passed in that year for Bengal which was practically inoperative was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated and from the point of view of self government these Acts did not proceed far It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education sanitation Medical charity and local public works. New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874 which among other things extended to the elective principle but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced In 1881 2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution powers, and functions of municipal bodies a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility some items of *provincial revenue suited to* and capable of development under local management being transferred with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day As the population of most Indian towns rises so does the number of municipalities increase For the most part they display a lively interest in civic affairs and are actively engaged in improving the conditions under which their fellow citizens live

District Boards—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards In almost every district of British India save in the the province of Assam there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards while in Bengal Madras and Bihar and Orissa there are also Union Committees.

As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members The Boards are practically manned by Indians The *most i nportant item of revenue is provincial* rates The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion s share of the available revenue

The annual audit reports on the working of local self government institutions in the various provinces reveal on the whole a disappointing record There is a general reluctance to increase local taxation and several municipalities are conspicuous for their negligence in recovering arrears There are of course some honourable exceptions In Bombay Presidency Ahmedabad and Sholapur furnish encouraging examples In 1919 a Local Self Government Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government under the chairmanship of Professor V G Kale The Committee made several recommendations To overcome the general reluctance to impose additional taxation the Committee suggested that taxation by local authorities was likely to be better appreciated if it were associated with specific services rendered to the people the idea was to earmark yields of certain taxes for definite purposes The Committee also laid down the principle that citizens generally should understand that amenities can be provided only if they are paid for thus a compulsory education cess was suggested to finance ambitious educational schemes

In August 1920 the Bombay Government convened a conference of Presidents of all important local bodies at Poona to consider the Committee s report under the presidentship of J A Madan I C S then Adviser to the Bombay Governor The conference was opened by Sir Roger Lumley who paid a tribute to the Committee for the careful manner in which their investigation was carried out and for the balanced

judgment which had been brought to bear on the complicated problems of municipal administration The conference discussed the recommendations of the Committee and there was unanimity of opinion on a large number of the Committee s proposals These proposals however still remain to be implemented by the Bombay Government

Improvement Trusts.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements In Bombay Calcutta Lucknow Allahabad Lahore Rangoon, and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q v) (In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried on by the Bombay Municipality) Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities The Government of India in 1937 established an Improvement Trust to attend to slum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of their Winter Capital This body has lately undertaken an ambitious scheme costing many lakhs of rupees for the abolition of slums and the re housing of dispossessed workers

Calcutta Improvement Trust

The Calcutta Improvement Trust originated from a medical enquiry into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896 owing to the outbreak of plague Preliminary investigation continued for several years and the Trust was instituted in January 1911 with a view to making provision for improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas providing open spaces and improved buildings sites laying out or altering streets and for rehousing of the poorer and working classes The Act provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and for local taxation or raising of loans to this end It provided for the constitution of a Board of Trustees of eleven members with a whole time Chairman

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 1st March 1934 —C W Corner C S I I C S Chairman Sailapati Chatterjee Chief Executive Officer Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*) Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act 1911 Md Rafique elected by the elected Councillors Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act 1911 as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926 J J N Birch elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act 1911 as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926 I Rooney elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Sir Hari Sankar Paul Kt elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Mrs Hashna Murshed M B E M L A Rai Saheb Chandra Mal Karnani J P Abdul Rahman Siddiqi M A L L B Bar at Law M L A A F Thompson D S O M C F R I H A P A S I appointed by the Local Government

During the 29 years that it has now been at work, the Trust has carried through many improvement schemes both in the city proper and the suburban areas which have changed the face of Calcutta wholly and beyond recognition It has constructed over 67 miles of new roads 87 public parks covering an area of about 364 8 acres and a large lake with 80 22 acres of water area

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue 100 ft wide which at present extends from Chowringhee past Shambazar up to Raja Rajballav Street a stretch of 3 miles It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and has gained increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust has constructed between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east and the clearing up of an adjacent area in Chandni Chawk by the construction of a 40-feet road have been completed The most important of the recent Schemes of the Trust is the approach road to the new Howrah Bridge from Dalhousie Square The first section of this project which has already cost Rs 1 02 0 000 nearly from St Andrew s Church to Canning Street is now complete with a 100 feet wide road from Dalhousie Square corner to Canning Street Another 60 ft wide road has been completed diagonally from Royal Exchange Place to Lower Chitpur Road This route is already functioning as a new avenue through the heart of the city but its immediate importance up to the present has been rather in creating a thoroughfare from Clive Street to Lower Chitpur Road than in promoting traffic northwards from Dalhousie Square as Canning Street at which it ends on the north is a street of very limited traffic value It is also in the programme of the Trust to extend this road through Territhi Bazar one of the still existing dirtiest spots in the heart of the city to Circular Road near Sealdah Station For the second section of the project from Canning Street to Strand Road the acquisition of land is almost complete—cost of acquisition to January 1942 is approximately a crore and a quarter The work for the first section of the main roadway from Strand Road has just been started

In the north of the City two large and sixteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed Four football grounds have been provided for schools

and clubs of North Calcutta Some tennis courts are also being made The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play grounds Several wide roads have been laid through this highly congested area The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones This Scheme is known as Maydapati Scheme No XXVII

A 84 ft road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been constructed which provides a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east An interesting small work is the extension of a storm water sewer from Jagannath Ghat Road to Strand Bank Road carrying with it the construction of a 60-ft roadway Another important scheme which has been completed of late is the new 60 ft road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghat Street which with the side roads opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and west diagonal road through Abhiroollah The completion of the widening of Kalakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Bara bazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments Running as it does through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and densely built up with four or five storeyed houses the gross cost of acquisition of land was exceptionally high Demolition was of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act 1931 which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar and other costly and thickly populated commercial areas

The Suburban Areas to the south and south east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were under taken Several open spaces and squares have been laid out in various parts Insanitary tanks have been filled up which required approximately 2 crores c/t of earth Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft for a length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of another mile It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge A 100 ft wide East to West road from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs Excavation has been completed in the new section of the lake which is being attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge The two lakes have been linked up by a concrete bridge constructed before the joining canal was excavated The Calcutta Tramways Co Ltd have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along Rash Behary Avenue to Ballygunge Station The Lake Area as it is now commonly known consisting of land originally acquired for the provision of earth and partly for a statutory open space in scheme No XXXIII assumes more and more the nature of a Model Park and comprises well laid out football grounds in addition to its natural amenities The Trust continues the policy of planting and embellishing it as a place of public recreation for south Calcutta and finds scope here for various experiments in Park technique of which the most interesting was a Children s Pool properly designed for the purpose and believed to be the first of its kind in the Indian city The Swimming Pool the origin of which was to attract youths from swimming in the main lake continues to grow in popularity to such an extent that the large crowds frequenting it in mid summer tend occasionally to be a cause of some anxiety and considerable expenditure has had to be met on security precautions

The second section of the Southern Avenue on the east of Landsdowne Road Extension has now been taken up and the extension of the 150 ft wide Southern Avenue upto Gariahat Road at the junction of Monoharpookar Road is approaching completion This area with the large lake and its amenities has already proved very attractive for residential houses and almost a new city is springing up relieving considerably the congestion in the main city From the junction of Southern Avenue and Gariahat Road the work of widening Gariahat Road and Old Ballygunge Road upto Syed Ameer Ali Avenue has been taken up now and the work in the section upto Old Ballygunge Road is complete and work in the Second Section is in progress The Calcutta Tramways Company will extend their service through this widened road from the Park Circus

The central section of the eastern part of Calcutta has already been developed by the Trust into a beautiful residential area with the amenity of a large park near Park Circus known as Eastern Park measuring 65 bighas with large playing fields for football tennis, etc. The Gorachand Road Scheme providing for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally has been completed and the Schemes providing the wide Avenue on its north has been taken up during the year

The Trust pursues a liberal policy in the development of open spaces and recreation grounds The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of

about 96 acres In 1912 Bompas the first Chairman of the Trust pointed out that in the ratio etc about 9 per cent. of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens while its percentage exceeded that of New York Berlin and Birmingham But it must be pointed out that about 1 000 acres of Calcutta s 1 50 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need Up to date the Trust has added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—over 300 acres

The Trust has so far added over 300 acres in open spaces Of this the Dhakuria Lake comprises the most important as well as the most popular feature The Eastern Park at Gorachand area the Deshbandhu Park and Cossipur Chitpur Open Spaces at the north of the city are the larger of the parks laid out besides a large number of parks scattered throughout the city Among the less conspicuous but very useful activities in this regard is the adaptation of land acquired on alignments of future streets which will not be required for the purpose for several years as temporary recreation grounds These play grounds while for the most part individually small in area are very popular with children

For the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes —

In the early stages three blocks of three storeyed tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for the poorer classes. It was found however that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect bastis of their own the class of structures they were accustomed to live in These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means *e.g.*, school masters, poor students clerks and persons of the artisan class As many as 1 200 people are housed in these chawls. The buildings, including land cost Rs 2 44 868 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs 4 per mensem and top floor rooms at Rs. 3 per mensem each room measuring 12 × 12 with a 4 ft verandah in front and opening on to a central passage 7 ft wide

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses This change of policy however produced no effect on the letting

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing Scheme was sold by private sale in 1927

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed two-roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust This scheme has proved a striking success

Fakirara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites A new re housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board as already stated at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of Scheme No XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road) and Schemes XLIX and LII on its North A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for displaced bustee dwellers

Special facilities are offered to dishoused persons for securing land in various improved areas for resettlement purposes

Bridges.—The old bridges of Calcutta which are hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged have almost all of them replaced by modern and up to date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements The new bridges of the city have traffic capacity comparing favourably with those of London The new bridges at Maniktola Beliaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet with two footpaths each 10 feet in width The Chitpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic The Alipore Bridge the reconstruction of which has been completed has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each

The Tollygunge Bridge across Tolly s Nullah has been completed and transferred to the Irrigation Department and the last bridge taken up and completed is the Barrackpore Bridge The next bridge to be taken up is the Ultadanga Bridge specifications and estimates for which have been completed A start would have normally been made by now but has been somewhat delayed due to the present situation

Financial.—Capital charged during the year 1940-41 amounted to Rs 92 77 lakhs which included Rs 80 20 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs 10 55 lakhs on engineering works The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1940-41 was 20 1 crores To meet this large expenditure the Trust has borrowed Rs 4 17 50 000 Other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs 10 78 crores and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs 5 21 crores to Capital Works

Up to 1940 41 the Trust spent nearly Rs 16 42 crores on land acquisition and Rs 3 20 crores on engineering work.

The Indian Ports

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose They have wide powers but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Calcutta consists mainly of European members

Figures for 1939 40 relating to income expenditure and capital debt of the five principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden and Rangoon are excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table —

	Income	Expenditure	Capital Debt
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	3 55 01 9 0	3 30 79 802	21 28 03 333
Bombay	2 70 61 585	2 58 53 856	17 94 8_ 168
Madras	45 87 408	46 97 170	14_ 17 739
Karachi	73 40 774	69 59 044	3 35 69 000
Chittagong	8 94 724	6 48 _25	(a) 43 39 507

(a) Includes the first instalment of Rs 15 lakhs the second instalment of Rs 2 lakhs the third instalment of Rs 2 lakhs the fourth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs the fifth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs the sixth instalment of Rs 4 lakhs the seventh instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs the eighth instalment of Rs 8 lakhs and the ninth instalment of Rs 5 lakhs of a loan of Rs 50 lakhs from Government

BOMBAY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY — Sir B Rama Rau C I E I C S (Chairman) *Nominated by Government* — Mayor General F V B Witts C B E I S O M C Commodore A R Rattray R I N P N Chandavarkar G E Coffe C C Laughton C I E R B Bakhale N V S Murti I S E M D Bhat I C S

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce — W A Bell R W Bullock R C Dowdes A McIntosh G S Taunton *Elected by the Indian Merchants Chamber* —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C I E M B E Behram N Karanjia M L C M A Master S G Shah Ramdas Kilachand *Elected by the Municipal Corporation* —Bhawanji Arjan Khimji M L A Dr G R A Sheikh B Sc M B B S *Elected by the Millowners Association* —1 V Baddeley

The following are the Principal Officers of the Trust —

Secretary N M Morris (on leave) A S Bakre M A Bar at Law (Ag) *Deputy Secretary* D A Ferreira B A B Sc Bar at Law (Ag)

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Accts C F Lynn M A A S A A *Deputy Chief Accts* V D Jog

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer G E Terrey M Inst C E *Deputy Chief Engineer* E M Surveyor B Sc M Inst C E *Executive Engineers* H N Barla L C E J N Dubash B E (Civil) A M Inst C E *Mechanical Superintendent* R B Mcgregor A M I Mech E *Consulting Engineers & Agents* A. J Barry C B E and J Lumsden Rae 28 Palace Street London S W 1

DOCKS DEPARTMENT

Manager W G H Templeton *Deputy Managers* F Seymour Williams D S O (on leave) A Maffei I F Walsh E J Kail C O A Martenez (Ag.)

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Manager H A Gaydon *Deputy Managers* S G N Shaw P M Boyce

PORT DEPARTMENT

Deputy Conservator C T Wilson *Harbour Master* J L Williams *Senior Dock Master* G England

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT

Manager E H Taylor F N I M R S I (on leave) H G Doshi B E (Civil) (Ag.) *Deputy Manager* I M Bhacha B E (Civil) A M I E

STORES DEPARTMENT

Controller of Stores W J Wilson

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Administrative Medical Officer Dr F D Bana M B M R C S D P H D T M & H (India)

A R P DEPARTMENT

A R P Officer S H Mehta B A B E M I E *Asstt A R P Officer* A M Sheikh B A

The revenue of the Trust in 1940-41 amounted to Rs _"0 11 002 and the expenditure to Rs 2 28 17 732 The surplus of Rs 30 14,086 under General Account has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund and a surplus of Rs 79 182 under Pilotage Account has been

transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund The Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs 1 08 89 577 The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs 3 50 995 The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs 1 70 06 lakhs repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue the accumulation of the sinking fund at 31st March 1941 was Rs 468 00 lakhs In addition to this apart from property appreciation the Reserve and other funds total Rs 181 67 lakhs

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official year aggregated Rs 196 crores in value (exclusive of Government transactions)

Number of steam and square rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream —

Year	Number	Tonnage. Nett
1916 to 1921 (average)	2 086	4 758 888
1921 to 1926	1 962	4 574 817
1926 to 1931	1 954	4 749 570
1931 to 1936	1 954	4 901 261
1936-37	1 954	4 998 513
1937-38	1 866	5 001 521
1938-39	1 862	5 041,888
1939-40	1 797	5 200 545
1940-41	1 779	5 143 010

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 538 vessels the tonnage amounting to 1 410 078 an increase of 628 761 tons from the previous year

CALCUTTA

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows —

Sir Thomas H Elderton *Chairman*
W A Burns *Deputy Chairman*

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce — R R Haddow W L Gordon G V Lloyd T S Gladstone The Hon ble Sir John Richardson K J Nicolson

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association — F J Read

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce —I B Sen Dr S C Law M A Ph D

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce — G L Mehta

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce — Khan Bahadur G A Dossani

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta —Sir Hari Sankar Paul

Nominated by Government —Captain C R Bluett R I N R Mair L P Misra A Duncan C I E F M Innes I C S

The principal officers of the Trust are —
Secretary C W T Hook (on leave) Offg Secretary S L Das
Traffic Manager —W Steer
Chief Accountant —J Dand C.A
Chief Engineer —A M Ward M I C E A M I M E
Deputy Conservator —Lt Commander E L Lawsey R N (Retd)
Medical Officer —Lt Col F J Anderson M C C I E M B B S F R C S I M S
Consulting Engineers and London Agents — Messrs Rendel Palmer & Tritton

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties	Stream		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs
1925 26	1 494 442	1 796 409	352 714	951 442	2 231 637	1 601 941	3 887 592	3,21 27 748
1926-27	1 465 854	2 476 794	455 577	963 297	2 344 800	1 513 885	4 177,118	3 12 02 183
1927 28	1 837 371	2,817 483	480 367	1 007 917	2,689 186	1 606 728	4 638 569	3 38 82 124
1928 29	1 750 969	2,644 256	1 164 631	1 049 668	2,524 201	1,706 559	4 818,821	3 41 82,720
1929 30	1 985 042	3 016 185	853 452	829 902	2,539 658	1 646 932	4 985 999	3 43 98,110
1930 31	1 440 371	2,389 393	646,844	553 314	2,145 837	1 552,502	4 381,953	2,83 73 490
1931 32	1 251 060	2 595 912	586 902	380 324	1 748 950	1 365 076	4 189 742	2 67 01 863
1932 33	1 123 420	2 559 136	362,028	469 513	1 665 432	1 332 672	3 828 983	2 46 36 681
1933 34	1 412 336	2 191 523	463 357	446 783	1 758,567	1 307 931	3 870 343	2 88 29 623
1934-35	1 438 452	2 435 163	744 671	512 989	1 792 876	1 453 082	4 068 874	3 06 19 819
1935 36	1 578 251	2 206 26/	440 178	615 491	1 970 680	1 419 978	4 048 127	3 00 27 620
1936-37	1 792 294	1 998 192	509 865	545 402	2 223 121	1 473 953	4 082 572	3 10 34 124
1937 38	2 077 441	2 237 272	302 843	561 342	2 118 451	1 642 400	4 326 904	3 23,85 622
1938-39	1 966 249	2 646 234	491 237	488 486	2 112 867	1 491 968	4 618 574	3 16 91 899
1939 40	1 801 455	3 146 628	781 617	706 096	2 069 157	1 460 958	4 559 733	3 55 93 950
1940 41	1 494 084	2 362 217	54, 687	827 358	1 568 748	947 804	3 472 896	3 07 89,188

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea was already an important Port in the sixteenth century when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande

The construction of the Assam Bengal Railway has facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet

Chittagong Bengal Lat 22° 21 N Long 91 50 E 1933 Pop 53 156

TRADE

Imports —Salt mineral oil machinery tea estate stores, rice coal and railway material.

Exports —Wax jute tea hides cotton capas rice, paddy eggs poultry and live stocks

Accommodation —Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H W O S draught of 22 ft to 26 ft

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Bengal Assam Railway jetties also one set of fixed moorings

Jetties are 2 100 ft long provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwts and 4 to lift 10 tons ample shed accommodation and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Bengal Assam Railway system cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L W S T

Provisions —Fresh provisions good drinking water and coal obtainable

Navigation —Conditions over the three river bars have been improved by river training works such that dredging has been practically eliminated

Night pilotage which is in force except during the S W monsoon has been suspended until further notice

Charges —Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg ton Hospital dues 2 pies per reg ton Harbour Master s fee Rs 32 Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs 32 swinging berths Rs 16 Berth alongside jetties Rs 40 per day, night work and holidays extra

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs	a		Rs	a
10 ft to 20 ft from	67	8	to	304	4
21 ft	337	8			
22 ft	385	4			
23 ft	439	4			
24 ft	486	0			
25 ft	553	8			
26 ft	634	8			

Towage by Port Commissioners Tug

Port Authority The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong

Officials —Deputy Conservator Commander G M Osborne-Smith RIN Port Engineer F J Green Bsc MICE &c Secretary A V Ramasubba Aiyar BA ASAA Lloyds Agents James Finlay & Co

COCHIN

Cochin the newest port of the East lies in the direct route to Australia from Europe It serves a vast hinterland comprising the States of Cochin and Travancore and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency The harbour fulfils the long felt need of a port open through out the year on this coast It is the natural outlet for the chief planting areas of South India

The development of the harbour involved the cutting of a passage through the bar which blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater The first cut through the bar of a wide and deep channel was made in 1928 The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and a minimum depth of 30 feet at L W O S T is maintained through out the year Since 1930 the harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and regular passenger services have been maintained by the P & O the Bibby Line and the B I S N Co To facilitate night navigation the channel has been lighted A powerful tug has been provided and ships can enter and leave the harbour at all states of the tide A hotel on modern lines has been constructed to provide accommodation for passengers and other visitors to the port

Cochin was declared a major port under the control of the Government of India on 1st August 1936 and rapidly converted into a modern terminal port The works so far completed include the construction of a deep water wharf and sidings fitted with travelling electric cranes for rapid handling of cargo a fitting out wharf with an up-to date workshop by its side fire proof transit sheds and warehouses for hinterland goods traffic roads and bridges linking the wharves with the broad gauge railway system of the rest of India three railway stations including the Harbour Terminus and a Pier Station for ocean passengers a land wireless station an aerodrome and large administrative offices Reservoirs and pipes ensure a supply of fresh water to the ships at all times The trade is increasing with the provision of these facilities. The Principal Officers are —

Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer — A G Milne M Inst C E M I Mech E.

Executive Engineer Cochin Harbour Division — V Srinivasan BABE AM Inst C E

Port Officer —Lieut Commander H G Fletcher RINR

Harbour Master —H A Sheppard

KARACHI

TRUSTEES

Chairman —W L Bushby A C G I A M Inst C E

Vice Chairman Elected by the Board — L H Martin (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co Ltd) Elected as a Port Trust Trustee by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce

Appointed by Government —I nzr Comdr G S Miskin R I N J P (Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Department Karachi District) J W Ogle E D (Divisional Superintendent North Western Railway) Lt-Col L B Burrows (A A & Q M G Sind District) S C Satyawadi M A (Collector of Customs) Hatim A Alavi (Representative of Labour) Ahmed Haji Dossal Khatri (Representative of Municipal Corporation)

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce — J H Blackwell C B E M C J I (Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India Ltd) A T Orr Deas (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co) H K C Hart (Ralli Brothers Ltd)

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants Association —Sukhdev Udhwadas (R B Vishindas Sukhdev) Lala Jagannath Balaram Tandon B Sc J P (R B Balaram Jagannath)

Elected by the Buyers & Shippers Chamber — Haridas Lalji A M Baakza B A

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST

Chief Engineer —D B Brow M C M Inst C E

Ag Dy Chief Engineer —P R Shivdasani B Sc (Lond) A C G I A M Inst C E

Chief Accountant —B A Inglet B A C A

Traffic Manager —F G Cangley D S O M C

Ag Deputy Conservator —A A Goldie

Secretary —Nenumal Tekchand

Chief Storekeeper —C J T Rozario

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1940 41

Revenue Receipts	Rs 68 05 000
Revenue Expenditure	Rs 64 68 000
Surplus	Rs 3 37 000
Reserve Fund	Rs 60 43 748 (Securities at cost price)

CARGO

The total volume of imports and exports was 1 896 000 tons against 2 134 000 tons in the previous year

MADRAS

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Appointed by Government —C C Armstrong O B E M C V D M Inst T (Chairman and Traffic Manager) M I Rahman B A (Collector of Customs) Captain J Cameron R I N (Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Department Madras District) C G W W Cordon (Agent and General Manager Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Co Ltd) J P C Reynolds (Agent and General Manager South Indian Railway Co Ltd)

Elected by Commercial Bodies —*(Representing Chamber of Commerce Madras)* C Elphinstone Th Ivkharlopudo H S Town M I A and R D Dennilston

(Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce Madras) A Shanmugasundara Mudaliar and T S Manikkam

(Representing Madras Trades Association) — A T Luker and J Reid

(Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association) —I R Mohamed Fazlullah Sahib B A B L

(Representing Madras Piece goods Merchants Association) —I R Nanmalwar

Principal Officers —G P Alexander M Inst C E *Port Engineer* Lt Commander A D Berrington R N R (Retd) *Deputy Conservator of the Port* G Venkatarava Pai M A F I A C M I M A (*Chief Accountant* Major F G Bowers M C M I E (On Military duty from 1st September 1941) *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer* S W White M I Mar E A M I N A M I Mech E *Assistant Mechanical Engineer* F G Cooper *Engineer and Dredging Master Dredger Madras*" V Dayananda Kamath B A B E (on leave for 28 months from 2nd February 1942 preparatory to retirement) and S Nagabushanam Aiyar B A M F A I E E *Assistant Engineers* K Suriramanja Aiyar M E (on leave for one year from 6th December 1941 preparatory to retirement) *Assistant Engineer (Electrical)* L T Lewis *Harbour Master* L J Whitlock B Hemlin and Lt Commander C M Best R N R (Retd) *Assistant Harbour Masters* M S Venkitaraman B A and L A Abraham B A F C I *Assistant Traffic Managers* V Muthuswami Aiyer B A *Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering)* J B Masillamani *Deputy Chief Accountant* G M Ganapathi Aiyer *Office Manager*

The receipts of the Trust during 1940 41 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs 31 09 324 as against Rs 48 87 408 in 1939 40 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 21 05 525 as against Rs 46 97 170 in 1939 40 Contribution of Rs 1 42 739 was made to the Reserve Funds during 1940 41

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world The scheme was first formulated many years ago in the days of the East India Company but was not actually taken up before 1925 In 1933 the Harbour was first opened for sea-going vessels and it now provides the following facilities —

An Entrance Channel sheltered by hills with a minimum depth sufficient to admit vessels drawing 28½ feet of water on any day of the year gives access to a completely sheltered Inside harbour provided with three quay berths each

500 feet long and equipped with fully portal electric cranes transit sheds and railway lines both behind and on the quay side of the transit sheds Two of these berths are specially equipped for the rapid shipment of manganese ore in bulk one of them is also equipped as an auxiliary coal bunkering berth In addition a special coal bunkering jetty berth is provided at which coal is carried on board ships direct over adjustable gangways Four mooring berths are also provided at which vessels are served by a fleet of lighters operated by the Port

Storage Sheds for lease to import and export merchants are provided with water frontage and rail service in the rear From these sheds export cargo can be carried directly alongside vessels by means of lighters

The hauling equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1500 600 350 120 and 100 H P respectively

A graving dock with an entrance 60 feet 6 inches wide is provided but in view of the fact that its length is at present limited to 300 feet it is used principally for docking the craft of the Port although it is also used by a certain number of small size vessels of other ownership

The port can by special arrangement deal with lifts up to 50 tons on the quay but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels

Simultaneously with the construction of the harbour a special railway connection linking it with the Central Provinces was constructed by the B N Railway This line takes off at Kalpur from the Calcutta Bombay main line of the B N Railway and joins the Calcutta Madras main line at Vizianagram which is a station situated some 40 miles north of Vizagapatam This connection reduces the distance between Vizagapatam and a large section of the Central Provinces to such an extent that the rail route from that section to Vizagapatam is 180 miles shorter than the rail route either to Calcutta or to Bombay

The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent & Genl Manager of the B N Railway who is ex officio Administrative Officer of the Vizagapatam Port and is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer

Principal Officers —

Administrative Officer —A Duncan Calcutta
Deputy Administrative Officer and Traffic Manager —W E W Croalock Vizagapatam
Port Engineer —S Nanjundiah
Harbour Master —J W Day
Supdt of Machinery —F H McD Wilson Vizagapatam

PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA

Following are other Ports in British India and in Indian States Ports in French possessions (Pondicherry Karikal and Chandarnagore) and in Portuguese Possessions (Marmugao Daman and Diu) are given separately in those sections of the Year Book —

Keti Bandar	Surat	Honavar	Dhanushkodi
Sirganda	Bulsar	Jaigad	Negapatam
Mandvi	Revdanda	Vijaydurg	Cuddalore
Navlakhi	Bankot	Bhatkal	Masulipatam
Bedi	Dabhol	Coondapoor	Cocanada
Okha	Ratnagiri	Mangalore	Bimlipatam
Dwarka	Jaitapur	Tellicherry	Copalpur
Porbandar	Malwan	Calicut	Chandbali
Bhavnagar	Vengurla	Alleppey	Cuttack
Dhollera	Karwar	Quilon	Puri
Broach	Sankata	Tuticorin	

Following are the principal Ports and Trade Centres in Portuguese and French India — Marmugao (Portuguese India) Mahe (French India) Pondicherry (French India)

Following is a list of Trade Centres additional to the list of ports given above —

Cawnpore	Jaipur	Nagpur	Madura
Delhi	Indore	Srinagar	Vizagapatam
Ahmedabad	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Dacca
Amritsar	Lahore	Baroda	Sholapur
Agra	Sialkot	Gwalior	Allahabad
Asansol	Benares	Jubbulpore	Mysore
Amrsoti	Lucknow	Mirzapur	

KETI BANDAR AND SIRGANDA are two other minor ports in Sind They are under the jurisdiction of the Principal Collector of Customs Sind Neither of them however is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed mention.

MANDVI which is situated south of Sirganda is the chief port of Cutch

NAVLAKHI is the Chief Port of the State of Morvi and has a fine situation on the coast of Kathiawar Ships anchor two miles from the pier Navlakhi is the terminus on the metre-gauge line of the Morvi Railway and is thus directly connected with Delhi Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade

BEDI : Bedi Bandar is the principal port in the State of Nawanagar situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar at the head of a tidal creek some eight miles long near the mouth of which is the roadstead called Rozi in which ocean going vessels lie at anchor

There is at the head of the creek a spacious basin equipped with warehousing accommodation and railway connections offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of extensive trade Goods are transhipped between the basin and steamers which lie in the Gulf of Cutch by means of lighters which are towed up and down the creek by tugs as the state of the tide permits

The consistent encouragement of the Ruler and the number and importance of the merchant class in Jamnagar with their trade connections at other places in Kathiawar and beyond have all assisted in developing a large and important traffic

No merchandise is handled at Rozi Its landing stage connected by road and rail to Jamnagar is used exclusively for mails and passenger traffic to and from Cutch

OKHA : Port Okha situated in a detached portion of Baroda State far distant from the Gaekwar's main territories in Gujarat is dissimilar from other Kathiawar ports It is an entirely modern conception begun and completed with enterprise for the express purpose of dealing with ocean going traffic and commodities

It lies in a strategic position at the extreme north east point of the Kathiawar Peninsula readily accessible to all steamers trading along that coast The Harbour scheme has been well designed there is an excellent ferro concrete jetty served by railway lines and trains alongside which large vessels can lie at all states of the tide and there are also swinging moorings for other vessels in a protective position The warehouse accommodation and railway connections are good Okha is far removed from the large centres of population being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction through which railway centre its traffic must pass

DWARKA : Just below Port Okha is Dwarka a famous place of pilgrimage and a port of call on the Bombay Karachi route Steamers lie off at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local

PORBANDAR : The foreign trade of Porbandar was at one time prosperous but it is now chiefly coastwise

BHAVNAGAR, the capital of Bhavnagar State lies half way up the Gulf of Cambay on its western side The Gulf is defined by a very great range of tide attaining as much as 40 feet at Bhavnagar which is situated on a creek several miles from the open waters of the Gulf The port facilities comprise an anchorage 8 miles or more from the port proper between which and large vessels at the anchorage goods are moved in lighters while the port itself can accommodate small coasting steamers which lie on the mud at low tide There is ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication with the whole of India

PORTS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY : Apart from Bombay which is the most important Port in the Presidency there are no other Major Ports though there are a number of Minor Ports at which trade is carried on in fair weather Among these may be mentioned Dholiera Broach Surat and Bulsar on the Gujarat Coast and numerous small ports on the Konkan coast the more important among these from the point of view of trade being Ratnagiri Dabhol Malwan Vengurla and Honavar

The Dholiera port is connected by road to the Railway Station at Dhandhuka at a distance of 18 miles It possesses natural advantages and is situated within convenient distance from the chief centres of trade and industry in Kathiawar and North Gujarat Broach and Surat are well known old ports

The safest harbours on the Konkan coast are Jaigad and Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri district and Karwar in the North Kanara district Details regarding the value of import and export trade in 1937 at these various minor ports are given below —

	(Rupees in Lakhs) Imports	Exports
Dholiera	1 9	4 0
Broach	59 1	48 7
Surat	29 7	10 8
Bulsar	11 7	8 0
Revdanda	12 4	10 9
Rankot	22 0	6 4
Dabhol	28 7	11 0
Ratnagiri	43 5	18 7
Jaitapur	22 2	3 1
Malwan	31 6	6 1
Vengurla	20 5	10 8
Karwar	10 0	6 1
Sankata	9 2	11 0
Honavar	16 8	11 5
Jaigad	11 7	0 6
Vijaydurg	10 8	1 9
Bhatkal	4 2	0 2

SURAT is situated 14 miles from the sea with which it is connected by a river negotiable only by small country craft Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton the value of which was estimated in 1801 at over £1 000 000 A hundred years later this total had contracted to £200 000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway

COONDAPOOR is a port of call only for steamers on the Bombay Mangalore run

MANGALORE : To the South of Goa lies the Madras district of South Kanara whose district headquarters is Mangalore open to the coasting trade of Karwar Honavar and Bhatkal Mangalore is situated at the junction of the

Gorpur & Netravati Rivers about 130 miles south of Mormugao It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland It is the North Western terminus of the South Indian Railway Vessels up to 200 tons can anchor inside the backwater larger vessels lie about two miles from the shore

The chief exports to Europe are pepper tea and cashew kernels (exported also to the United States) from neighbouring areas coffee and sandalwood from Mysore rubber to Ceylon and tiles rice salt fish dried fruits and fish manures to Ceylon Goa and the Persian Gulf The foreign import trade is steadily increasing

Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi Islanders who bring their coir and other cocoanut produce there for sale

TELLICHERRY is situated on the Calicut Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway about 94 miles South of Mangalore and 14 miles South of Cannanore a town of about the same size with much smaller foreign trade Steamers which anchor about two miles off the shore can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon when all the other ports on the coast are closed owing to the natural backwater provided by the rocky approaches to the port

The principal exports are coffee and pepper which come down by road from estates in Mysore and Coorg copra sandalwood tea ginger cardamom and rose wood The foreign trade is steadily increasing The chief imports are sugar from Java wet dates rice and provisions and machinery for estates

CALICUT the capital of the Malabar District is some 42 miles south of Tellicherry and about 90 miles north of Cochin It is 413 miles by rail from Madras The Port is practically closed during the South West Monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August The sea is very shallow and steamers anchor about three miles from the shore connection being maintained by lighters and small boats Native craft of 150 tons and below lie about 800 yards off the shore

Beypore seven miles to the south of the mouth of the river of that name is regarded as a wharf of Calicut Port It has a number of wharves along the river bank and native craft of 150 tons burthen are able to anchor half a mile from the mouth

The principal exports are coir coir fibre copra coffee tea pepper ginger rubber groundnut raw cotton and fish manure The foreign import trade which is insignificant consists chiefly of metals

ALLEPPEY the premier port and commercial centre in Travancore is situated about 50 miles North of Quilon and 35 miles South of Cochin A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters Its warehouses are a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of all fresh produce and it possesses a roadstead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year

The chief exports are copra coconuts coir fibre and matting cardamoms ginger and pepper

QUILON the Colum of Marco Polo has been a trading centre from very early times It is connected with Alleppey by backwater and is on the Shencottah Quilon Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway Vessels anchor about ½ miles from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landing place

The chief exports are coconut oil coir mats timber and fish but the foreign trade is insignificant

TUTICORIN: After rounding Cape Comorin the southern most point of the Indian Peninsula, one enters again the Madras Presidency and reaches Tuticorin This port which is open all the year round has next to Madras and Cochin the largest trade in Southern India

The harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 3 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the shore and the road stead At the same time Hare Island upon which the Light House is situated affords considerable protection to the lighters and other craft used for landing and shipping and the work is seldom interrupted by bad weather The South Indian Railway runs alongside the landing and shipping wharves from which passengers and goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters

There is a very considerable trade with Ceylon in rice pulses onions chillies and livestock for consumption in that island Other chief articles of export are raw cotton (to Japan and United Kingdom) tea senna leaves Palmyra fibre and cardamoms

DHANUSHKODI is the terminus of the South Indian Railway on the South Eastern extremity of the Island of Rameswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar and connected with Talaimannar in Ceylon 21 miles distant by steamer service the journey being made in about two hours The port is equipped with a pier Cargo is loaded direct from the railway trucks on this pier into steamer hatches

The chief exports are fish (dry and salted) rice tea and cotton piecegoods

NEGAPATAM the Chief Port in the Tanjore District is about 13 miles South of Karikal The harbour is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods and the considerable foreshore to the north is utilized for the storage of timber Nagore is the eastern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway and a siding runs into the harbour premises at the Negapatam Beach Station The port is further connected by river and canal with the tobacco growing areas to the south The harbour is situated at the junction of the Kaduvaiyar River with the sea Nagore 5 miles to the north a great place of pilgrimage for Muhammadans is a wharf of Negapatam

The principal exports from Negapatam are groundnuts for Europe and coloured cotton piecegoods tobacco and fresh vegetables for Penang Singapore and Colombo the port being the chief provisioning centre for the coolies who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States

CUDDALORE is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry Steamers anchor about a mile off shore and the harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom

The export trade consists principally of groundnut kernels and coloured piecegoods in small quantities The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits

MASULIPATAM, the principal port in the delta of the Kistna River has few natural advantages Large vessels cannot anchor within five miles from the shore and the harbour wharves are distant another three miles up a tortuous tidal creek Native craft up to about 150 tons can cross the bar at the south of this creek at high tides but in foul weather communication between ship and shore is practically suspended Steamers touch at the port occasionally and foreign trade is chiefly by steam vessels with foreign ports the principal exports being groundnuts castor seed and oil cake

The prosperity of the port has never recovered from the cyclone of 1864 when a tidal wave caused a disastrous inundation involving the loss of 30 000 lives

COCANADA is situated on the Cocanada Bay just north of the Godavari River some 80 miles south of Vizagapatam and 270 miles north of Madras In spite of several disabilities it ranks fifth in importance among the ports of the Madras Presidency Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Cocanada Canal

The principal shipments to Europe are raw cotton and groundnuts and castor seeds The import trade consists chiefly of kerosene from America sugar from Java and metals from the United Kingdom Germany and Belgium

BIMLIPATAM is 22 miles north west of Waltair A good road connects it with Vizianagram sixteen miles distant and another road with Vizagapatam The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by lighters The foreign trade has revived to some extent The imports are of little importance There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute myrobalans niger seeds gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance

GOPALPUR in the Ganjam District, is situated ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway

North of Gopalpur the sea board for 250 miles is that of Orissa the maritime trade of which is chiefly inter Provincial and the only ports that deserve mention are Balasore Chandbali Cuttack False Point and Puri

BALASORE, situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river and headquarters of the district of that name was the only port of which Orissa could boast until the opening up of the country after the great famine of 1866 It was frequented at that time by vessels with cargoes of rice from Madras and with cowries then largely used for currency from the Laccadives and Maldives The port is of historical interest as being one of the earliest European settlements in India factories having been established here in the 17th century by English Dutch French Danish and Portuguese Merchants

Balasore as a port is practically defunct foreign ships have ceased to visit since 1904 and coastal ships since 1910 An occasional country craft of negligible tonnage enters during the cold weather season for paddy but beyond that there is no sea borne trade There is no import trade

CHANDBALI situated on the left bank of the Baltarani River is a port of some importance on the Orissa Coast It has a flourishing coasting trade with Calcutta but there is no direct foreign trade as in former days The exports consist mainly of rice and the imports are cotton twist piecegoods kerosene oil salt and gunny bags

CUTTACK is situated 253 miles from Calcutta at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahanadi and Kathjuri rivers It is on the main line of rail way running between Madras and Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandbali between which a small inland steamer trade exists and which links Cuttack with Calcutta A short distance up the coast from Cuttack lies the port of False Point which has been closed since 1924 as the seaborne trade had entirely disappeared

The decline of the small ports is said to be due to a variety of reasons and usually the chief reason quoted is that the Ports have silted up but this is not actually the case The Ports have declined for two main reasons namely the coastal Railway which has automatically cut out the sea trade since it cannot assist it and secondly that larger deep draft steamers have taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers and sailing ships of 30 years ago The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore Chandbali and False Point and hence the trade which at one time found its way by sea has now been caught by the railway and carried to the larger ports like Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewhere

PURI is an open roadstead It has a small Customs Office

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history Seen thus it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour, on the part of a far sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education Government local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy The lower classes are largely illiterate while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects In recent years however strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses On the other hand the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace and the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the tide of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The inauguration of provincial autonomy in 1937 has given a further impetus to educational reconstruction —the mass literacy campaigns launched with salutary enthusiasm by the Provincial Governments are a visible index of the new educational awakening

The introduction of Western Learning.

In the early days of its dominion in India the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India Warren Hastings the dominating figure of the time was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor General to leave the Hindus to the practice of usage, long established among them of giving instruction in their own homes and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance But mass education was not touched

It was from sources other than Government that the **desire for western knowledge** arose in India In 1816 David Hare an English watchmaker in Calcutta joined hands with the great Indian reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus but its influence grew apace Fifteen years later the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College were springing up in every direction In Bombay the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827 A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable for under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils began the dissection of a human body

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of **Christian missionaries** The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley and Wilberforce influenced action also in India Carey Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818 and twelve years later Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr Schwarz The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837 In Bombay the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks a somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy Government then determined while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected still less that the development of the vernacular should be discouraged Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system The freedom of the Press was established in 1835 English was substituted for Persian as

the language of the Courts in 1837 and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India and though the Muhammadans still held aloof the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need for improving the instruction at all level of their co-religionists and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable

To Missionary Societies is due the initiative in the modern education of women strongly supported by Hare and Ram Mohan Roy The establishment of a girls school in Calcutta in 1849 by Drinkwater Bethune is a landmark in the history of female education in India

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood s despatch in 1854 Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded The new policy was boldly ' to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions It emphasised the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta Madras and Bombay three years later The affiliating type of university that became the pivot of the Indian education system It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis It did much through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education and it cost little at a time when money was scarce On the other hand the new universities were not corporations of scholars but corporations of administrators they did not deal directly with the training of men but with the examination of candidates' they were not concerned with learning except in so far as learning can be tested by examination The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country

The encouragement of the grant-in aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882 which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong In its fatal desire to save money Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay And in the course of time an unworkable system of dual control grew up whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions

The Reforms of 1902-4

In 1902 the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon a Government and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904 The main object of the Act was to tighten up control on the part of Government over the universities and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to postgraduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions lying outside those boundaries Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system.

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38 (b)	1938-39 (b)	1939-40
Area in square miles	1 093 879	1 093 783	1 095 143	861 651	861 651	861 651
Population Male	140 022 643	140 019 047	140 070 182	132 579 581	132 579 581	132 579 581
Female	131 669 261	131 666 398	131 727 571	124 551 026	124 551 026	124 551 026
Total Population	271 691 904	271 685 445	271 797 753	257 130 607	257 130 607	257 130 607
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of universities	16	16	16	15	15	16
Number of arts colleges*	232	233	241	246	256	266
Number of professional colleges	60	64	66	67	71	73
Number of high schools†	3 091	3 158	3 242	3 018	3 129	3,246
Middle schools English	3 995	4 068	4 122	4 134	4 324	4 600
Vernacular	5 897	5 697	5 610	4 750	4 724	4 735
Number of primary schools	166 588	162 240	164,894	158 602	159 280	161 810
Number of special schools	6 096	6 258	6 366	5 508	8 872	10 402
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges (a)	87 114	89 250	91 513	94 339	100 770	109 921
In professional colleges (b)	19 182	19 728	20 271	21 243	2.. 789	24 382
In high schools	927 167	957 842	999 190	996 131	1 044 281	1 108 509
In middle schools English	419 040	438 136	452,122	470 500	499 712	545 023
Vernacular	694 709	686 981	688 010	618 707	625 279	631 905
In primary schools	7 680 088	7 803 326	7 930 213	7 974 703	8 242 332	8 595 642
In special schools	236 228	246 626	253 539	253 162	373 366	418 838
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population	7 10	7 31	7 45	7 87	8 28	8 62
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges *	27	28	31	33	33	38
Number of professional colleges	9	9	9	8	8	8
Number of high schools †	376	392	410	398	417	469
Middle schools English	393	413	442	429	476	87
Vernacular	532	560	588	576	617	631
Number of primary schools	33 785	32 618	32 333	30 999	28 482	27 941
Number of special schools	410	391	419	432	483	685

* Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges

† High schools also include vernacular high schools in some provinces

(a) *Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges*

(b) The figures of Burma which was separated from India with effect from 1st April 1937 have been excluded

N B —1 The population figures are according to the 1931 census

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA—*contd*

		1934 35	1935 36	1936-37	193, 38 (*b*)	1938 39 (*b*)	1939-40
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges (*a*)		4 671	5 329	6 041	6 793	7 976	9 615
In professional colleges (*a*)		841	917	955	734	994	1 086
In high schools		116 730	123 949	134 290	121 860	130 969	147 379
In middle schools	English	62 099	67 992	73 125	71 512	81 656	92,242
	Vernacular	142 259	148 018	150 089	114 178	123 131	134 143
In primary schools		2,409 584	2,505 077	2 611 577	2 541 650	2 627 615	2 849 730
In special schools		21 048	21 996	23 447	20 057	30 154	35 979
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population.		2 09	2 18	2 28	2 31	2 41	2 63
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions.	Male	10 063 528	10 241 889	10 434 858	10 428 815	10 908 529	11 434 120
	Female	2 757 232	2 873 188	2 999 524	2 881 534	3 002,495	3 270 174
	Total	12 820 760	13 115 077	13 434 382	13 310 349	13 911 024	14 704 294
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions		13 506 869	13 816 149	14 146 038	13 831 707	14 508 467	15 296 399
Percentage of total scholars to population.	Male	7 58	7 72	7 86	8 16	8 56	8 96
	Female	2 20	2 29	2 38	2 42	2 54	2 75
	Total	4 97	5 09	5 20	5 38	5 64	5 95
Number of Pupils in Class IV	Male	1 017 230	1 038 332	1 072 020	1 099 667	1 117 220	1 130 062
	Female	188 728	202 531	215 848	222 634	238 558	257 027
	Total	1 205 958	1 240 863	1 287 868	1 318 301	1 355 778	1 387 089
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
From Government funds		11 58 73	11 84 39	12 36 35	11 41 14	12 25 40	13 03 80
From local funds		2,51 16	2 66 63	2 56 86	2 53 80	2 44 22	2 42 94
From municipal funds		1 64 76	1 71 97	1 77 64	1 73 29	1 74 15	1 76 20
Total Expenditure from public funds		10 74 65	16 22 99	16 70 85	15 68 23	16 43 77	17 22 94
From fees		6 63 73	6 89 05	7 10 55	7 07 65	7 32 20	7 78 55
From other sources		4 13 73	4 20 36	4 24 29	4 20 34	4 06 02	4 07,27
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE		26 52 11	27 32 40	28 05 69	26 96 22	27 81 99	29 08 76

(*a*) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges

(*b*) The figures for Burma which was separated from India with effect from 1st April 1937 have been excluded

N.B—The population figures are according to the 1931 census.

Recent Developments

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913 The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—

The progressive devolution of primary secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon But while accepting this policy the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions" The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants mainly for University technical and elementary education The resolution of 1913 advocated *inter alia* the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants in aid and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instruction and instruction in hygiene the value of medical inspection, the provision of facilities for research the need for the staffing of the girls schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War

The Reforms Act—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India Education became a provincial transferred subject in the Governors provinces under the charge of a Minister but the education of Europeans was made a provincial reserved subject *i e* it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education The introduction of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act 1935 brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education. Broadly speaking an educational policy for India as a whole no longer exists

At the time of handing over the administration of education to the provinces the Government of India retained under their immediate control all education in the Centrally Administered Areas They still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh Benares and Delhi The Government of India are also in charge of the institutions maintained by the Governor General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty s Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants The Chiefs Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative

Administration—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Assembly of which he himself is an elected member brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven major provinces but owing to the resignation of Congress Governments in six provinces the subject is now under the control of the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor in each of those provinces Generally speaking education is not however under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments In most of the provinces the Functionary who passes orders on behalf of Government in educational matters is the Secretary for Education. In each province the Director of Public Instruction is the permanent administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as expert adviser to the Education Minister He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education In some provinces boards of secondary or of secondary and intermediate education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by recognition and by the payment of grants in-aid with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies

Department of Education Health and Lands of the Government of India—

In 1910 a **Department of Education** was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler In 1923 the activities of the Department were widened in the interests of economy by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education Health and Lands The present Member in Charge of the Department is the Honourable Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker The Department possesses an educational adviser style Educational Commissioner with the Government of India The

present Educational Commissioner is Mr John Sargent who is an eminent educationist of wide experience In 1940 a post of Technical Assistant to the Educational Commissioner was created and Dr D M. Sen M A Ph D (Lond) was appointed to it He is also the Secretary Central Advisory Board of Education

Central Advisory Board of Education — In 1920 a Central Advisory Board of Education was created in India under the chairmanship of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India The Board served a very useful purpose in offering expert advice on important educational matters But as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee which was presided over by Lord Inchcape it was abolished in 1923 In the interests of economy This Board was revived in 1935 Its main functions are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and to act as a distributing centre of educational information for India

The main subjects discussed at the first six meetings have been reviewed in the previous issues of the Year Book In this reference is made to the subsequent meeting only which was held at Hyderabad Deccan in January 1942

The agenda consisted of 26 items including the reports of the two committees the appointment of which was referred to in the last issue as well as certain other important matters The first was the report of the School Buildings Committee which had confined their recommendations to laying down with sufficient precision certain conditions to be observed in the construction of school buildings with a number of suggestions to guide the authorities responsible in the planning of school buildings The committee *felt that in a country as large as India where* climatic conditions local customs available material resources and other factors determining the construction vary so greatly it would be impossible to prescribe any schedule of general applicability regarding accommodation arrangement of buildings etc to suit the varying needs of the institutions The Board agreed with the recommendations of the committee and authorised the Educational Commissioner (i) to reproduce in book form the material contained in the report together with further information including illustrations plans costings and estimates (ii) to prepare a detailed note on the question of financing substantial schemes of non recurring educational expenditure out of loans and (iii) to appoint an expert committee to prescribe adequate standards for Indian schools in respect of lighting heating and ventilation.

The other report under consideration was that of the Uniform Braille Code Committee The main conclusion arrived at by the Committee was that it is essential to adopt a Uniform Braille Code based on certain fundamental principles for Indian Languages as a whole each Braille sign representing as far as possible the same sound in all Indian languages They therefore recommended the setting up of a small expert committee including linguists to devise a uniform Braille code for India in accordance with the principles suggested by the committee and also to serve as a Central Board of Reference The Board agreed with the recommendations and appointed a committee consisting of two experts and two linguists under the chairmanship of the Educational Commissioner to serve the dual purpose

Among other subjects of considerable importance that engaged the attention of the Board may be mentioned the question of the award of scholarships from public funds and a resolution proposing an enquiry to be undertaken on examinations with a view to making them less burdensome to students With regard to the first a committee consisting of certain Directors of Public Instruction and the Educational Commissioner was appointed to explore the best methods of giving practical effect to the principles for the award of scholarships recommended by the Board at their last meeting and to make suggestions for the guidance of authorities concerned who had signified their general agreement with those principles With regard to the second the Board agreed to the necessity for a comprehensive enquiry and as a first step appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Hon ble Sir Maurice Gwyer to define the precise scope of the enquiry

The Board also appointed three committees to consider (1) in collaboration with the committee appointed by the Inter University Board the question of the relation of the School Leaving Certificate Examination to the Matriculation Examination (2) the question of recruitment training and conditions of service of teachers and (3) the question of recruitment of Educational Officers

Bureau of Education in India—As a measure of retrenchment the Bureau of Education was abolished in 1923 but accepting the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India the Government of India revived it in 1937 under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India for dealing specially with the collection and dissemination of literature relating to educational problems in the various provinces The Secretary of the Board is the Curator of this Bureau.

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service, staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent. than the pay of the Indian recruit, Gradually, however status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational

service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India The Commission recommended that the personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments. The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited " As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end

The new Provincial Educational Services which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemas vary from province to province but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919 Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of the control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities

Hartog Committee on Education.—The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed in 1928 under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee which was published in 1929 constitutes an invaluable document for India

Lindsay Commission.—Another Commission which deserves mention was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India It was presided over by Dr A D Lindsay Master of Balliol College Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930 31 and its report was published in 1931

Unemployment Committee United Provinces.—This committee known popularly as the Sapru Committee from the name of its distinguished chairman the Right Hon ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1934 to investigate the question of unemployment among educated young men and to suggest practical ways and means for reducing the same The report of the committee which was published in 1936 constitutes a valuable document not only for the United Provinces but for the whole of India

Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India

(a) STUDENTS

Year	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised)		
	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total
1931–32	9 752 937	2 369 529	12 122 466	10 273 888	2 492 649	12 766 537
1932–33	9 715 753	2 476,384	12,192,137	10 247 026	2,606,470	12 853,532
1933–34	9,866 619	2,625 177	12,491,796	10 417,839	2 755,051	13 172 890
1934–35	10,063 528	2 757,232	12,820 760	10 616 623	2 890,246	13 506,869
1935–36	10,241,889	2,873 188	13 115 077	10 802,709	3,013,440	13,816,149
1936–37	10 434 858	2,999,524	13 434 382	11 007 681	3 138 357	14,146 038
1937–38	10 428 815	2,881 534	13 310 349	10,819 592	3 012 268	13 831,860
1938–39	10 908.529	3 002 495	13,911 024	11 344 972	3,163,643	14,508,615
1939–40	11,434,120	3,270,174	14,704 294	11 874 402	3,421 907	15 296,309

(*b*) EXPENDITURE

Year	Total Expenditure on Education in British India	
	Public Funds	Total
	Rs	Rs
1931-32	16 84 19 016	27 18 56 622
1932-33	16 42 56 219	25 78 75 868
1933-34	15 56 36 461	26 17 05 186
1934-35	15 74 65 078	26 52 11 420
1935-36	16 22 90 025	27 32 39 089
1936-37	16 70 84 782	28 05 69 374
1937-38	15 68 22 598	26 90 24 482
1938-39	16 43 76 903	27 81 99 492
1939-40	17 22 93 742	29 08 76 821

In 1939 40 the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs 29 08 76 3..1 of which 44 8 (44 1) per cent came from Government funds 14 4 (15 0) per cent from District Board and Municipal fund 26 8 (26 3) per cent from fees and 14 0 (14 6) per cent from endowments and benefactions etc

The average annual cost per scholar in all institutions down from a university to a lower primary school amounted to Rs 19 12 6 (Rs 20-0 0) as follows to Government funds Rs 8 13 10 (Rs 8 12 11) to local funds Rs 2 13 7 (Rs 3 0 2) to fees Rs 5 4 0 (Rs 5 4 3) and to other sources Rs 2 12 4 (Rs 2 14 8)

Out of a total of 10 882 643 (10 412 881) boys in primary and secondary classes 4 094 950 (3 457 936) or 37 6 per cent were enrolled in the lowest primary class alone The corresponding figures for girls were 3 223 576 (2 963 461) 1 671 615 (1 960 104) and 51 9 per cent of the boys enrolled in the primary classes (I V) no less than 43 7 (38 7) per cent were reading in the 1st class 20 5 (23 2) per cent in the 2nd class 15 1 (16 6) per cent in the third and only 10 0 (12 5) per cent and 8 7 (9 5) per cent in the 4th and 5th classes respectively 55 2 (48 8) per cent of the girls enrolled in the primary classes were studying in class I 18 8 per cent in class II 12 2 per cent in class III 8 5 per cent in class IV and 5 3 per cent in class V The disproportion of pupils in primary classes is still very uneven

Note —The figures in brackets relate to the year 1938 39

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1938 39	1939 40	1938 39	1939 40
Recognised Institutions				
Universities	15	15	10 919	11 729
Arts Colleges	289	304	97 938	107 902
Professional Colleges	79	81	23 672	25 265
High Schools	3 546	3 711	1 175 250	1 255 915
Middle Schools	10 141	10 503	1 329 778	1 403 313
Primary Schools	187 763	189 751	10 870 045	11 445 372
Special Schools	3 359	11 087	403 570	454 798
Total of Recognised Institutions	211 192	215 452	13 911 172	14 704 294
Unrecognised Institutions	19 354	20 052	597 443	562 105
Grand total of all Institutions	230 546	235,504	14 508 615	15 266 399

N.B —The number of scholars in Universities represents the research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or unitary Universities

Primary Education —The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities In recent years eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option The first province to pass a Primary Education Act was Bombay (No 1 of 1918) though this Act was superseded by the more detailed enactment of 1923 All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control it may then submit to Government for approval a scheme to give effect to its decision The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to eleven years though provision is made for prolonging the period Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child s home The employment of children who should be at school is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance

with an attendance order The Acts generally provide that subject to the sanction of the provincial Government education where compulsory shall be free The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts Local bodies have not however shewn as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts

Compulsory Primary Education —The following table shows the number of urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1939-40 —

Province	Acts	Areas under Compulsion		
		Urban areas	Rural areas	No of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion
Madras	Elementary Education Act 1920	28	7	104
Bombay	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act 1918)	4		
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act 1920	1		
	Primary Education Act 1923	4	2	158
Bengal	Primary Education Act 1919 & 1930	1		
United Provinces	Primary Education Act 1919	36		
	District Boards Primary Education Act 1926		357	1 224
Punjab	Primary Education Act 1919	65	2 851	10 385
Bihar	Primary Education Act 1919	15	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar	Primary Education Act 1920	32	8	1 240
Assam	Primary Education Act 1926			
North West Frontier Province	Primary Education Act 1938	1		
Sind	Bombay Primary Education Act 1923	1	4	1 285
Orissa	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919)		1	22
	Madras Elementary Education Act 1920	1		
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi 1925)	1	9	15
	Total	190	3 240	14 429

N B —This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced it includes on the *other hand* areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced

Due to the indifferent attitude of the local bodies compulsion has not proved as fruitful as it was intended to be The mere passing of a Compulsory Education Act even in those areas where compulsion is considered desirable does not in itself either bring children to school or keep them there The effective administration of the Act is necessary Difficulties arise in the administration which tend to make the Act inoperative The lack of attendance officers the difficulty of deciding who is to prosecute in many cases the indifference of magistrates, the law's long delays the absence of up to-date local census records are instances of weaknesses in the administration of Compulsory Education Acts These difficulties are, however surmountable and in some provinces steps are being taken to improve the situation

The provinces now appear to realise the danger of the transference of the control of primary education to local bodies without retaining sufficient powers of control In some provinces there is a move to take over control of primary education from local bodies For example the Government of Madras amended their Primary Education Act during the year 1935-36 to enable them to exercise more powers in the control of primary education A parallel purpose is achieved by the amendment to the Bombay Primary Education Act, The Amended Act secures to Government full control

of the inspecting staff certain powers of supervision over the School Boards and vests specific powers in the Administrative Officers who are now assured of their unfettered exercise Although the objects underlying the amendment have been fulfilled in a substantial measure it is yet too early to expect any great changes in the working and efficiency of the schools

Adult Literacy—The adult education movement received further impetus during 1940-41 and 1941 42 In some areas some of the adults who became literates evinced a desire to continue their studies and to qualify for higher examinations Efforts were made to meet this desire In Assam during the period October 1940 to September 1941 55 498 persons passed the literacy test In Bihar 221 393 adults were made literate during 1940 41 In Bombay the whole scheme was reviewed and many innovations introduced A scheme for the training of adult education workers was sanctioned during 1941 42 In the Central Provinces work was carried only on a very limited scale there were 37 schools run by local bodies during 1940-41 In Madras the Provincial Government have left the whole work to be done by private agencies and local bodies Both in the Punjab and the United Provinces literacy work was done on a vast scale 67 415 adults attained literacy during 1940 41 in the Punjab and in the United Provinces 38 800 literacy certificates were awarded during the quarter ending June 30 1941 Thus there are hopeful signs for the wiping out of illiteracy from this country where masses for long have been steeped in ignorance

Secondary and High School Education.—Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in the schools The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools one leading to the entrance examination of the universities the other of a more practical character intended to fit youths for commercial and other non literary pursuits Some years later what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institutions of a school *final* examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasize the importance of oral tests and of school records In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbrous and certain modifications were made In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose Similarly the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior In the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them and the Department of Public Instruction which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools, and no connection whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the Intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State In Bombay the gravity of the situation created by the dual control of secondary education was realised and consequently in 1935 negotiations began between the university and the Education Department which resulted in the passing of a number of new University Statutes governing the inspection and affiliation of high schools by the university These Statutes are expected to remove all causes for friction between the University and the Department in the matter of inspection and affiliation of high schools Machinery has also been devised whereby any difference of opinion between the University and the Department as to the eligibility of a school to receive recognition will be decided by a joint inspection of the University and the Department

As has already been stated there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university In consequence very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency the school system should be divided into separate stages each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university On the successful completion of each stage pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934 Its details were worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces The Government of India in consultation with the provincial Governments, accepted this suggestion and the services of two experts Mr Abbott, and Mr S H Wood were obtained for this purpose As these experts considered that an intensive study of a limited area would be more profitable than a necessarily cursory survey of the greater part of British India, they limited their investigation mainly to

three provinces viz the United Provinces, the Punjab and Delhi although they discussed their problems with administrators teachers and others concerned with education from practically every province Their recommendations are contained in their report commonly called the Wood Abbott *Report on* Vocational Education in India.

Mention may be made here of the United Provinces Primary and Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee which was appointed by the Provincial Government to suggest changes in the educational system of the Province in the light of the Wood Abbott Report and the Wardha Education Scheme The Committee has now submitted its report to the Provincial Government Its main recommendations are that there should be a uniform system of free and compulsory primary education for all *children, both in rural and urban areas extending* over seven years and beginning from the age of seven the medium of instruction being Hindustani , taught in both the scripts (Devanagri and Persian) that throughout this period education *should as far as possible* be carried on through concrete life situations and should be correlated with one or more forms of manual and productive work and that the system of secondary education should be a complete and integrated whole and the courses should be self sufficient and constitute a unit by themselves.

In July 1940 *the Madras Government* arrived at some very important decisions on the subject of reorganisation of secondary education One of the decisions was that the secondary school course should be bifurcated at the end of the *IV* form into a pre university side and a vocational side, there being no examination to determine who should go to the pre-university course and who to the vocational If the voluntary diversion fails the question of introducing a test-examination will be considered.

In Bombay also the Government sanctioned a scheme for the introduction of a vocational bias in five of the Government Secondary Schools three of which were converted into Agricultural High Schools one into a Technical High School and one into a Commercial High School

In Delhi also some progress in this direction *has* been *made* A *polytechnic Institute* was started during the current year

Education for Special Communities — There are schools for Europeans and Anglo Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges

As a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub-Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces, and an Inter Provincial Board has also been constituted the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India The office of the Inter-Provincial Board has been located in Delhi. The Secretary of the Board is also the Chief Inspector of Anglo-Indian and European Schools in India The Provincial and Inter Provincial Boards of Anglo-Indian and European Education are functioning satisfactorily and will it is hoped lead to an improvement in the courses of study and to a *higher standard of education* for the Anglo-Indian and European Communities

Although thanks to the establishment of separate or special educational institutions for Muslims the community has made considerable progress in education the girls still lag very much behind While at the bottom of the educational ladder Muslims are substantially represented at every higher stage they dwindle and drop out The main obstacle in the way of the spread of secondary education among them is the inadequacy of schools teaching through Urdu Even the special schools have tended to accentuate their educational backwardness the *pupils lose much of the* stimulus of healthy competition and much of the training in personality which is to be found in the corporate life of an ordinary school The future of Muslim education lies in the organisa*tion of enlightened private effort* A roving Commission of prominent Muslim educationists has only recently concluded a successful tour of the country and its findings are keenly awaited.

The education of the depressed classes does not now present the same difficult problem as it did previously Several facilities by way of scholarships exemption from fees, free supply of books etc have been provided by Provincial *Governments Depressed class pupils* are encouraged to attend ordinary schools and segregate schools are being gradually abolished. It is true however that in certain places orthodox element prevails and puts obstacles in the way *of their education but such element will have* to give way to public opinion During the year 1939-40 the total enrolment of depressed class pupils rose by about 55 158 to 13 33 756

Medium of instruction in public schools. —The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair the then Education Member Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of the English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is *gradually increasing all over India*

The main difficulty however is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections

The problem needs further investigation especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province if not for the whole of India In this connection Mr A Latif I C S has done good pioneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu Script. Some members of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to consider the Wardha Education Scheme also felt that the adoption of the Roman script might prove a solution to the language difficulty and greatly minimise the work of both scholar and teacher

But the recent tendency is to make Hindustani as the common language with both Devanagri and Persian scripts

Boy Scout Movement —The Baden Powell movement has received some setback owing to the tendency of certain groups to get themselves affiliated to the Hindustan Scout Association but this has not affected the high level of efficiency of individual units or the desire to render ungrudging social service

Girl Guide Movement—The Hindustan Scout Association has opened a girl scout section which has gained considerable strength On the whole the movement is making great progress The girl guides are also doing useful social service work

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for the medical inspection of students but progress has been hampered owing to the shortage of funds and the continued apathy of parents. In Madras, with effect from the beginning of the year 1932 33 Government directed the discontinuance of grants from Provincial Funds towards the cost of medical inspection of pupils as a measure of retrenchment Government have however been considering for some time past the question of adopting as early as possible an intensive scheme of medical inspection with provision for follow up work though a satisfactory and practicable scheme has yet to be framed In Bombay physical education has been introduced as a compulsory subject and arrangements have been made to examine all pupils at the beginning of each year in order to determine their physical fitness In Government schools medical inspection is carried out by Government medical officers and secondary schools under non official agencies make their own arrangements while local authorities have been asked to provide for medical inspection in primary schools through private practitioners or Government doctors In Bengal very little has been done for any organised scheme of medical examination and supervision of the health of pupils The Government has approved the scheme for the medical examination and supervision of pupils in Government High Schools and high madrasahs outside Calcutta but it has not so far been able to find funds for it. In the United Provinces schools are inspected by School Health Officers who are under the control of the Public Health Department. These officers pay regular periodical inspection visits and the health of the students has been generally satisfactory In the Punjab the important question of medical inspection and treatment of school children has received attention and much useful work is being done in this direction A beginning has also been made in introducing regular medical inspection and treatment in Government Girls Schools. In Bihar there is a school medical officer and an assistant school medical officer for all the high schools of each division In Assam, almost all Government High Schools and some aided high schools are inspected by medical officers whose work is generally quite satisfactory In the Central Provinces, a regular system of medical inspection of all boys once a year and of recording the results of their examination in Health Cards is conducted in Government Anglo vernacular schools, and the expenditure on this account is admitted for grants in aid in schools maintained by other bodies. Private schools have also begun to follow this system in that province.

In North West Frontier Province the scheme for the medical inspection of school children was extended to serveral rural schools as well but in 1941 owing to the large number of doctors joining for service in the army the scheme has been temporarily discontinued except for school girls in Peshawar city In Sind the subordinate Medical Service Officers in charge of dispensaries in the mofussil carried out regularly a monthly medical examination of the school children attending primary schools situated within the villages where dispensaries are located and a similar arrangement existed for schools within municipal limits except for Karachi the proposal of the School Board for medical examination of school children was turned down by the Local Authorities Delhi has satisfactory arrangements for the medical inspection of school children

The task of working a scheme of school medical relief must fall eventually on local authorities and their medical officers Although in the urban areas private practitioners will be available for part-time employment it will be necessary to have whole time school medical officers for routine inspection In the rural areas improvement in the school medical service can only come with wider distribution of medical practitioners throughout the country

The activities of the Junior Red Cross and St John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others

Professional and Technical Education — A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earth quake in 1934 The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi where new buildings have been constructed for it Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture The Royal Commission on Agriculture submitted its report in 1928 and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government others by municipalities or local boards, and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay

and the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore the product of generous donations by the Tata family The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee Sibpur Poona Guindy (Madras) Mughalpura, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore, and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad Mining and metallurgy are also taught at the Benares Hindu University which provides a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc degree in each subject.

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and the students attending them —

	Type of Institution	1938-39		1939-40	
		Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
I.	*College*—				
	Training	24	2 024	25	2 334
	Law	14	6 709	15	6 749
	Medical	12	5 561	12	5 640
	Engineering	7	2 217	7	2 509
	Agricultural	6	1 306	6	1 469
	Commercial	7	4 893	8	5 649
	Technological	2	150	2	212
	Forest	3	63	2	51
	Veterinary	4	719	4	760
	Total	79	23 642	81	25 473
II	*Schools*—				
	Normal and Training	531	26 701	600	29,806
	Medical	29	7 042	30	6 737
	Engineering	10	1 852	9	1 842
	Technical and Industrial	580	34 269	633	37 630
	Commercial	370	14 055	426	15 240
	Agricultural	19	684	17	902
	Art	17	1 982	17	2 210
	Total	1 556	88 585	1 732	94 367
	GRAND TOTAL	1 635	110 227	1 813	119 840

N B—Figures against training college include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Rangoon University

I. M. M. T S. Dufferin.—On the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in 1923 and Capt Sayer's Report the Government of India in the Department of Commerce started the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship Dufferin in Bombay waters The then Viceroy, Lord Irwin formally opened the Ship on 1st November 1927 with an opening batch of 30 cadets Capt H Digby Beate R I N being the first Captain Superintendent

Since its establishment 13 years ago the Dufferin has trained 332 Indian cadets of whom 13 are officers in the Royal Indian Navy and 100 are in the Mercantile Marine 20 are serving as officers in the ancillary or other services and 130 are at present apprentices either at sea or in workshops ashore At present there are 123 cadets in training

The affairs of the Ship are managed by a Governing Body with the Commerce Member to the Government of India as *ex-officio* Chairman

The present Captain Superintendent is Capt *R C G McClement* R I N J P who is assisted by 3 Executive Officers 2 Engineer Officers 1 Head Master and 5 Assistant Masters

The age limit for admission is between 13 years 3 months and 16 years on 15th January of the year of entry Annually 50 Cadets—25 for the Executive and 25 for the Engineering Branch—are admitted for a 3 year course terminating in the Final Passing Out Examination of the Ship which is recognised as equivalent to Matriculation in India

The total cost to the parent of training a boy is about Rs 1 800 for the 3 year course

Indian School of Mines

The Government of India maintain the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad for high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and Geology A Diploma (A I S M) is granted and certain statutory privileges are enjoyed by Diploma holders in respect of the examinations of the Department of Mines for the Coal Mine Managers Certificates of Competency There are three-year Certificate Courses but the full Diploma Course occupies four years The Secretary for Mines Great Britain has approved the school in respect of its Diploma of Associateship in Mining Engineering under Section 9(b) of the British Coal Mines Act 1911 A holder of the Certificate or Diploma of the school is thereby entitled to claim exemption from the period of practical mining experience normally required from applicants for first or second class certificates of competency prescribed by the Act The Diploma has also been recognised by the University of London for the purpose of its B Sc degree in Engineering (Mining) and the University has agreed to the holding of its Intermediate and Final Examinations for that degree in the premises of the School at Dhanbad.

Universities

The first University in India that of Calcutta was founded in 1857 Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities at Bombay Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism leading to the establisment of a number of teaching universities The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform

Calcutta University Commission —The report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year The Committee reported that the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education The main recommendation was that the school system should be re adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education

Statistics of Universities—1939-40

There are now 18 Universities in India of which three are situated in Indian States The last University in India was established in Travancore in 1937 The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about all these Universities —

	University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science
					In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	University Departments	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	
1	Calcutta (c)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A Sc Ed Eng M L Com O	360		1 529	26		72	2 057		38 291	3 662
2	Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A Sc Ed Eng M L Com O Tech Ag	10		1 030	3		43	226		23 030	2 104
3	Madras (d)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A Sc Ed Eng M L Ag O F A	36	504	811	16	15	31	129	6 357	11 132	1 722
4	Punjab (c)	Affiliating and Teaching	1882	A Sc Ed Eng M L Com O Ag	110	45	1 328	18	3	60	1 064	842	23 895	2 279

	University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded. (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			No of Students in Arts and Science
					In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	University Departments	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges	
5	Allahabad (c)	Teaching	1887	A Sc L Com	127	38		16	3		2 072	290		462
6	Benares Hindu.	Teaching	1916	A., Sc Ed L O., M. Th Tech	16	26	13	2	9	2	166	3 437	75	271
7	Mysore (f)	Teaching	1916	A Sc Eng M Tech		22			10			4 239		407
8	Patna	Affiliating	1917	A Sc Ed Eng L M			482			19			1 141	520
9	Osmania (g)	Teaching	1918	A. Sc Ed Eng L M. Th.	93	75	60	18	3	5	1 278	348	700	108
10	Aligarh Muslim	Unitary	1920	A. Sc L Th.	142			19			1 717			184
11	Lucknow	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A Sc Ed M. L Com O		164			3			2 562		391
12	Dacca	Unitary and Teaching	1921	A Sc L	129			18			1 50			245
13	Delhi	Teaching	1922	A Sc L	12	124		2	7		81	2 756		333
14	Nagpur	Affiliating & Teaching	1923	A Sc Ed L Ag	8		226	1		16	365		3,573	344
15	Andhra (h)	Affiliating & Teaching	1926	A Sc Ed M O	63		319	2		13	271		4 198	192
16	Agra	Affiliating	1927	A Sc L Com Ag			501			18			4 327	1 067
17	Annamalai(i)	Unitary	1929	A Sc O	87			1			959			97
18	Travancore	Teaching	1937	A Sc O F A Ed L Tech	2	148	95	2	8	4	11	1 707	1 269	146

(a) An *Affiliating* University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies a *Teaching* University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University a *Unitary* University is one usually localised in a single centre in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University

(b) *Faculties* —A = *Arts* Ag = *Agriculture* Com. = *Commerce* Ed = *Education (Teaching)* Eng = *Engineering* F = *Forestry* F A = *Fine Arts* L = *Law* M. = *Medicine* O = *Oriental Learning* Sc = *Science* Tech = *Technology* Th = *Theology*

(c) Reconstituted in 1904

(d) Reconstituted in 1923

(e) Reconstituted in 1921

(f) Reconstituted in 1933

(g) Situated at Hyderabad (Deccan)

(h) Situated at Waltair (South India)

(i) Situated at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram

Intermediate Colleges.—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission a recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Dacca Universities and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of high schools from the rest of the school classes The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year The Aligarh Muslim University has, however reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University and the separate Intermediate College has been abolished In Ajmer Merwara the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana Central India and Gwalior Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab but they are affiliated to the Punjab University

Inter-University Board The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter University Board came into being during 1925 All the Universities in India are now members of the Board Its functions are —

(*a*) to act as an inter university organisation and a bureau of information

(*b*) to facilitate the exchange of professors

(*c*) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work

(*d*) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees diplomas and examinations in other countries

(*e*) to appoint or recommend where necessary a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education

(*f*) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities

(*g*) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

The Inter University Board also functions as a National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation in India so far as questions of high education are concerned Professor A B A Halsem of Aligarh Muslim University was elected as the Chairman of the Board and Professor Haroon Khan Sherwani of Osmania University as Secretary at the meeting of the Board held at Annamalainagar in January 1942

Education of Indian Women and Girls.—The female education continues to progress It has now been recognised that the education of girls is necessary for happiness and progress in town and village, with the result that the forces of conservatism have weakened Customs and prejudices which were for long detrimental to the advancement of female education are now disappearing In some provinces co-education is regarded as a solution of many difficulties in the way of girls education For example Madras and Assam have more girls under instruction in boys institutions than in those for girls But for co-education to be successful it is desirable to have women teachers on the staff so as to ensure the parents that their daughters are under the guidance and protection of a woman In some provinces action in this direction is being taken. In 1938 39 the U P Government sanctioned and provided for 150 women teachers for boys primary schools

Though girls have made and are making great progress in education they have yet to make up a good deal of leeway even to catch up with their brothers Whereas the total number of male scholars formed 8 96 per cent of the total male population the corresponding percentage for females was 2 75 only

For the higher education of women there were 38 arts colleges with 4 367 students 9 Professional Colleges (7 training and 2 medical) with 584 students during the year 1939 40 As there are not adequate facilities in the various provinces for the higher education of women they get themselves admitted to arts and professional colleges for men Thus during 1939 40 9 615 women were at the collegiate stage 582 were studying in Medical colleges 465 in Training 25 in Law 12 in Commercial and 1 in Agricultural Colleges

The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at New Delhi continues to retain its all India character by attracting students from all over India It provides a full medical course for women students leading to the M B B S Degree and is affiliated to the Punjab University The Women s Christian Medical College Ludhiana has also been affiliated to the University of the Punjab for the First Professional M B B S (Anatomy and Physiology) Examination

The Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women s University which was started at Poona by Professor Karve in 1916 was transferred to Bombay in 1936 It is a private institution and is doing useful work The main features of the University are that the courses of study are designed to suit women s requirements and that the mother tongue is the medium of instruction. Government have recognised the degrees conferred by the University for the purpose of appointment to Government and semi Government services

The All India Women s Conference on Educational Reform which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country is also doing good work An All India Women s Education Fund Association has also been established In connection with this Conference This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers Training College of a specialised Home Science character This committee recommended the establishment of such a college ' on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research.' The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college called the Lady Irwin College was established in New Delhi The college provides a three years teachers course for those who wish to qualify as High School teachers of Home Science Others take the Home Course of two years.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women s education during 1939 40 —

	No of Institutions		Enrolment		Total No of Female scholars under instruction.	
	1938 39	1939 40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939 40
Recognized Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	33	38	3 758	4 367	7 964	9 615
Professional Colleges	8	8	416	441	1 006	1 086
High Schools	417	465	115 341	129 511	130 969	147 379
Middle Schools	1 093	1 168	179 506	195 228	204 787	226 385
Primary Schools	28 482	27 941	1 462,263	1 536 379	2 627 615	2 849 730
Special Schools	484	685	23 334	28 664	30 154	35 979
Total	30 517	30 305	1 784 618	1 894 590	3 002 495	3 270 174
Unrecognized Institutions	4 607	4 259	123 346	112 363	161 091	151 733
GRAND TOTAL	35 124	34 564	1 907 964	2 006 953	3 163 586	3 421 907

Provincial Statistics —The four tables, which are given below summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different Provinces in British India and will be of general interest

(i) *Number of Institutions*

Province	No of Recognised Institutions			No of Unrecognised Institutions			Total No of Institutions		
	1938 39	1939 40	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1938 39	1939 40	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1938 39	1939 40	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Assam	8 297	8 867	+570	1 311	1 068	+357	9 608	10 535	+927
Bengal	62 529	62 079	—450	1 758	1 226	—532	64 287	63 305	—982
Bihar	22 873	23 624	+751	2 451	2 402	—49	25 324	26 026	+702
Bombay	18 211	21 856	+3 645	518	466	—52	18 729	22 322	+3 593
Central Provinces and Berar	5 952	6 195	+243	665	665	—	6 617	6 860	+243
Madras	43 371	42 263	—1 108	518	468	—50	43 889	42 731	—1 158
North West Frontier Province	1 091	1 170	+79	199	152	—47	1 290	1 322	+32
Orissa	7 918	7 909	—9	1 101	2 184	+1 083	9 019	10 093	+1 074
Punjab	11 934	12 247	+313	7 091	7 465	+374	19 025	19 712	+687
Sind	2 812	3 046	+234	657	702	+45	3 469	3 748	+279
United Provinces	25 062	25 057	—5	2,877	2 467	—410	27 939	27 524	—415
British India*	211 192	215 452	+4 260	19 354	20 052	+698	230 546	235 504	+4 958

(ii) *Number of Scholars*

Province.	No of Scholars in Recognised Institutions			No of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions.			Total No of Scholars in all Kinds of Institutions			Percentage of Total Scholars to Population	
	1938 39	1939 40	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1938 39	1939 40	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1938 39	1939-40	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1938 39	1939-40
Assam	485 992	520 473	+34 481	53,628	74 376	+15 748	544 620	594 849	+50,229	6 3	6 8
Bengal	3 401 110	3,625 074	+223 964	63 458	61 720	—21 738	3 488 238	3 688 532	+202 244	7 0	7 4
Bihar	1 061 245	1 135 537	+74 292	76 395	75 124	—1 271	1 137 640	1 210 661	+73 021	3 5	
Bombay	1 536 763	1 753 701	+216 938	29 678	28 371	—1 307	1 566 441	1 782 072	+215 631	8 7	9 9
Central Provinces and Berar	505 124	521 497	+16,373	25 004	26 203	+1 199	530 128	547 700	+17 572	3 4	3 5
Madras	3 204 263	3 306 732	+102 469	18 289	17 012	—1 277	3 222 552	3 323 744	+101 192	7 3	7 6
North West Frontier Province	103 418	109 678	+6 260	5 544	3 921	—1 623	108 962	113 599	+4 637	4 5	4 7
Orissa	325 599	336 240	+10 641	23 803	43 796	+19 993	349,402	380 036	+30,634	4 8	4 7
Punjab	1 184 872	1,227 593	+42 721	160 672	166 094	+5 422	1 345 544	1 393 687	+48 143	5 7	5 9
Sind	204 924	232 205	+17 281	10 486	11 307	+821	215 410	233 512	+18 102	5 5	6 0
United Provinces	1 757 219	1 795 457	+38 241	94 392	74 035	—20 357	1 851 908	1 889 492	+17 884	3 8	3 9
British India*	13 911 172	14 704 294	+793 122	597 443	592 105	—5 338	14 508 615	15 296 399	+787 784	5 6	5 9

*Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(111) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions* 1939-40

Province	Number of Scholars in Institutions for Males.							
	In Universities (a)	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	Total.
Assam		3 127	64	35 177	67 218	352 524	7 472	465 582
Bengal	3 354	31 534	6 266	352 657	231 405	2 29 / 787	182,336	3 101 985
Bihar		5 025	1 026	72 503	126 113	825 290	22 689	1 052,646
Bombay	116	12 584	5 087	116 72o	24 907	1 286 612	58,790	1 504 705
Central Provinces and Berar		3 007	830	12 030	103 646	341 455	3 980	464 948
Madras	993	14 145	2,541	187 309	27 183	2 587 679	24,883	2,853 740
North West Frontier Province		968		19 092	30 393	40 013	135	90 701
Orissa		948	29	12,104	22,225	277 884	3 172	316 362
Punjab	17	16 783	2 402	169 484	426 887	396 044	13 796	1 025 396
Sind		1 914	368	16 359	6 738	154 175	2,283	181 837
United Provinces	7 232	10 291	6 211	102 985	124 659	1 290 383	94 687	1 629 126
British India*	11 729	103 535	24 824	1 126 404	1 208 085	9 908 993	426 134	12,797 975

Province.	Number of Scholars in Institutions for Females						
	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools	In Special Schools.	Total
Assam	108		5 396	8 400	40 606	381	54 891
Bengal	1 806	66	29 448	20 654	461 603	6 158	519 735
Bihar	16		4 146	8 723	69 170	836	82 891
Bombay			21 979	4 976	213 844	8 081	248 880
Central Provinces and Berar	84		881	10 937	43 730	917	56 549
Madras	804	95	25 365	7 871	411 364	6 560	452 059
North West Frontier Province			744	7 664	10 520	49	18 977
Orissa	15		681	2 495	16 641	135	19 878
Punjab	745	130	14 031	52,590	131 212	3 472	202 180
Sind			4 047	1 188	34 730	403	40 368
United Provinces	556	11	14 353	62 129	80 775	1 275	159 099
British India*	4 367	441	129 511	195 228	1 536 379	28 664	1 894 590

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(a) The figures in this column represent the number of research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of Teaching or Unitary Universities.

(iv) *Expenditure on Education* 1939-40

Province	Total Expenditure			Percentage of Expenditure from (1939-40)				Annual Average cost per Scholar (1939-40)									
	1938-39	1939-40	Increase-or+ Decrease—	Government Funds	Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Government Funds.			Local Funds (a)			Fees.			Other Sources			Total cost.		
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	%	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p
Assam	60 22 085	64 01 619	+3 79 534	54 64	13 09	21 66	10 61	6	11	6	1	9	9	2	10	8	1	4	10	12	4	9
Bengal	4 93 93 104	5 27 17 333	+33 24 229	34 20	7 30	42 70	15 80	4	14	5	1	1	7	6	3	2	2	4	10	14	8	0
Bihar	1 63 16 712	1 73 76 335	+10 59 623	29 47	28 39	28 04	14 10	4	15	9	4	12	11	4	11	11	2	6	2	16	14	9
Bombay	4 10 37 218	4 38 70 934	+28 42 718	44 90	15 90	27 40	11 80	11	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	25	0	0
Central Provinces & Berar	1 15 89 249	1 19 54 085	+3 64 836	44 47	26 35	20 16	9 02	10	3	1	6	0	8	4	9	11	2	1	1	22	14	9
Madras	5 70 99 942	5 93 30 805	+22 30 863	49 30	14 53	19 04	17 11	8	13	8	2	9	9	3	6	6	3	1	3	17	14	9
N W Frontier Province	32,54 168	33 31 468	+77 300	64 70	11 40	13 30	10 60	16	11	9	3	2	5	3	14	11	1	11	3	25	8	4
Orissa	41 94 651	42 42 413	+47 762	63 93	7 04	17 35	11 68	8	2	8	0	14	5	2	3	6	1	7	10	12	12	5
Punjab	3 41 09 996	3 46 36 787	+5 26 791	49 06	13 51	26 56	10 87	11	6	8	3	3	2	7	4	5	1	14	7	23	12	10
Sind	67 73 912	71 33 870	+3 59 958	45 60	22 0	22 50	11 90	14	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	32	0	0
United Provinces	4 12 92 525	4 25 52 618	+12 60 093	51 40	13 40	21 30	13 90	8	13	6	2	6	1	3	5	8	1	5	7	15	13	9
British India*	27 81 99 492	29 08 26 064	+1 26 26 527	44 8	14 4	26 8	14 0	8	13	10	2	13	7	5	4	9	2	12	4	19	12	6

* Includes figures for Centrally Administered Areas.

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds

Physical Education —The principle of the integration of intellectual and physical education is now generally admitted in India Physical training has come to be regarded as a compulsory subject in school courses of study with the status of a major subject This salutary enthusiasm however has not often gone beyond the stage of games and formal drill and the realisation, that physical education is *education* and ought therefore to be guided by the same principles as general education has been somewhat slow in coming. The residential Institute for Physical Education at Kandivlee, Bombay however has been doing much useful work in raising the standard and status of physical training.

The joint committee of Education and Health Boards the appointment of which was referred to in the last issue after a comprehensive enquiry into the existing conditions made a number of recommendations for the improvement of the present system of medical inspection treatment and follow up physical education and administration and put forward valuable suggestions relating to nutrition personal and environmental hygiene and corporate activities of school children. The report of the committee which is a published document has been adopted by the Boards of Education and Health

The University Training Corps has overcome much distrust and prejudice and cadets show great initial keenness The exigencies of national defence under war conditions have prompted vigorous efforts on the part of the Universities and some of them have already launched programmes for a fifty per cent expansion of recruits

Education in the Indian Army —The Army in India has a system of education whereby all soldiers are under instruction as an integral part of their training Their school knowledge of any is revived and extended the non lettered recruits are taught to read and to write and the certificates awarded range from elementary to advanced certificates of the order of matriculation. The army has a school for the training of its own teachers and these are available in every unit.

The objective is twofold a modern soldier requires knowledge and initiative if his training is to be effective and his future after his service is ended depends upon his standard of education and his trustworthiness In short the army aims to make him an intelligent soldier and a good citizen.

Specialised schools are maintained according to English public school tradition, some pupils of which become commissioned officers

The demand for education in the Indian Army is growing standards are rising continuously and the number of candidates for the higher certificates steadily increases The annual number who take the highest Indian Army certificate is 634 (1938) The soldier receives instruction in Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship and he is provided with an excellent newspaper printed in Urdu Hindi Gurmukhi and English

Doon School.—This school which is established in the Chand Bagh and Skinner s Estates at Dehra Doon owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late S R Das The aim of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of India culture and social environment many of the best features of English Public Schools The school opened in September 1935 with 70 boys there are now four houses with accommodation for 258 boys in all and a holding house in which 12 additional new boys stay until there are vacancies in the large houses A E Foot continues to be the Headmaster He is assisted by twenty masters of whom five have been appointed from England The school prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination Cambridge Higher School Certificate and thereafter for the United Provinces Intermediate Examination and subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy and Medical and Engineering colleges or for English Universities The school is open to all boys in India without distinction of caste creed or colour and the school will aim at providing a thorough general education for boys between 11 or 12 and 18 The maximum age for admission is 13 The Board of Governors of the Society which maintains the school includes the Hon ble Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar (Chairman) Sir B L Mitter (Vice Chairman) Sir J G Laithwaite John Sargent M S A Hydari, Rai Bahadur Amarnath Atal Rai Bahadur Chhuttan Lal Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee and A C Turner (Honorary Treasurer) His Excellency the Viceroy is the President

Indigenous Education—Of the 15 ,96 399 scholars being educated in British India 592 105 are classed as attending private or unrecognised institutions Some of these institutions are of importance The Gurukula near Hardwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore s School at Bolpur have attained some fame There is also an Indian Women s University at Bombay to which *reference* has been made under the education of Indian women and girls This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular English being however a compulsory subject Four colleges are affiliated to the University which are situated at Bombay Poona Ahmedabad and Baroda Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar ul Ulm Deoband are noted The Jamia Millia Islamia Delhi is another important institution These Institutions generally have a religious or national atmosphere

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Delhi founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan is an important unrecognised institution It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout) has spread widely in India both among Europeans and Indians The Viceroy is Chief Scout for India and the heads of Provinces and States are Chief Scouts in their own areas The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation obedience and self reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves The Association is now directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India —His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow KT GMSI GMIE

Chief Commissioner—The Right Hon ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru PC KCSI MA LLD DCL D Litt

Honorary Treasurer—F B Blomfield FRIBA

General Secretary for India—Rao Bahadur G T J Thaddaeus BA DOC AKL

Assistant General Secretary—J K Dutta MA

Headquarters Council for India —

President—The Chief Scout for India

Chairman—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio)

Secretary—The General Secretary (ex-officio)

Members —

G A Small ICS Assam

B Rosu Barrister at Law Bengal

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt Bombay

The Hon ble Mr Justice Vivian Bose Barrister at Law C P

F B Blomfield FRIBA Delhi

G F Walker MLA Madras

S F Grant MRP N W F P

The Hon ble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young, Kt Punjab

The Hon ble Chief Justice Sir Iqbal Ahmad Kt U P

Sir R K Shanmukham Chetty KCIE Cochin

Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Mahindra Bahadur Dhenkanal

Rao Bahadur K P Naidu Dewas (Senior)

Dr Shri Ram Jammu and Kashmir

W Owens MBE BA Jaipur

Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh Khairagarh

Sardar D K Sen MA BCL Barrister-at Law Patiala

Shrimant Yuvaraja of Sangli Sangli

The Boy Scouts Association in India

GRAND

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation.			
		Open	Controlled	Total	Troop	Pack	Crew	G S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
1	Assam	22	647	669	365	508	20	44	437	591	24
2	Baluchistan		18	18	10	18		5	18	23	
3	Bangalore	1	29	30	17	30	1	5	25	48	1
4	Bengal				447	297	48	95	538	337	48
5	Bihar	25	291	316	282	174	28	172	387	145	30
6	Bombay	25	291	316	206	144	37	116	288	178	27
7	Central India	3	14	17	13	17	3	10	11	17	1
8	Central Provinces & Berar	45	106	151	121	104	50	53	148	107	54
9	Coorg		5	5	9	4		2	10	2	
10	Delhi	8	79	87	49	52	11	5	80	61	22
11	Eastern States Agency		491	491	146	529	1	27	189	569	1
12	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	8	56	64	23	41		11	34	57	3
13	Madras	31	428	459	239	305	78	93	360	428	101
14	N W F P	10	150	160	123	94	18	56	141	101	30
15	Orissa	1	61	62	54	35	3	15	66	38	4
16	Punjab	8	2176	2184	1675	1522	60	377	1946	1459	55
17	Rajputana		35	35	31	14	8	8	49	12	5
18	Sind	4	316	320	203	228	9	33	170	146	2
19	United Provinces										
20	W I States Agency		79	79	83	4		5	73	1	
21	Alwar State	9	55	64	29	48	8	13	34	54	9
22	Baghat State		4	4	4	4		1	4	4	
23	Barwani State		5	5	15	9	1	4	1	8	
24	Benares State		2	2	7	5		1	13	7	
25	Bharatpur State		16	16	16	16	7	12	35	31	2
26	Bhopal State		48	48	48				90		
27	Bijawar State		1	1	1	1		1	1		
28	Bundi State		14	14	14			1	13		
29	Cambay State										
30	Charkhari State		12	12	13	12	1	1	11	6	1

General Headquarters.—Census 1941

SUMMARY

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts Cubs & Rovers	No of		1941 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boats.
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Commissioners	Local Association Officers		
1006	8448		9227	346		18021	74	328	19429	1
46	268		378			646	6	15	713	
79	497		771	12		1280	5	18	1382	
1018	10653		6718	854		18225	61	201	19505	
734	7934		3610	491		12044	43	557	13378	
609	7377	40	3319	691	34	11461	29	105	12204	
39	250		341	20		611	4	14	668	
362	3298		2101	897		6298	15	154	6837	
14	308		148			456	2	2	474	
168	1215		1078	148		2441	6	21	2636	
786	8495		10531	13		14039	41	168	15034	
105	515		877	111		1503	2	29	1639	
982	6236		5841	1816	31	13924	40	147	15093	2
328	3804		2014	565		6383	15	100	6826	
123	1821		872	93		2786	12	25	2946	
3847	45218		33517	864		79599	104	260	83810	
74	665		148	65		878	5	1	958	
351	3493	31	4728	139	8	8399	16	72	8838	
									27104	
72	2282		226	65		2573	2	2	2656	
110	603		777	127		1507	8	16	1641	
9	70		40			110	1	3	123	
13	447		268	25		740	1	4	758	
21	212		116			328	2		351	
80	723		574	68		1365	4	141	1590	
90	643					643	1	5	739	
2	65		45			110	1	6	119	
14	378					378	2	4	398	
	25					25	1	1	27	
19	228		208	16		452	1	7	479	

The Boy Scouts Association in India,
GRAND

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		Open	Controlled.	Total	Troop	Pack	Crew	G S M	Troop	Pack.	Crew
31	Chhatarpur State		7	7	6	3		1	6	3	
32	Cochin State	14	69	83	62	45	17	37	72	59	12
33	Datia State		71	71	47	24		6	48	6	
34	Dewas State (Senior)		1	1	7	5	1		13	11	2
35	Dhar State	2	18	20	19	8	3	3	19	8	3
36	Dhenkanal State					CEN	SUS	NOT	REC	EIV	ED
37	Jaipur State	26	242	268	140	235	14	50	185	331	21
38	Jammu & Kashmir State										
39	Jasdan State		1	1	3				3		
40	Jath State		16	16	14	1	1		10	1	1
41	Jhabua State		1	1	1			1			
42	Jhalawar State		1	1	4			1	3		
43	Junagadh State	1	35	36	23	16	2		27	17	3
44	Karauli State		1	1	5	1		1	8	1	
45	Kilichipur State		1	1	1	1		1	2	2	
46	Kishengarh State		2	2	4	2			2		
47	Kolhapur State	5	100	105	89	40	6	18	134	45	6
48	Kurwai State		1	1	1	1			2		
49	Kutch State					CEN	SUS	NOT	REC	EIV	ED
50	Marwar State	4	238	242	97	139	6		145	199	10
51	Mewar State		6	6	6	3	2	6	10	3	2
52	Mysore State	43	813	856	336	558	67	46	455	651	92
53	Nagod State		4	4					4		
54	Narsinghgarh State		1	1	1	1			1	1	
55	Nawanagar State	4	22	26	24	2			24	2	
56	Orchha State	2	20	22	17	15	1	2	19	17	3
57	Patiala State		57	57	88	47	1	30	181	52	3
58	Pudukkottai State	9	12	21	11	7	12	1	19	12	23
59	Rajgarh State					CEN	SUS	NOT	REC	EIV	ED
60	Rampur State		9	9	30	12		13	90	23	
61	Ratlam State		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
62	Sailana State		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
63	Sangli State		56	56	50	24	4	27	31	5	1
64	Sawantwadi State		33	33	33			8	24		
65	Sirohi State		10	10	9	10	1	1	9	8	1
66	Tonk State		4	4	4	2	2		4	2	
67	Travancore State	10	148	158	135	55	18	28	237	70	15
68	General Headquarters										
	GRAND TOTAL	320	7441	7761	5518	5475	552	1449	6971	5871	629

General Headquarters—Census 1941—*continued*

SUMMARY

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts (Cubs & Rovers	No of		1941 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boats
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Commissioners	Local Association Officers		
10	164		100	8		272	1	1	284	
180	1324	62	865	200		2451	15	119	2765	
60	484		243			727	1	3	791	
26	179		210	12		401	3	3	433	
33	471		154	40		665	1	1	700	
587	2600		3718	283		6551	10	19	7167	
	2413		3375			5788	30	28	5846	
3	125					125	1	3	132	
21	317		38	45		400	1	2	424	
1	32					32	4	8	45	
4	130					130	2	6	142	
47	696		364	61		1121	1	83	1252	1
10	135		40	27		210	1	3	216	
5	138		150			288	1	8	302	
2	121		64			185	1	2	190	
203	3695		1284	291		5270	3	110	5586	
2	40		30			70	2	1	75	
354	2362		3047	76		5485	4	11	5854	
21	147		42	28		217	2	5	245	
1244	7748		9462	1351		18561	60		19865	
4	95					95	1	3	103	
2	62					62	1	2	67	
26	702	16	68			786	2	2	816	1
41	643		330	40		1011	6	6	1064	
266	2509		988	10		3507	10		3783	
55	369		170	270		809	2	7	873	
126	940		216			1156	4		1286	
4	38		43	20		101	1		106	
4	42		36	16		94	2	7	107	
64	1006		332	59		1397	2	2	1465	
32	403					403	1	1	437	
19	239		216	11		466	1	4	490	
6	100		37	18		155	4	16	181	
350	2704		980	236		3920	8	16	4304	
							4		4	
14920	144342	149	115084	10478	73	270126	707	2898	315755	5

The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population The various estimates official and non official that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs 452 a year The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India In 1891 61 per cent of the total population of the country lived on agriculture this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent in 1921 In 1911 the percentage has fallen a little to 67 The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence The extent of an **average holding** which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India Moreover the Indian cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the **vagaries of the monsoon** In every 5 years there is but one good year one bad year and three indifferent years These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of **irrigation** by the State but so far of the total cultivated area in the country about 16 per cent only has irrigation facilities from rivers tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent depends merely on rainfall Thus the frequency of failure of crops owing to drought and floods frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still The **inadequacy of the subsidiary occupations** to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic **weakness** He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine made articles The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that he is largely illiterate The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless **indebtedness** of the cultivator The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years This colossal burden of debt is the rock problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it A peculiarity however that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors Ignorance and improvidence extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy

Genesis of the Movement—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts The absence of any banking organisation in the country side has driven him into the arms of the **sowcar** or the **mahajan** who while proving a very accommodating person has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him The usurious rates of interest charged coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce make him the dominant force in the village reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf toiling for generation after generation without ever hoping for a release from his clutches getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr Dupernex of the U P in his Peoples Banks for Northern

India The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples natural aptitude for co-operation and the *wishes* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March 1904 The Act aimed at encouraging thrift self help and co-operation amongst agriculturists artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe class or caste In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffeisen system in Germany though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Delitzch model The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 38 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches spread out in many directions In spite of several weak nesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator Moreover the use of the vote the elective system self help self reliance compromises gives and takes work on an organised plan rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action These we shall note later on

Growth of Co-operation —In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerable accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1911 to 1915 was about 1 100 The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 1 18 988 agricultural societies and about 16 760 non agricultural ones Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform Bengal the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Assam show distinctly smaller figures The Punjab with 25 103 societies stands first in the number of societies (9 4 7) per one lakh inhabitants while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 70 1 The progress in smaller areas like Coorg and Ajmer Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 154 5 and 124 respectively It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population Gwalior Kashmir and Bhopal lead in this matter though the premier States of Mysore Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2 The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1940 at 60 8 lakhs Taking the normal family at a little under 5 it is clear therefore that about three crores of the people of India are being served by this movement There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies 37 per one thousand inhabitants Bombay comes next with 30 6 while Madras Bengal and Sind rank thereafter This shows that the size of societies varies in different Provinces and that Bombay while having a smaller number of societies has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India Of the smaller areas Coorg takes a leading place with 103 6 members per one thousand inhabitants while Travancore has an average of 23 4 Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view the progress in the Punjab Bombay Coorg Travancore and Ajmer Merwara must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory There is however a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies or the member ship in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement From about Rs 68 lakhs which was the average up to 1910 the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at more than 107 crores It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non Government sources The share capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute more than Rs 42 crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—34 crores while the non members or the outside public contribute about 29 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth

of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country The distribution of the working capital by Provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India Bombay and Sind lead in this respect with 129 and 100 annas per head of population respectively The Punjab is a close second with 97 Madras and Bengal fall behind with 77 and 63 respectively Among the smaller areas Coorg comes out second with 160 annas per head of population while Ajmer Merwara leads with 169 Of the Indian States Indore takes the first place with 96 while Mysore Baroda and Cochin follow with 60 58 50 respectively Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of 16 0 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co operative society It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the table that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies in their membership and in the working capital of these societies The Punjab generally speaking leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later The agricultural societies predominate in all the Provinces and States while non agricultural that is urban societies show a much slower development While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas it must be admitted however that merely the figures of the number membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon Before we proceed further we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure as it has now been built up of the co-operative movement in the country

Financial Structure of the Movement — Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non credit purposes it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis Of these credit institutions by far the greater proportion is rural The rural credit society has for its main purpose the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well to do brethren through the medium of the society but in Indian villages the well to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups the former playing or trying to play the sowcar Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village the society is rather made up of the needy section only at any rate very largely Even otherwise the slender savings of the well to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not therefore able to be self sufficient making available the deposits of its well to-do members as loans for the needy ones The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer his habit of investing his savings if any in lands and ornaments and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies Following up the idea further it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions The financial structure of the co operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society (ii) the central financing agencies and (iii) the provincial banks Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable namely an Apex All India Co-operative Bank. So far however, such an All India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All India Provincial Co operative Banks Association

Agricultural Credit Societies —The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution In an ordinary joint stock company a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited but in the case of agricultural credit societies the liability is unlimited that is to say members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation as unlimited liability on all so that they either swim or sink together To secure success therefore the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account if used up for unproductive purposes it is a curse It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition The Indian agriculturist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs land improvement, purchase of stock and implements manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts,

weddings and funerals He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods Under such circumstances it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose And yet it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non members, loans from the central or provincial banks loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members deposits to the extent of making the society financially self sufficient These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them and are therefore eminently desirable Attempts are every where made to encourage them but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay where they form one fifth of the working capital Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present

Low dividends and voluntary services result ing in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds and thereby provide against unforeseen losses bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means negligible They aggregate to about 31 crores of rupees Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1940 stood thus —

	In thousands of rupees
Share capital	4 07 93
Reserve and other Funds	8 26 67
Deposits	2 42 75
Loans	15 78 61
Total Working Capital	30 50 96

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs. 14 crores of their own capital (including members deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs 16 crores The owned capital was thus about 44 5 per cents of their total working capital and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country especially in the United Provinces The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them On the 30th June 1940 the number of central banks was 600

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1939-40 at 20 2 crores (a) Share capital (b) Reserve (c) Deposits (d) Loans

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them In the shape of deposits or loans It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8 Deposits from members and non members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1939-40 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs 14 4 crores and from primary societies to Rs 3 crores Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds viz savings and fixed Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced the periods of deposits are also comparatively long In addition to funds obtained by deposits central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1939-40 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs 4 5 crores and from Government Rs 50 lakhs Central Banks do not directly borrow loans from Government the central banks of Indian States excepting Mysore and Cochin do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government while in Gwalior loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial

Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank This accommodation is, however limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is therefore the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras Several central banks in the country due to their long standing now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies

In the initial stages several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1939-40 was Rs 1 08 crores chiefly in the Punjab Bombay and Madras This practice however is gradually being abandoned as the object function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1939 40 amounted to over Rs 9 8 crores

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders The combined net profits of the 600 central banks of the country during the year 1939-40 amounted to Rs 37 5 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs 29 crores the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 4 per cent per annum

Provincial Co-operative Banks.—In India at present all the major Provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them There are apex institutions also of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such There are 10 such institutions in all out of which, 8 are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same namely the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialisation of finance in them It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks the constitution is a mixed one that is both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public It is, therefore thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some Provinces the Government of the Province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every Province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are in general sanctioned to the borrowing client The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1939-40—

Provincial Banks 1939-40	In thousands of rupees.
Working Capital—	
Share Capital	78 98
Reserve and other funds	1 45 54
Deposits and loans—	
from individuals	6 57 01
from Provincial and Central banks	2 97 37
from societies	1 01 46
from Government	60 87
Total	13 41 23
Loans made during the year to—	
Individuals	2 22 77
Banks and societies	4 83 17
Total	7 05 94
Loans due by—	
Individuals	31 51
Banks and societies	6 69 13
Total	7 00 64

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public most of the apex banks have also dealings in current accounts with the latter The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants The provincial banks of Bombay Madras and the Punjab have floated long term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs 9 8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2 18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As in every banking institution these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks and during the period of shortage of funds deposits are accepted from surpluising banks and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surpluising in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter provincial borrowings.

Overdues —Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that it

India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success On the 30th June 1940 the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs 10 70 76 092 as compared with Rs. 11 15,88 233 the year before the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs 30 50 97 267 the loans due by individuals were Rs 23 13 82 536 The overdue loans were therefore 35 per cent of the working capital and 46 per cent of the total loans due by individuals The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases by the farmers borrowing from the sowcar to pay the society s dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all India The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1940

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies 1939-40

(In lakhs of rupees)

Province.	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due
Madras	5 75	4 19	1 68	29	40
Bombay	3 12	2 41	1 35	43	56
Sind	78	58	47	60	81
Bengal	6 20	3 74	3 29	53	88
Bihar	1 43	97	92	64	95
Orissa	56	40	35	63	88
United Provinces	1 36	94	34	25	36
Punjab	6 48	6 00	74	11	12
Central Provinces and Berar	87	63	40	46	63
Assam	26	14	13	50	94
Mysore	51	39	24	47	62
Baroda	38	28	9	24	32
Hyderabad	86	58			
Gwalior	22	45	32	1 45	71
Kashmir	52	38	12	22	32
Travancore	31	24	17	55	71
Others	90	83	10	11	12
Total	30 51	23 14	10 71	35	46

The position has since June 1933 grown more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the *world crisis and trade depression* have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies This constant growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically The causes that have led to this phenomenon which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well to-do standing aloof, the remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter even when he is *wilfully defaulting add considerably to* the growth of this menace of excessive overdues The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and with more funds than they could use are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies

Land Mortgage Banks —The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance for short or intermediate terms only By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts, and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available as upon the assessment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the *sowcar* , upon so fully financing

the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the *sowcar* any more and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further Short or intermediate term loans can if judiciously employed prevent any further increase in the burden though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible but it cannot leave any additional margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune The *sowcar* it is often forgotten is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only so that the risks of non payment are saddled on the *sowcar* while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop keeper are still enjoyed by the *sowcar* the attack ought to have been on all fronts However under the circumstances the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure if need be the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards liberating those who have already given up all their assets from the incubus of ancestral and old debts so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks

There are three main types of such banks The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German Landschaften The commercial type is represented by the Credit Foncier of France, which works for profit and declares dividends The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and non borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety admitting as they do to the membership a few non borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 10 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab Two of these operate over *whole districts*, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil Bombay has 18 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations Bengal has 5 Assam has 5 while Madras has 119 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts One feels however extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture since as pointed out above unless agriculture becomes a paying industry the redemption is impracticable and illusory The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes there will have to be in the Provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the luminent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society the insistence in the case of a land *mortgage bank with limited* liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate in order to ensure sound valuation of security careful investigation of titles correct assessment of borrower s credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs

The operations of the **Land Mortgage Banks and Societies** in India during 1939 40 were as under —

Number of banks or societies		243
Number of members		92,430
Share Capital	Rs	40 50 746
Debentures from the public		2 42 84 689
Debentures from Government		8 42 259
Deposits		9 04 964
Reserve and other funds		10 30 975
Loans		3 15 52 212
Working Capital		6 26 65 845
Loans made to individuals		59 99,574
Banks and Societies		55 95 914
Profit		1 12,380

Propaganda Education and Training — In the initial stages of the movement it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organize co-operative societies For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various Provinces a band of such workers was brought into exist-

ence who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure With the rapid growth of co-operative societies however it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative Institutes were started in the various Provinces In some Provinces like Bombay these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies In some Provinces like Bihar and Orissa they became federations of co-operative societies while in others like Bengal and Assam they are known as co-operative organisation societies Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions their functions were more or less the same in all Provinces comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutions federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities A few years back the All India Co-operative Institutes Association was established with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office bearers of societies Illiteracy of the rural population however has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have therefore attempted only to spread knowledge of co operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office bearers in various ways Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes In Bombay the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab however co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute had been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation The Training Institute has now been transferred to Pusa Madras has organised 6 training institutes In the United Provinces Bengal and the Central Provinces arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes The need for proper co operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department banks or societies No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments The Government of India have for the last few years placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of Co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some Provinces like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All India Co-operative Institutes Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the All India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks

Non Credit Agricultural Co-operation — For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator Its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his different non-credit needs The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings improved sanitation,

fencing cattle insurance dairying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village one society but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multiple purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as one person with a bundle needs, each one of which it is proposed to m separately A single society trying to meet the needs of the agriculturist would attack t sowcar on all fronts and would become a li force in the village which would tend to promo the ideal embodied in the famous phrase Bett living better farming and better busine However co-operative opinion in India has n yet fully accepted the wisdom of this and y believes in the theory of almost water tig compartments The agricultural non-cre societies in India on the 30th June 1940 we 17 343 distributed as under —

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies 1939-40

Province	Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-operation	Total
Madras	175		97	422	694
Bombay	60	19	104	164	358
Sind	2		15	10	27
Bengal	73	1 011	378	55	1 517
Behar	28		828	1	857
Orissa	10		4		14
United Provinces	20		1 514	5 843	7 377
Punjab	18	506	1 902	178	2 602
Central Provinces and Berar	60	17	8		85
Mysore	23		21	33	77
Baroda	11	25	42	104	182
Hyderabad		3 188			3 188
Other areas	17	15	304	31	367
Total	504	4 781	5 217	6 841	17 343

Of these the important are the marketing societies particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay and the consolidation holdings and better living societies in the Punjab

Marketing Societies —Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where an individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies the difficulty of providing for marketing finance the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working It is really in the development of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India for credit alone could never bring comfort Where it has been tried with success the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success it is true but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighment, adequate and high prices insurance of the produce against risks of fire prompt paymen of sale proceeds financial accommodation till th produce is sold, information of daily pric fluctuations in the Bombay market supply o gunnies and genuine and certified seed bonu and a dividend are no small gains to the agricul turist who was otherwise at the mercy o the *adatya* or worse still of his village sowcar The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factory already started by the members A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay such as jaggery tobacco chillies paddy onions and arecanut Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port Madras has a number of sale societies but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress Recently provincial co-operative marketing societies have been started with government encouragement and assistance in Madras and Bombay the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co operators all over the country

Consolidation of Holdings —The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited

property and not a share of the whole equivalent to his portion The result is that successive *generations descending from a common ancestor* inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation irregularly over the waste by purchase and sales by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent *any agricultural operations* and a considerable part is lost in boundaries Fragmentation involves endless waste of time money and effort it restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation it enforces uniformity of cropping and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined and the only solution is consolidation of holdings This most difficult important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920 The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village persuade them to accept the by laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform It is steadily gaining in popularity and as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year This work began in 1920 21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then 2 63 462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930 out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions at an average cost of Rs 2 5 per acre

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928 Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land may apply for the consolidation of their holdings but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion not less than one half of the permanent right holders holding not less than two thirds of the occupied area in a village to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation which scheme when confirmed becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model

Rural Reconstruction —One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general rural development and progress So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible The co operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer the middleman dalal and the mer chant but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational sanitary medical and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 35 years have fallen far short of its objective Rural reconstruction has, however of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made what has been done has been individual effort—the effort of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab The work done there covers education, sanitation medical relief improvement of agriculture female education and maternity welfare

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on similar work from November 1929 The later part of 1933 saw a considerable impetus imported to the cause of rural reconstruction in India His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes the then Governor of Bombay concentrated on village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers The Punjab has appointed Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment and it appears that all Provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies —The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way The societies do not collect any levy from their members except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year violation of which is punishable with fine under the by laws Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions they have also helped in various other matters so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands some have promoted sanitation some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well some have arranged that all manure should be pitted some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery and some have stopped waste in farms Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that co operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist

Urban Credit Societies —While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies —rural and urban recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also At present there are in all 14 747 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 18 55 014 Of these 6 951 are credit societies the rest being societies for other purposes

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them from the point of view of the small trader it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted The importance of **People s Co operative Bank** promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is therefore very great for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank it is also for the peoples bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India Another very important function which falls to peoples banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country It is only however in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples banks In Madras there are 1 161 non agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples banks The Punjab has 1 098 unlimited liability societies and only 216 with limited liability Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples banks In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 585 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners credit societies Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns however working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand In the Bombay Presidency institutions with a working capital of Rs 20 000 and more are classed as urban banks Since 1922 co-operators in the Presidency have been very keen on having a full fledged peoples bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies Peoples banks are a repository of peoples savings a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large In the Bombay Province on the 30th June 1940 there were 181 urban banks most of which are fairly successful The total membership was 2 10 460 the working capital was Rs 5 07 51 125 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs 59 25 640 It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of the Bombay co operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay s example in this direction

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society** The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years in vest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest In many societies loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion usually ¾ of the deposits The Punjab has about 1 000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2 000 Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen Recently however **Life Insurance Societies** have been started in Bombay Bengal and Madras The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only issuing policies of Rs 150 to Rs 500 and that too without medical examination the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the

small man in the village as in the town It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis It has now however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance which will it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better It has by now written a business of over one crore The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia and has already written a large business of over one crore

Review—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars a bill was drawn up which became the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1912** This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor authorised the registration of societies for purposes other than credit substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars In 1914 the **Maclagan Committee** on Co operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated From this time onwards the share of non-officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realised that for the success of the movement decentralising of the activities necessary The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements

The steady growth of the **Central Financing Agencies** relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation, but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands Accordingly **Co-operative Institutes** were started in various Provinces in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education supervision over societies and even audit

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot for co operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans It was in the Punjab that the first *Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank* was started at Jhang in 1920 Soon after other provinces also followed suit

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and **Co-operative Committees of Enquiry** were instituted in various Provinces The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922 while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923 A few years after the Calcutta Committee made similar inquiries for the U P the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few Provinces such as Bombay Burma Madras Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1925** incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All India Act This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into once in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932 Bihar and Orissa has also now passed a similar Co-operative Act of its own recently The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate especially the Agricultural Credit Societies

The **non-credit movement** has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak Gujarat and Khandesh cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the non-credit movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co operation In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere a still smaller headway has been made There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore and artisans societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side

co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers move ment has made but meagre progress

In 1926 the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry Recently in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee* the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed But the provincial committees for obvious reasons confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture small industries and trade Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C P U P and Madras and emphasised by the Royal Commission on Agricul ture is still to be met Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee Travancore followed suit and Mysore too appointed a Committee which has published its report last year The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay As a result of this Conference three Committees were appointed one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis These Committees have submitted their reports their recommendations have led to a tightening up of supervision an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans

Recently the Government of Bombay appoint ed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effect ive action could be taken to improve extend and strengthen the movement The report has been submitted and early Government action may be expected The one welcome feature of the sug gestions is the adoption of the multiple society as the primary unit in villages suggested by us for years and advocated strongly by the Agri cultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India The reconstruction of the primary societies on these lines will be a great step in the right direction but cannot yield the fullest benefit unless the curse of illiteracy and ignorance is removed or mitigated by a strong drive for adult education in rural areas

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 20th January 1934 In December 1936 and 1939 other Con ferences of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits and the movement in some of the more important of the States such as Hyderabad (Deccan) Mysore Baroda Gwalior and Indore has made consider able progress more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 the Maclagan Committee Report 1915 the provincialisation of co-operation 1919 the establishment of Institutes, unions and federations for propaganda the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces provincial legislation the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture 1928 Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees 1931 and marketing surveys debt conciliation schemes land mortgage banking and organisation of provincial marketing societies

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit urban credit central credit organisations apex co operative banks propaganda by non-officials non credit agricultural co-operation urban co-operative banking long term loans and debt redemption schemes land mortgage banks co-operative education rectification and consoli dation of the credit movement organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction

At present the Provincial Governments have been seriously undertaking programmes in the interests of the agriculturists Money lenders bills have been passed to restrict the evils of usury and debt legislation has been or is being passed in Madras Central Provinces Bombay and a few other provinces so as to reduce agricultural debt and to bring it within the repaying capacity of the debtor The strengthen ing and reorientation of the co-operative movement has also been taken earnestly in hand which would by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi purpose societies, by or ganising co-operative sale of agricultural produce and by promoting secondary occupations for the agriculturists on a co-operative basis change the whole emphasis of the movement from merely credit to the entire needs of the rural population Active mass-scale efforts at rural reconstruction and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists represent the keynote of the present day trend of the Co-operative Movement

The titanic struggle in which the forces of barbarism have drawn the Empire has led to concentration on war effort increasingly in this country on the part both of officials and non officials and the drive that was taken earnestly in hand a few years back towards the village and its problems and towards a reorientation and expansion of the Co-operative movement now lacks force But the same forces are leading to an ever increasing industrialisation of India and an ever decreasing dependence of her increasing population on agriculture The end of the War will it is hoped see India re undertaking its march with greater vigour on the path that leads to the transformation of the debt-crushed ryots into a smiling peasantry with better farming better business and better living under the aegis of the co-operative movement

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1939 40 only

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural	Non Agricultural.	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1 00 000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	49 6	31	264	11 911	2 098	14 304	28 8
Bombay	20 0	13	126	4 141	979	5 289	26 4
Sind	4 5	1	54	1 012	339	1 406	31 2
Bengal	53 4	1	1	34 228	3 070	37 421	70 1
Bihar	35 7	54	6	7 486	215	7 761	21 7
Orissa	7 3	15	11	2 527	173	2 726	37 3
United Provinces	51 3	70	3	15 084	736	15 893	31 0
Punjab	26 1	121		19 816	5 166	25 103	94 7
Central Provinces and Berar	16 9	36	6	4 542	300	4 884	28 9
Assam	9 8	21		1 348	210	1 579	16 1
N W F Province	2 6	4		801	64	869	33 4
Coorg	0 2	1	13	251	44	309	154 5
Ajmer Merwara	0 6	7	3	540	164	744	124 0
Hyderabad Administered Area	0 2		1		26	27	13 5
Delhi	0 8	1		260	129	390	48 8
Total (British India)	279 4	497	488	1 04 007	13 713	1 18 705	42 5
Mysore	7 1	7		1 431	457	1 895	26 7
Baroda	2 8	9	2	1 028	258	1 297	46 3
Hyderabad	16 5	41	1	3 188	701	3 931	22 8
Bhopal	0 8	15	2	588	16	621	77 6
Gwalior	3 9	18		3 911	88	3 997	102 5
Indore	1 5	6		781	65	852	56 8
Kashmir	4 0	15		2 839	949	3 803	95 1
Travancore	6 3	1	28	1 091	339	1 459	23 2
Cochin	1 5	1		124	194	319	21 3
Total (Indian States)	44 4	113	33	14 981	3 047	18 174	40 9
Grand Total	323 8	610	521	1 18 988	16 760	1 36 879	42 3

TABLE NO 2

Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1939 40 only

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies.)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agricultural (including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1 000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	49 6	1 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	7 [illegible] 037	4 [illegible] 587	1 149 624	23 2
Bombay	20 0	15 24	[illegible] 98	[illegible] 9 6	344 567	612 43	30 6
Sind	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 876	933	[illegible] 98	30 042	67 980	15 1
Bengal	53 4	35 888		7 9 [illegible] 43	3 [illegible] 34 [illegible]	1 147 085	21 3
Bihar	35 7	8 676	71	170 838	3 [illegible] 068	214 986	6 0
Orissa	7 3	3 421	439	92 210	13 285	105 504	14 5
United Provinces	51 3	14 548	130	[illegible] 2 [illegible] 6	81 [illegible] 78	794 001	15 5
Punjab	26 5	30 686		[illegible] 763 786	[illegible] 7 [illegible]	983 564	37 0
Central Provinces and Berar	16 9	43 244	8 950	66 [illegible] 04	33 493	93 697	5 9
Assam	9 8	2 006		41 296	17 [illegible] 34 [illegible]	58 638	6 0
North West Frontier Province	[illegible] 6	765		29 27	[illegible] 30	31 357	12 3
Coorg	0 2	[illegible] 21	256	15 083	5 641	[illegible] 0 7 [illegible] 4	103 6
Ajmer Merwara	0 6	1 684	58	13 730	8 102	21 841	36 4
Hyderabad Administered Area	0 2		26		13 772	13 772	68 9
Delhi	0 8	520		8 828	10 526	19 354	24 2
Total (British India)	2 9 4	181 537	23 604	3 727 761	1 601 449	5 320 110	19 1
Mysore	7 1	1 562		66 397	74 606	141 002	19 9
Baroda	2 8	1 661	103	38 576	25 574	64 150	22 9
Hyderabad	16 5	5 841	3 196	70 514	61 089	131 603	8 0
Bhopal	0 8	1 234	33	12 188	345	12 533	15 7
Gwalior	3 9	6 576		72 108	1 799	73 907	18 9
Indore	1 5	2 270		14 975	12 750	[illegible] 7 725	18 5
Kashmir	4 0	3 553		59 203	3 1615	90 818	22 7
Travancore	6 3	3 406	1 234	1 17 606	61 033	178 639	28 4
Cochin	1 5	166		11 081	20 502	32 083	21 4
Total (Indian States)	44 4	26 269	4 566	463 148	289 312	75 [illegible] 460	16 9
Grand Total	323 8	207 606	28 170	4 190 909	1,890 661	6 081 570	18 8

TABLE NO 3

Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1939 40 only — *In lakhs of rupees*

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Share Capital Paid up	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and societies	Reserve and other Funds	Total	Number of Annas per head of Population
			Members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Non Members and other sources				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Madras	49 6	2 54	1 36	1 36	5 63	28	5 57	4 49	2 71	23 93	77
Bombay	20 0	2 52	3 11	80	2 01	21	4 41	52	2 48	16 08	129
Sind	4 5	48	50	21	42	5	81		35	2 82	100
Bengal	53 4	2 62	1 82	48	5 52	35	6 46	5	4 17	21 17	63
Bihar	35 7	53	32	5	1 61	24	1 23		57	4 55	20
Orissa	7 3	15	4	4	47		40		20	1 29	28
United Provinces	51 9	81	33	12	68	1	66	1	73	3 25	10
Punjab	25 5	1 91	82	51	4 90	1	4 65	11	3 00	15 99	97
Central Provinces and Berar	16 9	37	9	21	1 62	1	1 84	13	96	5 24	50
Assam	9 4	9	9	3	14		26	3	19	83	14
North-West Frontier Province	2 6	5	1	1	9		7		3	26	16
Coorg	0 2	4	1	2	4	1	4		5	20	180
Ajmer-Merwara	0 6	8	9	4	1	1	13	1	15	63	169
Hyderabad Administered Area	0 2	5	16			1	5		2	26	211
Delhi	0 8	6	11	1	5		9		4	38	75
Total (British India)	279 4	12 28	8 86	3 80	22 90	1 19	26 6	5 35	15 74	96 88	55
Mysore	7 1	53	47	6	21	5	63	22	48	2 64	60
Baroda	2 8	12	30	4	13	1	19	2	18	1 02	58
Hyderabad	16 5	63	8	7	5	12	46		56	2 49	24
Bhopal	0 8	1			4	2			8	16	32
Gwalior	3 9	1	2	6		31	1		21	84	34
Indore	1 5	8	11	2	18	2	26		21	90	96
Kashmir	4 0	22		1	25	1	19		27	96	38
Travancore	6 3	30	10	3	9	2	7		13	74	19
Cochin	1 5	5	1	1	3		11	14	8	47	50
Total (Indian States)	44 4	2,08	1 13	30	1 50	56	2 03	41	2 20	10 22	37
Grand Total	323 8	14 36	9 99	4 19	24 41	1 75	28 70	5 76	17 94	107 10	53

TABLE No 4

Operations of Co-operative Societies 1939 40

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Land Mortgage Banks and Societies	Agricultural Societies.		Non Agricultural Societies.	
				Credit	Non Credit	Credit	Non Credit
Number	10	600	243	93 767	17 343	6 951	9 796
Working Capital —							
Share Capital	78 08	2 64 77	40 51	4 07 93		6 43 70	
Loans and deposits held from—							
Members	6 57 01	14 16 06	2 81 08*	1 24 00		8 74 94	
Non Members				1 18 75		6 57 92	
Societies	1 01 46	2 9> 08	2 86 34	9 95		12 30	
Provincial or Central Banks	2 97 37	4 54 55		15 54 99		1 34 03	
Government	60 87	80 29	8 42	8 67		55 10	
Reserve and other Funds	1 47 54	4 20 16	10 31	8 26 68		3 91 54	
Total	13 41 23	29 21 1	6 26 66	30 60 97		27 69 53	
Loans made during the year to—							
Individuals	2 22 77	1 08 10	60 00	7 43 58		15 46 02	
Banks and Societies	4 83 17	9 9 02	5 96	74 81		1 33 63	
Loans due by—							
Individuals	31 51	88 33	3 15 43	23 13 83		19 63 93	
Of which overdue			11 17	10 70 76		3,01 64	
Banks and Societies	6 69 13	18 86 27	2 54 51	81 05		75,25	
Profits	9 00	37 49	1 12	9 22		62,13	

* Including Rs 2 42 85 000 as debentures

Societies . Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta)—Founded 1820 A Class Annual subscription Rs 32 Entrance fee Rs 8 B Class Annual subscription Rs 12 *Secretary* S Percy Lancaster F L S F R H S M R A S 1 Alipore Road, Alipore

AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS—Established 1835 Quarterly subscription for members in (lass A Rs 7 in (lass B Rs 3 *President* H E The Governor of Madras *Chairman* The Hon Mr Justice S Wadsworth I C S. *Hon Secretary* B S Nirody M Sc *Hon. Treasurer* H A Buller Teynampet S W Madras.

ALL-INDIA AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY —The objects of the Society are to collect statistics and information relating to cattle and agriculture of India, to devise ways and means to increase the number of good cattle to promulgate and popularise a scheme of intensive cultivation of food and fodder crops to advocate measures towards wide expansion of free pasture, to get laws passed to the above effect Has succeeded in getting passed the Anti Phooka Act by both the Provincial and the Central Legislatures *President* Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjea, Kt M A B L *Hon Jt Secretaries* Rai Bahadur Abinash Ch Banerjee M A C I E Iswar Das Jalan Solicitor M L A *Offices Secretary* N N Roy M A B L 47 Zakaria Street Calcutta

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—Founded 1886 to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world to hold meetings for reading and discussing papers and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society Annual subscription Rs 10 *President* Prof Dr G S Ghurye M A Ph D *Hon. Secretary* Dr N A Thoothi B A D Phil (Oxon) *Office Address* C/o K R Cama Oriental Institute Building 136 Apollo Street Bombay

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY —Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics and in the History of Mathematics It conducts a journal entitled The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library There are about 100 members from all parts of India Admission fee Rs 10 Annual subscription Rs 6 (Resident members) and Rs 5 (non resident members) *President.* Prof A C Banerji I E S *Secretary* Prof Chandi Prasad M A B S C *Editor* Dr A N Singh D Sc *Treasurer* Dr R S Verma D Sc *Address* 22 Senpura Benares City

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917 the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G Bhandarkar at the hands of H. E Lord Willingdon who became its first President Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities to provide an up-to-date Oriental library to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies The valuable library of the late Dr Sir R G Bhandarkar which he had bequeathed already to the Institute was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20 000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College together with a maintenance grant of Rs 8 000 a year Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs 10 000 a year for the publication of the B S S and The Government Oriental Series The Institute has also started a series called the *Bhandarkar Oriental Series* in which two works have been already published and some others have been undertaken The Institute has under taken to edit *Mahabharata* critically (*Editor in Chief* Dr V S Sukthankar) at the initiation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs one lakh for that purpose Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs 4 000 a year) the University of Bombay (Rs 3 000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs 6 000 a year) Madras Hyderabad (Deccan) Baroda and Mysore as well as from several Southern Mahratta States Recently the Government of H H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior sanctioned Rs 25 000 for the *Mahabharata* work at the rate of Rs 2 500 per year for 10 years The Trustees of Sir Dorab Tata Trust have also sanctioned an annual grant of Rs 1 000 for the same purpose for 5 years The British Academy has also given a grant to the *Mahabharata* as a token of their appreciation of this work The Institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H E Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R G Bhandarkar Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community supplemented by Grants in Aid from the Government of Bombay the Institute is housed in a fine building Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A classes in Sanskrit Pali Ardha magadhi and Ancient Indian Culture It has also been coaching students for the Doctorate degrees of the University of Bombay Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally Besides these lectures a regular series of free Extension Lectures at certain intervals has been arranged for the benefit of the public Membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for life Members can subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the Annals free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates *Secretary* Dr R. N Dandekar M A Ph.D *Curator* P K Gode M A

THE BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA POONA.—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr V K Rajwade and Sardar K Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history Has a building of its own has recently acquired new premises for additional buildings possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing recently added main tains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons Has a section for copper plates sculpture and archæological finds and a library of rare books Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented discussed and afterwards published Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 80 Received Rs 5 000 for publishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Sahib of Mudol Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research Work done mostly in Marathi Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All India Modern History Congress in 1935 Has planned Commemoration volumes in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields Depends mainly on public subscriptions Has been receiving some grant in aid from the Government of Bombay and the Poona City Municipality for the last two or three years Is supported by many Rajas Jahagirdars Sardars and the public The late Dr J E Abbot of New Jersey U S A left by will a gift of 30 000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs 3 6 12 25 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription for a particular class in a single year Effective members over 700 Annual income averages between 8 to 4 thousand rupees. *President* The Raja Saheb of Phaltan *Vice-Presidents* The Raja Saheb of Aundh The Raja Saheb of Bhor and Sardar G B Patwardhan Shastri *Chairman* Prof D V Potdar B A ordinary Expert member Indian Historical Records Commission *Secretaries* Sardar G N Mujumdar C I E C G Karve B A Prof C B Joshi M A (Bombay) B A (Cantab) *Treasurer* D K Sathe B Sc B A and ten ordinary members *Address* 312 13 Sadashiv Peth Poona City

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888 to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January Annual subscription Rs. 10, Life member Rs 100 *President* Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart *Hon. Treasurer* Rao Bahadur N G Agaskar *Hon Secretary* V V Oak, Bar-at-Law *Office* Secretariat, Ground Floor Bombay

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1804 to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts Sciences and Literature Annual subscription Rs 60 *Secretary* J S Tilley Town Hall Bombay

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs 5 monthly subscription Rs 2 Absent members Rs 2 yearly and non resident members yearly subscription Rs 5 *President* Dr K S Bharucha *Vice Presidents* Dr B B Yodh and Dr A Karmally *Hon Secretaries* Dr Sorab J Popat and Dr Rustom A Davar *Hon Treasurer* Dr R D Mody *Hon Librarians* Dr V B Desai and F N Daji Bhavatsky Lodge Building French Bridge Chowpatty Bombay

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (Registered under Act XXI of 1860).—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches The Society has a membership of about 1 400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum and a great part of the Society s collections have been transferred to that Museum A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil Annual subscription Rs. 25 Entrance fee Rs 10 *Patron* H E. The Viceroy of India *Vice-Patrons* H E H. The Nizam of Hyderabad G C S I G B E H H The Maharaja of Baroda H. H The Maharaja of Travancore G C I E. H H The Maharaja of Jodhpur G C I E K C S I K C V O. H H The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala H H The Maharaja of Rewa K C S I. H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar K C S I H H The Nawab of Junagadh G C I E K C S I. Sir David Ezra Kt F Z S A S Vernay Lt Col K G Gharpurey I M S (Retd.) W S Millard F Z S *President* H E. Sir Roger Lumley G C I E D L Governor of Bombay *Vice Presidents* Rev Fr J F Caius S J Rt. Rev R D Acland M A. *Curator* S H Prater C M Z S, M.L.A., J P *Asst. Curator* C McCann. *Head Clerk* A. F Fernandes *Accountant* D F Lanjekar *Gallery Assistant* P F Gomes. *Offices* 114 Apollo Street Bombay

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible,

by holding classes and examinations (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs 1 00 000 The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March 1914 and it was opened in March 1915 It is a large and hand some structure with a large Lecture Hall Library, Museum etc and also provides ac commodation for King George V Anti Tuber culosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer C and D Wards and the Vaccination Station *Hon Secretary and Treasurer* Dr R K Mhatre L M & S D P H D T M. & H (Cantab) Executive Health Officer Bombay *Joint Honorary Secretary* Dr C Coutinho B Sc L M & S D Hy

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY — The British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country since 1811 It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta in 1811 then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813 the Madras Auxiliary in 1820 the North India Auxiliary in 1845 the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863 the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875 while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899 The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India reached 731 246 issues in 1941 The Bibles Testaments and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at considerable loss to the Society Gifts of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University examinations the New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates (These gifts have been discontinued at present on account of the war)

Portions of Scriptures in the important ver naculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the dif ferent Missions to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women s work. Be sides the British and Foreign Bible Society there is Bible work carried on in India and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scot land the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society s work during the past few years in India —

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B F B S IN INDIA

Auxiliaries	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Calcutta	113 244	226 063	218 361	238 342	244 292	244 776	212 558	232,094
Bombay	106 843	242 681	248 401	232 494	230 528	213 276	243,474	190 809
Madras	262 007	385 656	444 848	356 686	338 965	352 799	294 700	286 522
Bangalore	28 066	43 657	48 372	38 924	44 705	31 410	34 083	23 912
North India	135 331	250 651	212 321	185 568	187 220	196 884	238 366	222 512
Punjab	85 755	118 525	106 570	107 845	94 462	87 994	97 560	77 786
Total	731 246	1 207 133	1 278 873	1 159 859	1 140 192	1 127 013	1 120 741	1 033 635

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year

General Secretary for India and Ceylon The Rev J S M Hooper M A Mayo Road Nagpur C P

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch) —Founded 1886 to promote Medi cal and the Allied Sciences and the mainte nance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession *Secretary* Dr D R Bharucha, F R C S (Eng) Dreamland 25 New Queen s Road Bombay 4

CHILDREN S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 *to help forward the operation of the* Bombay Children Act by taking over res ponsibility for the maintenance of the Umar khadi Children s Remand Home for the or ganisation of inquiry and probation including voluntary supervision work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga The Society maintains the Children s Home, Chembur which is an Agricultural biased school The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of india juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District *President* H E Sir Roger Lumley G C I E. *Vice President* Frank Oliveira. *Chairman* Mrs Manekial Premchand *Jt Treasurers* Behram N karanjia and Prabhashankar Bhatt *Hon Secretary* Mrs Lilavati K. Munshi. *Secretary* K G Rama Rao

CONSUMPTIVES HOMES SOCIETY —This So ciety was started by the late Byramji Mala bari and Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909 Malabari secured a large

grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named The King Edward VII Sanatorium It has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Bart. of Ahmedabad The Sanatorium has a Guest House The Nowhirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore It has accommodation for 100 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922 and in 1926 endowed the X Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs 35 000 The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R H Patuck Dairy The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an out-patient department The Recreation Hall is called The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall after the name of the late Maharaja of Patiala Nearly Rs 3 16 000 have been spent on laying out the sites buildings etc and the current annual expenditure is about Rs 56 000 The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium The office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings Gamdevi Bombay Mr S P Wadia is the Hon Secretary and Mr Pirosha P Mistri is the Hon Treasurer

EMPLOYERS FEDERATION OF INDIA —The Employers Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects —To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade commerce industries and manufactures of India to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers to nominate legates and advisers to the international Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies and to promote or oppose their recommendations to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members, to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character scope importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation

Most of the leading employers organisations in India are members of the Federation

The office-bearers for the year 1942 are — *President* Sir Ardeshir Dalal *Deputy Presidents* Sir Henry Richardson and R Menzies

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House Churchgate Street Bombay

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION —The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1913 under the title of the European Defence Association the present title being adopted in 1918 The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India The Head Office (Central Administration) is in Sassoon House 4 Lyons Range Calcutta *President* C P Lawson M L A *Vice Presidents* M A F Hirtzel M L A and A McIntosh *Hon General Treasurer* R S Arthur *General Secretary* Mrs M R Grenyer

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION

ASSAM —*Chairman* W Fleming

CACHAR —*Chairman* C W Morley

SYLHET —*Chairman* G Wilson *Hon Secretary* W B Barrowman

E BENGAL —*Chairman* J G Macartney *Hon Secretary* E de H Boll

W BENGAL —*Chairman* H V Peeling *Hon Secretary* C Gallon

CALCUTTA —*Chairman* C P Lawson M L A *Secretary* Mrs M R Grenyer

DARJEELING —*Chairman and Hon Secretary* R M Thompson

DOOARS —*Chairman* W D Simpson *Hon Secretary* J Duff

BOMBAY —*Chairman* A McIntosh *Hon Secretary* C B Cockaine

NORTH BIHAR.—*Chairman* E G Munns M L A *Hon Secretary* W H Meyrick O B E. M L A.

MANBHUM —*Chairman* A C Combe M L C *Jt Hon Secretaries* B Wilson Haigh M L A and P W H Woods

SOUTH INDIAN —*Chairman* G H Hodgson M L C

PUNJAB —*Chairman* Sir William Roberts C I E M L A

SIND —*Chairman* J H Blackwell C B E M C *Hon Secretary* M R Carter

UNITED PROVINCES —*Chairman* H A Wilkinson *Hon Secretary* H W Morgan

INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD —The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 38 which was specially amended in 1930 in order to give effect to an All India scheme of registration of public accountants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Governor General in Council on all matters relating to the regulation and control of the accountancy profession in India

From 1914 to 1918 Local Governments granted both temporary and permanent auditors licenses to persons to act as auditors of Public Companies as the minimum qualification required in view of the extensive bank failures of 1913 From 1918 to 1932 the Local Governments and from 1932 34 the Central Government granted such licenses to persons who had been awarded the Government Diploma in Accountancy on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board of Bombay

There were several practical difficulties in administering a central subject by a provincial government and in 1931 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy profession—the youngest of the learned professions

Every person desirous of practising as a public accountant in British India has to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government and is styled Registered Accountant under the Auditors Certificates Rules of 1932 There is in operation a strict scheme of professional examinations, registrations of apprentices for the practical training recognisation of coaching institutions for the theoretical aspect registration for the practising public accountant and an elaborate code of professional ethics all conducted and rigorously enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the Indian Accountancy Board

From 1932 to1939 the members of the Indian Accountancy Board were nominated by the Central Government *out of the ranks of the* leading public accountants throughout India In 1939 the Central Government changed the *rules* and introduced a progressive element of elected members from the practising accountants The ultimate goal is to form an autonomous body of accountants to take charge of the profession Under the present rules the Indian Accountancy Board consists of 20 members The term of membership is for 3 years The present term commenced from 1st July 1939

Chairman. The Hon ble Sir Alan Lloyd C S I C I E I C S Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce *Secretary* P N Bhandari B Com (London) A C A R A *Address* Government of India Deptt of Commerce New Delhi

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION CONFERENCE —The First Session of the Indian Adult Education Conference was held at Delhi in March 1938 In order to make a beginning with organising all adult education work being carried on through out the country At this Conference it was decided to set up a provisional committee to gather information and make preparations for the next Conference to be held in 1939 The President of this Committee was the late Hon ble Justice Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman Judge Federal Court of India, and the Hon General Secretary was Prof H B Richardson *Government* College Lahore

From its Information Bureau at No 23 Darya gunj Delhi the Committee issued periodical bulletins and answered all questions concerning adult education An Adult Education Handbook edited by Sir S Radhakrishnan was published in December 1939

The Second Conference was held at Bhagalpur Bihar on the 2nd and 3rd December 1939 under the presidentship of Mr B P Masani Vice-Chancellor Bombay University It was decided that sufficient progress had been made in adult education throughout the country to warrant the setting up of a permanent organisation, in place of the Provisional Organising Committee to co-ordinate work throughout the country Therefore the constitution of the Indian Adult Education Association was drawn up

The aims and objects of the Association are —

To spread knowledge among the people of India on all subjects related to their all-round welfare and culture in a popular and attractive manner through suitable agencies To initiate wherever necessary adult education activities in co-operation with various organisations and individuals interested in the work and to encourage and co-ordinate local efforts and organisations engaged in promoting the cause of adult education To serve as a central bureau for information and advice concerning adult education in the different provinces and States of India To co-operate with movements aiming at the removal of illiteracy and ignorance and the promotion of the civic economic and cultural interests of the people To serve as a connecting link for inter provincial and inter State co-operation and co-ordination To prepare and supply if necessary slides charts films booklets suitable literature etc and to undertake the publication of bulletins and journals To arrange public lectures demonstrations seminars etc for the furtherance of the objects of the Association To organise the Indian Adult Education Conference at least once every two years To induce the Universities and other educational bodies in the country to take up adult education work and to take all other acts that are incidental to the fulfilment of the above mentioned objects of the Association *President* R P Masani *Vice Presidents* H H The Maharajah of Cooch Behar Rani Laxmibai Rajwade Mrs V L Pandit Dr Syed Mahmood Prof A N Basu C J Varkey *General Secretary* S M Bharucha O B E 134-6 Apollo Street Fort Bombay *Associate Secretaries* Miss Godavari Gokhale Pt N L Kitroo R Suryanarayana Rao P M Gopalakrishnan Rev B C Mukerji *Treasurer* Prof H B Richardson Holkar College Indore

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY —Was founded in 1924 with Sir P C Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science Buildings, 92 Upper Circular Road Calcutta Sir S S Bhatnagar *President* Sir U N Brahmachari Prof N R Dhar H B Dunnicliff Dr Gilbert J Fowler Prof J C Ghosh Dr S Krishna Prof P C Mitter Dr B B Dey Sir P C Ray Dr H K Sen Prof B K Singh *Vice Presidents* Prof P C Ray and Dr J N Ray *Hony Editors* Dr B N Ghosh *Hony Secretary* Dr A C Sircar *Hony Treasurer* Dr P K Bose Dr J K Chowdhury Mrs Sheila Dhar Dr S Joshi Prof Sudhamoy Ghosh Dr M Goswami Dr B C Guha Prof P C Guha Dr A N Kapanna Dr B L Manjunath Prof P B Sarkar Prof K G Naik Prof B Sanjiva Rao Dr S Siddique Dr P B Ganguli Dr V Subrahmanyan Dr K Venkataraman Dr N A Yajnik *Members of the Council* G Banerjee *Asst Secretary* S N Mukherjee and Dr D Chakravarti, *Asst Editors*

Bombay Branch Dr K Venkataraman *President* Dr R D Desai and Dr V K. Bhagvat *Vice Presidents* S M Mehta and P M Bharve *Joint Hon Secretaries* Dr J V Jadhav *Hony Treasurer*

Lahore Branch Prof J N Ray *President* Dr A N Puri and Prof S D Muzaffar *Vice Presidents* Bhai Mohan Singh and P L Kapur, *Hony Secretaries* Prof N A Vajnik *Hony Treasurer*

Madras Branch Dr B Sanjva Rao *President* Dr K L Moudgill *Vice President* H Subba Jois *Hony Secretary and Treasurer*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs 6 for non Fellows Subscription to Fellows Rs 16 Non Fellows Rs 16 and an additional Rs 2 for the Industrial and News Edition Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry Junior Chemists of below 30 years of age are eligible to Associate membership on payment of Rs 3 as annual subscription Particulars and Election form can be had from the Hon Secretary Indian Chemical Society P O Box No 10857 9 Upper Circular Road Calcutta

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY —Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members *President* Arthur Moore The Statesman *Deputy President* & *Hony Treasurer* Devadas Gandhi Hindusthan Times *Vice President* H W Smith The Times of India *Secretary* Asu De Committee 194 F W Bustin The Civil and Military Gazette T K Ghosh The Amrita Bazar Patrika S C Majumdar The Ananda Bazar Patrika P L Sondhi The Tribune K Srinivasan The Hindu *Address* Post Box No 69 New Delhi

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (BANGALORE) —The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of the late Mr J N Tata whose plan for establishing a Research Institute was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons the late Sir Dorab Ji Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata supported by the Government of India and the Government of H H the Maharaja of Mysore The Institute began work in July 1911 and its laboratories provide facilities for post graduate work in five main branches of Science namely Physics General Chemistry Organic Chemistry Biochemistry and Electrical Technology There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising upwards of 30 000 volumes The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships research scholarships and research stipends The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Senate after five terms devoted entirely to research Certificates are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study The scientific work of the Institute is recorded in the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science *Director* Dr J C Ghose D Sc F N I

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION —(Central Committee) —The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924 *Secretary* U N Sen C/o Associated Press New Delhi

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY —Founded in 1907 for the advancement of mathematical studies in India It conducts two quarterly journals *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student* the former publishes original papers on mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics The Society maintains a library of current mathematical periodicals in all languages and some new books on the subject The library is located at the Fergusson College Poona whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post The journals of the Society are published in Madras There are about 400 members from all parts of India *President* Dr R Vaidyanath Swamy M A D Sc Ph D Reader University of Madras *Secretaries* Dr Ram Behari M A Ph D St Stephen's College Delhi S Mahadevan M A L T Presidency College Madras *Librarian* R I Shintre M A Professor of Mathematics Fergusson College Poona

INDIAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION LUCKNOW —The only institution of its kind for leisure and pleasure founded by Raizada Onkar Prasad in 1939 Amateur lovers and admirers of the Indian Music will find it a complete recreative cultured and polished society To revive and to reorganise the decaying art of the Indian Music is its chief aim Sex no bar Nominal monthly subscription A Kala Kendra (Art Centre) is also affiliated to the Association and is successfully running under the able guidance of the well known artist Professor T B Balindu *President* Mr Kamla Pati Sinha M A *Working President* J B Srivastava M A I E R *Vice President* Jai Nabeh Shri Prasad Bhatnagar *Director of Public Relations* Raizada Onkar Prasad *Gen Secretary* Dr S Pratap Singh *Asst Secretary* Mrs Vidya Niranjkar Prasad *Social Secretary* Mrs S N Tewari *Controller Music Section* Mrs Lelia P Singh.

INDIAN OVERSEAS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION —Founded in 1938 The objects of the Indian Overseas Central Association are among others —To promote protect safeguard and maintain the rights privileges and interests of all Indians overseas to secure for them by every possible endeavour equality of treatment as to admission residence occupation and status to strengthen in every way constitutional organisations in different countries and colonies for the protection of Indian interests to assist emigrating Indians to encourage friendly feelings between Indians and non Indians to organise educational cultural commercial and agricultural exhibitions and to publish sell and distribute literature that furthers the objects of the Association

Membership is open to all Indians sympathising with the cause of Indians Overseas Minimum annual subscription, Rs 3 Life Membership Rs 100

President—S Satyamurti M L A *Vice Presidents*—A C Datta M L A Jamnadas Mehta M L A Dr P N Banerjee M L A Sir A H Ghuznavi M L A Hussainbhai A Lalji M L A Padampat Singhania M L A The Hon ble Mr V V Kalikar M C S Dr B S Moonje Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh M L A *Treasurer*—Lala Narain Datta *Hon Secretary*—C I Patel Reading Road New Delhi

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED—Registered Office—41 Nicol Road Ballard Estate Bombay

Patrons His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley G C I E D L Governor of Bombay His Excellency Sir Hugh Dow K C S I K C I E I C S Governor of Sind His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett K C S I C I E I C S Governor of the United Provinces

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi Assam Lahore Nagpur and New Delhi each with a Local Committee

The Annual Subscriptions for membership of the Association are Associate Members Rs 5 Ordinary Members Rs 10 and Supporting Members Rs 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the development of transport of any kind including Road Motor and Air Transport throughout India by making representations to the Government of India Governments of Provinces District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned regarding the construction improvement and maintenance of roads bridges and aerodromes etc to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of transport throughout India to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of and advantages to be derived from improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons associations firms or companies interested in Transport Development are eligible for election as members

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is —

President The Hon ble Mr R. H Parker J P
Vice-President H L. LeRoy
Members of Council Major General Sir Reginald Ford K C M G C B D S O H E Ormerod J P S Guevrek Sir Ness Wadia K B E C I E J P R J Watson Nurmahomed M Chinoy J P G B S Kynnersley O B E M C W B Whiteside E S Yoolum D Nilsson V E Noel Paton, J P W Hutchinson Dr E P Antia and J N Kerr J P

Branches are already in existence in Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi Assam Lahore Nagpur and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands.

Applications for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41 Nicol Road Ballard Estate Bombay or to the Secretaries of the Branches Bombay P O Box 853 Calcutta P O Box 2235 Madras P O Box 1270 Karachi P O Box 168 Assam P O Mohanaghat Lahore P O Box 161 Nagpur Vellor Bldg. Kingsway and New Delhi P O Box 56

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta)—*Patron* Marquess of Zetland G C I E *Secretary* Dr Niharranjan Ray *Office* 11 Wellington Square Calcutta

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION—The India Sunday School Union founded in Allahabad in 1876 is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire It has six full time workers both Indian and European Its General Council is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council the Provincial Representative Councils local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the I S S U and from Church Councils

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills where besides the office and well stocked book shop there is the St Andrew Teacher Training Institution In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India

Besides the activities at headquarters the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country delivered by members of its staff A Quarterly Journal is published in English and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars Text books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages and Scripture examinations are organised

The officers of the Union are as follows —

President Prof B B Malves P H D Allahabad
Vice President Bishop S K. Mondol, Hyderabad
Treasurer W H Warren Madras
General Secretary Rev L Watts, Coonoor.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 21,704 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,568 scholars.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) —Founded in 1920 granted a Royal Charter in 1935 Objects —(briefly) to promote the general advancement of engineering and engineering science and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its members The membership consists of Honorary Members Honorary Life Members Members and Associate Members (Corporate Members) Companions Students and Associates The Institution is an All India body and comprises engineers of all branches civil mechanical electrical mining structural etc Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of 30 to 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering It has seven Local Centres with its own Administrative Committees and the total membership is over 1 500 It publishes a quarterly technical Journal

The Council of this Institution act as local technical advisers to the British Standard Institution on their draft specifications *President* N V Modak B E M I C E M I E (India) F R S I P *Technical secretary* A R Nisser B E Hons (U S A) D V O (London) *Secretary* Rai C C Seal Bahadur *Head quarters* —8 Gokhale Road Calcutta

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION —(187 Chittaranjan Avenue Calcutta) The Association is keenly devoted to collecting original statistics and information relating to the cattle problem of India Received kind appreciations and sympathy from Ministers of all the Provinces of India Has found the root of the trouble to lie in the prevailing general condition of starvation of cattle through out the country and the growing scarcity of good cattle Advocates a practical scheme of wholesale regeneration of cattle by way of getting laws passed towards wide Increment of pasture and preservation of good cattle

President Baijnath Bajoria M L A *Hony Secretary* Jhabarmull Modi

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY College Road Nungumbakam Madras

The Society s Library contains nearly a lakh of books which are circulated to members

Patron His Excellency the Governor of Madras *President* The Hon ble Mr Justice S Wadsworth I O S *Hony Secretary* J Spencer *Librarian* C N Rama Krishna Iyer B A

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA —Formed in 1923 by the late Major General Sir Bernard James, K T C B C I E M V O who was President from 1923 to 1925 Objects To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters to encourage and promote horse-breeding in India to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India to prepare an Indian stud book and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India *Patron-in Chief* H E The Viceroy *President* (for 1941) Col J Bruce O B E Rensla Estate Punjab *Secretary* Lieut Col W H Blood M V O The Society issues the following publication

The Horse in India an illustrated quarterly Journal in English The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February which has been suspended for the duration of the War *Registered Office*—New Delhi

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Established in 1915) *Head Office*—Albert Building Hornby Road Fort Bombay Objects (*a*) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways Steamers Tramways or Motor Buses (*b*) To deal with problems of transport in general (*c*) To represent to Government Local Bodies and other authorities as also to Railway and Steamship Companies and Tramway Company carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances (*d*) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (*e*) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions having similar aims and objects in holding lectures gatherings public meetings etc and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies

President J M Kamdar Solicitor *Vice Presidents* Gordhandas G Morarji J P and Mohanlal A Parikh *Hon Joint Secretaries* D C Modi S N C Jatuck and Harilal N Contractor

P E N ALL INDIA CENTRE —The All India Centre of this International Society of eminent poets playwrights editors essayists novelists (P E N) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia under the presidency of Dr Rabindranath Tagore After his death in 1941 Shrimati Sarojini Naidu was elected President The Vice Presidents are Shri Ramananda Chatterjee Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Sir S Radhakrishnan The aim of the I E N everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech In addition the All India Centre is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language area and also abroad This is done by means of public lectures through its monthly journal *The Indian P E N* free to P E N members and available to the general public in India for Rs 3 per annum and through its P E N Books series on the different Indian literatures The All India Centre has nearly 200 members among the country s leading writers and editors Membership is open to any

Indian of recognised position as a writer subject to the approval of the Executive Committee Entrance fee Re 1 annual fee Rs.3 life membership fee Rs 100 *Honorary Secretary* N K Bhagwat M A Arvasangha 22 Narayan Dabholkar Road Malabar Hill Bombay

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA —Formed March 1937 Annual subscription Rs 5 *Hon Secretary and Treasurer* E Franklin DeSouza 30-C Khotachiwadi Bombay 4

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY —This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs Ramabai Ranade the late G K Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and was registered in 1917 Its main object is to make women self reliant and to train them for missionary work including education and medical work on a non sectarian basis amongst their sisters and brethren in backward areas especially the former Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes There are eight different departments sub-divided into about 100 classes The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 2 401 There are in Poona three hostels for women with 113 inmates including inmates from backward classes Two fully qualified nurses have so far been sent by the Society for post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for women London with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Society Paris Besides there are Maternity Hospitals Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Ahmednagar Alibag and Sholapur under the management of the Society in connection with other organisations The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds *Rs 1 42 000*

President Shrimant Sow Rani Saheb of Phalton *Local Secretary and Treasurer* Mrs Vamnibai Bhat *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections* Mrs. Jankibai Bhat *General Secretary* G B Garud B A (Senior Life Member) *Hon Medical Adviser* Dr N L Ranade B A M B B S

PRESS-OWNERS ASSOCIATION BOMBAY—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office—196 B Gaiwadi Girgaum Bombay 4

Secretary —Manilal C Modi

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE —This Institution —a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 with the object of uplifting and elevating the poor without distinction of caste or creed It also tries to improve the social economic and spiritual condition of the depressed (Harijan) and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded primary schools associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means It also maintains orphanages lecture halls and Missionaries who constantly travel and impart general education. It has branches at Ahmedabad Ahmednagar Karachi Hyderabad (Sind) Poona Warrangal Gondia Dhorajl Burma and East Africa It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers namely the Ismaili (a weekly Anglo Gujarati) Al Islah (weekly Urdu) Nizari (a monthly Anglo-Gujarati) for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kandi Moholla Imamwada Road

President Major Ali Mahomed Mecklai J P Hon. Presidency Magistrate *Hon Secretary* Rajabally Mahomed Dandawalla

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS INDIA AND BURMA SECTION —This Society was founded in 1754 for the encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section (now the India and Burma Section) and a little later a Dominions and Colonies Section The India Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant Governors of Provinces and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year which with the other lectures delivered before the Society are published in the weekly Journal and circulated to members of the Society all over the world There are a large number of Fellows resident in India *Patron* H M the King *Chairman of Council* Sir Edward Crow K C M G *Chairman India and Burma Section Committee* Sir David Meek C I E O B E *Chairman Dominions and Colonies Section* Sir Harry Lindsay K C I E C B E. *Secretary* A W Tuckhurst M A (on active service) *Acting Secretary* Vernon W Davies B A *Asst Secretary and Secretary India and Burma and Dominions and Colonies Section* D C Martin B Sc Ph D (on war service) *Actg Asstt Secretary and Secretary India and Burma and Dominions and Colonies Section* Miss J Scott Rogers *Society's House* John Adam Street Adelphi London W C 2

THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—(Incorporated in 1932) Registered Office Electric House, Colaba Causeway Bombay The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs 5 There are six classes of membership ranging from Rs. 5 per annum for Associate Members and Rs. 10 per annum for full Ordinary Members to a

single payment of Rs. 1 000 for Supporting Life Member

The aims objects and activities include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories mines, workshops schools and homes and the encouragement of co operation between different sections of road users and between employers and employed

The maintenance of a continuous educational safety propaganda through the Press Platform the Wireless and the Association s monthly magazine Safety News and Radiant Youth as well as through other publications such as Industrial Safety Service Communiques, Games Lessons Stop Look Listen, Indian Highway Codes periodical leaflets and posters combined with film exhibitions

The holding of conferences organisation of Safety Weeks and the promotion of legislation covering all phases of road and industrial accident prevention

Since the outbreak of the war the Association has become the Civil Defence Educational Centre Nearly 15 000 persons drawn from all parts of India have hitherto attended their weekly lectures and Intensive Courses The Council will continue this great national service as long as need be

President —The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy Kt

Hon Jt General Secretaries —A S Trollip and Camar S Tyabjee

Bombay Provincial Branch —Chairman A S Trollip C I E J P B sc *Hon Secretary* P J D Souza

Bengal Provincial Branch —Chairman Sir Henry Birkmyre Bart *Hon Secretary* J B Daymond

Ahmedabad Provincial Branch —Chairman R Natarajan *Hon Secretary* D M. Asarpota

Surat Local Branch —Chairman P J Taleyarkhan *Hon Secretary* M C Bunsen

Bihar Provincial Branch —Chairman J J Ghandy C I E *Hon Secretary* S M Ismail

Madras Provincial Branch —Chairman Dr P V Cherian F R C S E *Hon Jt Secretaries* Mrs H C Buck and S Govind Swaminadhan

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY —The Servants of India Society founded by the late G K Gokhale in 1905 is a body of men who are pledged to devote their life to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means the interests of the Indian people Its present strength is 26 Ordinary members and one member under training. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras Bombay Allahabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Mayanur Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency Shendurjana in C P Lucknow Kotdwara and Moradabad in U P Lahore in the Punjab Cuttack and Baigada in Orissa

The Society s work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic educational labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organisations deputations to foreign countries and propaganda

In the field of social economic and educational work the Society s activities are equally varied Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues the U P Seva Samiti and the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1 500 girls and women in all useful directions It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to pilgrims visiting religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well knit body recognised both by the public and Government Mr Chitalia one of the Society's Workers has started a rural centre at Amreli in Kathiawar The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district In the Co-operative field the Society has done pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics the Society has done relief work in every part of India By its work in the Moplah rebellion the Society has become a household name in Malabar During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction including rural education

The Society conducts two papers —The *Dnyan Prakash* the oldest Marathi daily and the *Hitavad* a tri weekly issued from Nagpur The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day

The question of the subjects of Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members particularly Messrs. S G Vaze and A V Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies to that work.

Hon Pandit H N Kunzru is the Persident A V Thakkar the Vice President and D V Ambekar the Secretary

The Society is a non communal non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions

SEVA SADAN —The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late B M Malabari, and Dayaram Gidumal It is the pioneer Indian ladies society for training Indian ministrant sisters and through them serving the poor the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909 The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi,

Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work (1) Home for the Homeless (2) Ashrams (Training Homes) (3) a Marathi Training College with a primary School (4) Home Education Classes (5) Industrial Department including a workroom where Sewing Cutting Hosiery Cooking and Pastry and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught The total number of women in the different classes is nearly 700

Hon Secretary Miss B A Engineer M A LL.B M B E J P

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King s Circle Matunga Bombay

The Objects of the Society are To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those other wise unprovided for with the support and assistance of the police to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws to promote education to provide and maintain an organisation for those objects to do all other lawful thing incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects

The Society is responsible for the pioneer work of training public opinion regarding the children s Act of 1924 It has also given a lead in the matter of training sub normal children for which a special class is conducted in the Home. Subscription for Annual Membership Rs. 10 for Life Membership Rs. 100

President Lady Blackwell *Chairman* Frank Oliveira *Vice Presidents* Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt, R P Masani Sir J B Boman Behram Kt *Hon Secretaries* Mrs R P Masani Mrs K Kania Mrs B P Seervai Dr J S Nerurkar *Hon Treasurers* J R B Jejeebhoy and M A Dabholkar

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY THE International Headquarters Adyar Madras Founded at New York 1875 and incorporated at Madras 1905

Founders Madame H P Blavatsky and Col H S Olcott *Past Presidents* Col H S Olcott 1875 to 1907 and Dr Annie Besant 1907 to 1933 *Present President* Dr George S Arundale 1934 onwards.

International Officers President Dr George S Arundale *Vice President* Hirendra Nath Datta *Recording Secretary* Rohit Mehta *Treasurer* K Srinivasa Iyengar

National Sections National Societies in 47 countries The Indian Section consists of 270 Lodges with its headquarters at Benares City U P

Objects 1 To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity without distinction of race creed sex caste or colour

2 To encourage the study of Comparative Religion Philosophy and Science 3 To investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the powers latent in man

Activities (i) Theosophical Publications (ii) Journals (iii) Each National Society organizing its own activities (iv) Allied activities kalakshetra The Besant Theosophical School and other schools Co Freemasonry The World Federation of Young Theosophists The Order of the Round Table for Children

The Society has its own printing and publishing houses where books and magazines on Theosophy and allied subjects are printed and published and it has in addition one of the finest oriental libraries in the world Its world head quarters consist of an estate of 261 98 acres with picturesque buildings and beautiful gardens.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—Lalji Naranji Memorial Building Churchgate Reclamation Bombay —The objects of the Association include the encouragement and development of motoring the improvement of road communications the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists free legal advice and defence facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents Tel Address — Windautas Phone No 31071 (*Three Lines*) Branch Offices POONA —Coronation Building 7 Arsenal Road AHMEDABAD —Lal Darwaja NAGPUR —Commercial Road SECUNDERABAD (DN) —83 Oxford Street

Patrons H E The Right Hon ble Sir Roger Lumley G C I E D L Governor of Bombay and H E Sir Henry Joseph Twynam K C S I C I E Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar

President J M Kamdar B A LL.B *Vice Presidents* S N C Patuck and P P Kapadia O B E F R I B A B A B E J P *Members of the Managing Committee* —P R Bhat J P N M Chinoy J I J J J Cursetji B A LL B Bar at-Law K G Dayal, S Guevrek B N Karanjia J P M L C M. B Madgavkar B A LL B S J McCann, N V Modak B E M I C E M I E J P Gordhandas G Morarji J P E A Nadirshah B A B E B Sc J P H E Ormerod J P V C Setalvad M A LL B J P E Sheehy M B E. J P and A S Trollip C I E J P

Acting Secretary Jehangir J K. Patell, B.A LL.B A.C.A.A

Other Motoring Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon are The Automobile Association of Bengal 40 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta The Automobile Association of Burma, No 104, Strand Road Rangoon The Automobile Association of Ceylon, P O Box 838, Colombo The Automobile Association of Northern India Charing Cross, The Mall Lahore The Automobile Association of Southern India, 200 Mount Road Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road Allahabad

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(*Founded in* 1919)—The Association was formed in pursuance of clause (*b*) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All India Conference of the Moderate Party with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views policy and methods

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date For the promotion of these objects the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets pamphlets and other publications (*a*) representations to Government (*b*) meetings or conferences lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion and (*c*) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures Central and Provincial to Municipalities and District Local Boards

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years

President Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad K C I E LL D *Vice Presidents* Sir Cowasji Jehangir K C I E M L A Sir Vithal Chanda varkar Kt M L A and D C Dalvi *Hon Secretaries* J R B Jeejeebhoy A D Shroff and P S Bakhale

Assistant Secretary V R Bhende

Office —107 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (SESHADRI MYLAPORE MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras in July 1917 with aims of service

Aims and Objects —To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education including the teaching of religion To secure the abolition of child marriage and other social evils To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands for as wives and mothers they have the task of training guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4 000 members Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality

The Association grants scholarships to girls interests women in maternity and child welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report Vol II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system in the local legislature The Association is an All India body and has branches all over India the largest being the Bombay Branch The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world It was the initiator of the All India Women's Conference and the First All Asian Women's Conference at Lahore The Madras Seva Sudan and the Madras Children's Aid Society and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act enforced by Government The House was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—This Association which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844 is now a world wide movement well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres The aim of the Association is through its religious social educational and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual social mental and physical—needs of young men and boys

The Young Men's Christian Association though relatively new to India is spreading rapidly The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors These Associations in convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India Burma and Ceylon

There are now 65 Associations in large towns and cities and many village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters Allahabad Allepey Bangalore Bombay Calcutta Calicut Coimbatore Colombo Coonoor Delhi Galle Hyderabad Jubbulpore Kandy Karachi Kunnamkulam Kottayam Lahore Madras Madura Nagpur Nainital Ootacamund Poona Rangoon Risalpur Salem Secunderabad Simla Trivandrum Wellington The others use rented or rent free buildings

The work of the National Council and of the local Associations is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 90 specially trained full time Secretaries

A feature of the Y M C A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat It is made up of 4 Americans 2 Canadians, 6 Englishmen, 3 Scotsmen, 1 Swedish 1 Anglo-Indian, 3 Burman and 70 Indians and Ceylonese

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 65 local Y M C.As) called for a Budget of Rs 71 029 and 12 annas in 1940 Of this sum Rs 21 000 had to be raised from the public in India

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5 Russell Street Calcutta The officers are :—

Patron.—His Excellency The Most Hon The Marquess of Linlithgow KT, P C G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E. O.B.E., D.L. T.D. Viceroy and Governor General of India

President of the National Council—Dr S K Datta Forman Christian College Lahore

National General Secretary of India Burma and Ceylon—D F McClelland 5 Russell Street Calcutta

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings —Wodehouse Road Lamington Road Rebsch Street and Reynolds Road. The General Secretary is Mr Joseph Callan In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing accommodation for over 300 young men These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical spiritual social and mental needs of their members A Welfare Service Agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees A programme of education lectures physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city which are financed by the Municipality

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA BURMA AND CEYLON —This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual intellectual social and physical development The Association exists for women and girls of all communities There are the following branches —General 60 Schoolgirls 30 Fellowship Groups 22 Girl Guide Companies 25 and Blue Bird Flocks 11 The needs of girls are met by physical drill recreation clubs and classes lectures commercial classes Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls are established where there is a demand for them and the Association at present owns 21 including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills These hostels accommodate working girls teachers nurses students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents salaries and accommodation though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings The holiday Homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season In addition to Holiday Homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri the Conference estate owned by the Association in Ootacamund and at Doon View Mussoorie Special Girls Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports especially Colombo and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions The commercial schools train girls for office and business life These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries some of whom come from Great Britain, America Australia New Zealand and Canada. Though the majority of staff members are found and trained in India In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year

The Association which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and interdenominational Full membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman regardless of what her religion may be who wishes to join the world wide fellowship of the Y W C A and declare her sympathy with its purpose and to share in its activities

The Patroness of the Association is H E The Marchioness of Linlithgow

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 4 Khandari Bagh 37 Cantonment Road Lucknow U P The official organ of the Association is the leaflet Everymember which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913 Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federation of University Women and otherwise as may seem expedient

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women

The Association of British University Women has two branches The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

Hony Local Secretaries

Bombay	Mrs W Martin M A Gowalia Tank Road Bombay	19

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918 The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women All Branches have for instance made investigations on behalf of the Education Department Government of India the Calcutta University Commission etc and have supplied through the International Federation of University Women information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations They have been the means of introducing women on to University senates and Municipalities The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has through a special sub-committee organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of **Women's Employment Bureaus** in Calcutta and Bombay They were remarkably successful The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform

This Association is Federated to the 'Federation of University Women in India and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation

Federation of University Women in India

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country Its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests It is affiliated to the *International Federation of University Women* which has a membership of over 60 000 representing thirty three nations and which seeks by scholarships exchange of teachers group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women of the world

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present located in Bombay It has branches in Bombay Kodaikanal and Lahore while women eligible for membership resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as Scattered Members

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

ABBOTTABAD CLUB Abbottabad N W F P *Entrance Fee* Rs 40 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 20

ADYAR CLUB Adyar *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Annual Subscription* Rs 12 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 6 during the months April to September inclusive Rs 8 during the months October to March inclusive *Secretary*—H R Goosey

AGRA CLUB Agra Cantonment (Estd 1863) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Subscription* Monthly Rs 10 *Hon Secretary*—J A Morris

AHMEDNAGAR CLUB Ahmednagar (Estd 1889) *Entrance Fee* Rs 40 *Subscription* Monthly single Rs 12 married Rs 18 *Secretary*—T R H Elliott

AIJAL CLUB Lushai Hills E B & Assam (Estd 1893) *Entrance Fee* Rs 32 to be paid at the end of the third month of membership *Subscription* Monthly varying from Rs 9 to Rs 19 according to income of members

AJMER CLUB Kaiser Bagh (Estd 1883) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 payable in four half yearly instalments *Subscription* Monthly Rs 12 single Rs 15 married *Secretary*—F A Mihill

AKOLA CLUB Berar (Estd 1870) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Monthly Rs 13 single Rs 15 married *Honorary Secretary*—M G Wynne I P

ALLAHABAD CLUB Allahabad (Estd 1868) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 12

AMRAOTI CLUB Amraoti *Entrance Fee* Rs 60 Payable in 12 Monthly instalments of Rs 5 *Monthly Subscription* Club Rs 8 Gymkhana Rs 4 Library Re 1 *Hon Secretary*—A C B Thompson

AMRITSAR CLUB Ltd Amritsar (Estd 1894) *Entrance Fee* Rs 30 *Subscription* Monthly Rs 12 single Rs 16 married *Hon Secretary*—Robert Kellar

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB 38 Residency Road Bangalore (Estd 1868) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annually Rs 12 Monthly Rs 9

BAREILLY CLUB Municipal Gardens Bareilly (Estd 1883) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Subscription* Monthly Rs 8 single Rs 9 married

BARISAL CLUB Backerganj Barisal (Estd 1864) *Entrance Fee* Rs 32 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 13

BARRACKPORE CLUB Ltd 8 Riverside Barrackpore (Estd 1850) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 16 single Rs 19 married Out station Rs 9 single Rs 11 married Non Resident Rs 6 single Rs 6 married *Secretary*—Major J Darrell Hill

BARRACKPORE CLUB (Golf) 89 Station Road Barrackpore *Entrance Fee* Rs 25 *Subscription* Monthly Rs. 6 single Rs 8 married *Secretary*—Major J Darrell Hill.

BELGAUM CLUB Belgaum *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 13 *Secretary*—Major R H Coad O B E M M.

BENGAL CLUB 33 Chowringhee Road Calcutta (Estd 1827) *Entrance Fees* Town Rs 500 Mofussil Rs 125 *Subscriptions* Annually Rs 25 *Monthly* Town Rs 18 Mofussil Rs 2 per diem when in Calcutta up to maximum of Rs 18 per mensem *Secretary*—F S Cubitt M C

BENGAL UNITED SERVICE CLUB 29 Chowringhee Road Calcutta (Estd 1845) *Entrance Fee* Rs 150 *Subscription* Annually Rs 20 Monthly Rs 16 *Hon Secretary*—Dr P A Maplestone

BOMBAY CLUB Marine Drive Bombay (Estd 1862) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annually Rs 12 (Non Resident) Monthly Rs 10 *Hon Secretary*—K H McCormack

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LTD Esplanade Road *Entrance Fee* Rs 75 *Subscription* Annual Rs 6 Monthly Rs 9 *Hon Secretary and Treasurer*—C O Fountain

BYCULLA CLUB Bellasis Road Bombay (Estd. 1833) *Entrance Fee* Rs 200 *Subscription.* Annual Rs 24 Monthly Rs 12

CALCUTTA CLUB 241 Lower Circular Road (Calcutta (Estd 1907) *Entrance Fee* Rs 200 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 Monthly Rs 10 Mofussil Subscription Rs 18 *Secretaries*—A K Basu and F Maitland

CAWNPORE CLUB Cawnpore (Estd 1841) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 10

CHITTAGONG CLUB LTD Pioneer Hill Chittagong (Estd. 1878) *Entrance Fee* Rs 75 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 Monthly Rs 10 *Hon Secretary*—H Collier

CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA Mhow (Estd 1885) *Entrance Fee* Rs 48 *Subscription* Monthly single Rs 15 married Rs 20 *Hon Secretary*—Capt J A Manifold

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA Elphinstone Road Poona (Estd 1865) *Entrance Fee* Rs 200 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 Monthly Rs 10 *Secretary*—Major J T W Dunsby

COCHIN CLUB Cochin (Estd 1876) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annual Rs 18 Monthly Rs 10

COCANADA CLUB Cocanada (Estd 1856) *Entrance Fee* Rs 70 *Subscription* Annual Rs 132 Monthly Rs 11 *Secretary*—W A Huitt

COIMBATORE CLUB Coimbatore (Estd. 1868) *Entrance Fee* Rs 75 *Subscription* Annual Rs 9 per annum for Non Resident Members up to an amount equal to the Entrance Donation paid by them Monthly Rs 10 *Hon Secretary*—J C Burton *Hon Treasurer*—E Robinson

COONOOR CLUB Coonoor *Entrance Fee* for permanent membership Gentlemen Rs 50 ladies Rs 20 *Annual Subscription* Gentlemen Rs 12 ladies Rs 12 *Monthly Subscription* Gentlemen single Rs 8 ladies Rs 6 Family of 2 Rs 9 and additional member Re 1 each *Hon Secretary and Treasurer* — Dr J X Miller

DACCA CLUB Dacca (Estd 1864) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 20

DALHOUSIE CLUB Dalhousie Punjab Yearly Donation for permanent Membership Rs 15 *Subs* Single Rs 7 Married Rs 10 Family Rs 15 *Secretary* —Capt C W Cotton

DARJEELING CLUB LTD Auckland Road Darjeeling (Estd 1868) Election by ballot *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annual Rs 16 Monthly Rs 7 8 for members residing in the Town Military members Rs 7 8 per month Members residing in District within 20 miles Rs 5 and for members residing beyond 20 miles Rs 2 8 Temporary membership Re 1 per day *Hon Secretary* —G Wrangham Hardy

IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA CLUB LTD New Delhi Permanent Membership *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 15 Annual Rs 15 Temporary Membership for the duration of the war—Monthly Subscription Rs 20

JHANSI CLUB next to Public Gardens Jhansi (Estd 1887) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 10 Single and Rs 1- for Married Members

MADRAS CLUB Mount Road Madras (Estd 1831) *Entrance Fee* Permanent membership Rs 250 Instalment membership six instalments of Rs 50 each *Subscription* Annual Rs 20 Monthly Rs 1- Honorary Rs 17 *Hon Secretary* C E Cutting

MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN CLUB Madras *Entrance Fee* Rs 150 *Subscription* Annual Rs 24 non resident members Rs 60 for resident members or quarterly instalments of Rs 15 *Secretary* —G Ramkrishna Row BA BL *Asst Secretary* —S Raghavachari

MALABAR CLUB Beach Road Calicut (Estd 1864) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 for members resident in Malabar and Rs 6 for non resident members Monthly Rs 10 single Rs 12 married *Hon Secretary* —J N Marsh

MULTAN CLUB Multan (Estd 1892) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 16 single and Rs 21 married

NAINI TAL CLUB LTD Naini Tal (Established 1864) Yachting Rowing and Golf Election by Ballot *Entrance Fee* Permanent member Rs 100 Annual Subscription Rs 12 Monthly Subscription Rs 10 Temporary Member (Class I) subscription Rs 15 a Month for single member and Rs 20 for a married couple Temporary Member (Class II) under 30 days Re 1 per diem up to a maximum of Rs 15 a month Accommodation for 30 resident members. *Secretary member* —Lt Colonel J de Grey OBE

OOTACAMUND CLUB Ootacamund Nilgiri Hills (Estd 1840) *Entrance Fee* Rs 150 *Subscription* Annual Rs 18 Monthly Rs 12. *Hon Secretary* —V S Williams

ORIENT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Face Bombay *Entrance Fee* Rs 150 *Subscription* Annual Rs 72 for resident members and Rs 24 for non resident members, Monthly Rs 6 for resident members and Rs 2 for non resident members *Iresident* —Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Bart KCIE OBE MIA *Joint Hon Secretaries* —D W Ditchburn and M M Amersey

PESHAWAR CLUB Ltd Peshawar (Estd 1883) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 Games section Rs 15 *Subscription* Monthly Rs 10 single Rs 12 married *Hon. Secretary* —Lt Col A. P Imlay DSO RIA8C

PUNJAB CLUB Upper Mall Lahore (Estd 18"9) *Subscription* Annual Rs 15 monthly Rs 12 *Hon Secretary* —J W Thomas

QUETTA CLUB LTD Quetta (Estd 1879) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 10 single Rs 13 married

RAJPUTANA CLUB Mount Abu (Estd 1880) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 8

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB Apollo Bunder Bombay (Estd 1880) *Entrance Fee* Rs 275 *Subscription* Annual Rs 18 Monthly Rs 12 *Secretary* —J A Thomson

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB 11 Russell Street Calcutta (Estd 1861) *Entrance Fee* Club Members Rs 300 Stand Members Rs 100 *Annual Subscription* Rs 100 *Secretary* — D J Leckie

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB LTD Nasik *Entrance Fee* Rs 75 *Subscription* Annual Rs 15 Monthly Re 1 per day whilst in Nasik up to Rs 12 maximum Residential quarters available *Hon Secretary* —D F P Reid

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB LTD Bombay and Poona *Entrance Fee* Club Members Rs 150 Stand Members Rs 75 *Annual Subscription* Rs 30 both class of members *Secretary* —Major C C Gulliland

SATURDAY CLUB LTD 7 Wood Street Calcutta *Entrance Fee* Rs 175 single Rs 200 married *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 Monthly Rs 12 single and Rs 14 married *Acty Secretary* —J B Barrett

SECUNDERABAD CLUB Secunderabad Dn (Estd 1883) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 payable in four annual instalments of Rs 12 8 each *Monthly Subscription* Rs 12 married Rs 10 single *Secretary* —Major H B Marcoolyn

SHILLONG CLUB LTD Shillong Assam *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 for income over Rs 1 000 and Rs 50 for income under Rs 1 000 p m *Annual Subscription* Rs 12 for absent members *Monthly Subscription* Rs 20 for permanent members Rs 40 for temporary members *Secretary* —Captain F A James

SIALKOT CLUB LTD Sialkot Punjab *Monthly Subscription* Lieut Colonel and above with games Married Rs 20 Single Rs 18 Major Married Rs 18 Single Rs 16 Captains Married Rs 15 Single Rs 13 Lieutenants Married Rs 12 Single Rs 10 2/Lieut Married Rs 10 Single Rs 8 *Hon Secretary* E John Cox

SIND CLUB Karachi (Estd. 1871) *Entrance Fee* Rs 200 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 Monthly Rs 12 *Hon Secretary* —G A Brigstake

TRICHINOPOLY CLUB Cantonment Trichinopoly (Estd 1869) *Entrance Fee* Rs 90 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 Monthly Rs 12 *President* —J F C Reynolds *Hon Secretary* and *Treasurer* —Cyril E Gayes

TUTICORIN CLUB Tuticorin, (1895) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Subscription* * Annual Rs 6 Monthly Rs 10 *Secretary* —R Low

UNITED SERVICE CLUB Simla (Estd 1866) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12 Monthly Rs 6 *Secretary* —Major L B Grant C I E T D

UNITED SERVICE CLUB Chutter Manzil Palace, Lucknow (Estd 1861) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Rs 10 monthly *Secretary* —G F Nicholson

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB Clerk Road Bombay (Estd 1917) *Entrance Fee* Rs 500 *Annual Subscription* Resident Rs 120 *Secretary* —Lt Col B Higham C I E I M S (Retd)

WHEELER CLUB LTD The Mall Meerut (Estd 1863) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 if by instalments Rs 60 *Monthly Subscription* For temporary members Rs 15 single Rs 18 married for permanent members Rs 12 single Rs 15 married Lady honorary members Rs 5 (Exclusive of games and library subscriptions) *Secretary* —J G Chapman

ROTARY IN INDIA

Middle Asia Office

Brabourne Stadium Churchgate Bombay

Secretary M W Bryant

89TH DISTRICT

DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Dr H M Desai Sarkhej Road Ahmedabad

S V Mukherjee (Assumes charge on Oct 1 194..) Savajinagar Baroda

Officials and Club Meeting Days

AHMEDABAD *President* Jamshid S Cama *Secretary* A G Moorai Sri Ambica Mills Co Kankaria *Asst Secretary* Jitendra Mehta Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays 8 p m Grand Hotel

BARODA *President* R G Allan *Secretary* J H Talati G B S Rly Gavo Gate Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays 8 p m Baroda Hotel

BELGAUM *President* R P Pandit *Secretary* V P Kittur Shri Sharada Bhuvan Meeting 1st and 3rd Saturdays 1 p m Social Club

BOMBAY *President* Sir V N Chandavarkar Kt *Secretary* N N Ghose Heatly Gresham Forbes Street *Asst Secretary* S K Kocka Meetings Tuesday 1 30 p m Green s Hotel

HUBLI DHARWAR *President* A D Dhopesh warkar *Secretary* V R Dharwarkar Govt Servants Colony near Rly Station Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturdays 6 30 p m Club Office

OKHA *President* M D Mehta *Secretary* A M Davidson C o Hindustan Motor House Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturdays 6 p m Guest House

POONA *President* F P Pocha *Secretary* D K Pradhan 4 Church Road Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 1 30 p m Poona Club

RAJKOT *President* M R Meher *Secretary* Dr T M Vakil West Hospital *Asst Secretary* R L Mehta Meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 7 p m at Rtn M R Meher s Bungalow

SHOLAPUR *President* S K Mukherjea *Secretary* C R Deshpande Asstt Public Prosecutor Hatch Road Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 7 p m Free Freemasons Hall

SURAT *President* S S Bharucha *Secretary* Dr S P Bharucha Vanki Bordi Surat and K H Patel Meetings 2nd and 4th Saturdays 6 30 p m at Rtn Taleyarkhan s Bungalow

91ST DISTRICT

DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Dr H M Desai Sarkhej Road Ahmedabad

Lt Col K R K Iyengar (Assumes charge on Oct 1 194.) O B E I M S (Rtd) Director Pasteur Institute Coonoor

BANGALORE *President* Devarao Shivaram *Secretary* Dr M V Govindaswamy Supdt Mental Hospital Meetings 8 p m 1st Wednesday 1 p m Penultimate Saturday West End Hotel

COCHIN *President* W Grant *Secretary* T Bhaskara Menon Pioneer Dairy Town Office Ernakulam Meetings Saturdays (fortnightly) 1 p m Malabar Hotel

COLOMBO *President* A Mamuji *Secretary* Dr G Wignarajah Mangalagiri Kynsey Road Meetings Thursdays 12 45 p m Regal Theatre

GALLE *President* S F H Perera *Secretary* H Jayasundera Advocate Fort Meetings 1st Tuesday 5 p m 3rd Sunday 1 p m New Orient Hotel

JAFFNA *President* M Prasad *Secretary* D Sakerimuttu Headmaster St Patrick s College Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays 5 30 p m Rest House

KANDY *President* Dr Neol Spittel *Secretary* A Morley Spaar Marie Ville

Lady McCarthy's Road Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays 12 45 p m Queen's Hotel

MADRAS *President* A C Papworth *Secretary* W P Blockesley Thos Cook & Sons 1st Line Beach Meetings Tuesdays (Apl Sept alty) 1 30 p m Connemara Hotel

MADURA *President* Vacant *Secretary* Vacant Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 7 30 p m

NEGOMBO *President* Vacant *Secretary* Vacant Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays New Rest House

NILGIRIS *President* Jar Lloyd *Secretary* Rao Sahib Dr B G Krishnan Nutrition Research Coonoor Meetings 1st and Penultimate Saturday 1 30 p m Coonoor Club

VIZAGAPATAM *President* Dr Sir C R Reddy *Secretary* Capt D Hari Rao Maharanipetta Meetings Sunday (fortnightly) 5 p m Municipal Council Hall

88TH DISTRICT

GOVERNOR

B T Thakur C o Central Bank of India Ltd Karachi

REV R C Bartels B A (Assumes charge on 1 1942) Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind)

AGRA *President* R B K C Mehta *Secretary* Dr P N Wahi Medical College Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 8 p m Lauries Hotel

AMRITSAR *President* L C Bhandari *Secy* Rai Sahib G R Sethi R L Rattan Chand Road Meetings 2nd & 4th Tuesdays 8 p m Imperial Hotel

BAGHAI Vacant *Secretary* H P Hinchliffe Imperial Bank of India Meeting 2nd and 4th Mondays 8 30 p m Lake View Hotel

DEHRA DUN *President* Vacant *Secretary* Vacant Meetings Fortnightly Wednesdays 1 p m Royal Cafe

DELHI *President* K Br Dr K A Rahman *Secretary* S Vaidyanath Alwar Kashmere Gate Meetings 1st & 3rd Thursdays 8 p m Imperial Hotel (Winter) Maiden Hotel (Summer)

HYDERABAD (SIND) *President* H S Bharvani *Secretary* Mangharam Bhavandas Court Road Meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 7 30 p m Masonic Hall

KARACHI *President* S V Kothari *Secretary* Dhun Framji Central Bank of India Ltd. Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturdays 1 15 p m Killarney Hotel.

LAHORE *President* Prabha Singh Chawla *Secretary* Saudagar Singh 29 Jail Road Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays 8-30 p m. Faletti's Hotel

LUCKNOW *President* Ch Hyder Hussain Saheb *Secretary* Bishambar Nath Srivastava Gomganj Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays 8 15 p m Carlton's Hotel

90TH DISTRICT

GOVERNOR

B T Thakur C o Central Bank of India Ltd Karachi

DR A C Ukil (Assumes charge on Oct 1 1942) 3 Creek Row Calcutta

ASANSOL *President* B C Gupta *Secretary* J N Macmillan Dist Signal Engr E I Ry Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays 7 15 p m. Asansol Club

CALCUTTA *President* Dr S K Mitra *Secretary* W Buchan Statesman House Meetings Tuesdays 1 15 p m Great Eastern Hotel

DACCA *President* H L Dey *Secretary* S K Chatterji 11 Hatkhola St P O Wari. Meetings 2nd and 4th Sundays 4 p m University Buildings

HENZADA (under enemy occupation)

JAMSHEDPUR *President* Vacant *Secretary* Dr H K Mitra Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays Tisco Hotel.

JUBBULPORE *President* R J Fanning *Secretary* Dr R P Dube Nerbudda Road. Meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 30 p m Jackson Hotel

MANDALAY (Under enemy occupation)

LASHIO (Provisional) (Under enemy occupation)

RANGOON (Under enemy occupation)

THAYETMYO (Under enemy occupation)

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

Office for Middle Asia Brabourne Stadium North Churchgate Street Bombay

The Office for Middle Asia of Rotary International provides the services of R I Secretariat at Chicago to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Rotary organisation in India Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States Unfederated Malay States Siam French Indo China Sarawak Brunei British North Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies.

Secretary for Middle Asia —Herbert W Bryant

Church Organisation in India

ANGLICAN

Down to March 1st 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon) though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st 1930 for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure the Church of England in India and in Ceylon in future to be known as The Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and for short The Church of India (or of Burma or of Ceylon in those countries) became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles but on the contrary acknowledges that it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity "

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains The first chaplain was the Revd Peter Rogers Surat 1612 The first church built was St George s Madras in 1680 followed by Bombay Church now St Thomas Cathedral, in 1716 In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S P C K (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge) but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal The first bishopric was not however founded until 1814 when the see of Calcutta was set up the first bishop being Thomas Fanshaw Middleton His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia the Straits the Cape and St Helena s At the same time India was divided into three Archdeaconries, and two of these Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837 were later erected into bishoprics The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided until in 1930 there were fourteen dioceses the dates of their creation being as follows Calcutta 1814 Madras 1835 Bombay 1837 Colombo 1845 Lahore 1877 Rangoon 1877 Travancore 1879 Chota Nagpur 1890 Lucknow 1893 Tinnevelly 1896 Nagpur 1903 Dornakal 1912 Assam 1915 Nasik 1929 Plans are in hand for the formation of two more dioceses out of Lucknow and Calcutta, Rangoon, Lahore and Dornakal hope also to be divided shortly There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore Calcutta and Dornakal

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in session at Calcutta in 1930 All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church, Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance The government of the Church is through these councils the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy together with lay representatives elected by the parishes To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils particularly where Indian parishes are numerous Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan Under the Constitution of the church bishops are elected by the diocese subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province In the Constitution, Canons and Rules the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta Madras and Bombay, have from the foundation of those sees been paid out of the Revenues of Government as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown Since 1930 the bishops of these seven dioceses are elected and when the bishops occupying the first three sees in 1930 vacate their sees their successors will be paid in part only from a grant from Government for the

episcopal supervision of its establishment of chaplains For the other seven bishoprics and for any others set up Government is in no way responsible

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India is an inheritance from the East India Company That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants The chaplains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government s British born servants civil and military They are chosen by the Indian Chaplaincies Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State are posted to Dioceses by the Governor General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government In spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop and while Government servants civil and military are their primary charge they are the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy Besides providing chaplains the Government of India again following the practice of the East India Company has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance and also of cemeteries Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants in aid and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in aid have been granted The Establishment and all grants in aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time The latest retrenchment carried out in 1940 reduced the number of chaplains by twelve and savings effected along with those under other heads amounted to Rs 187 276

(The Ecclesiastical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains Church of Scotland Free Church and Roman Catholic chaplains for ministrations to members of those communions and churches and grants in aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use should they so desire of the services of the English Prayer Book which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion are safeguarded by certain of the canons and these interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Government of India to its chaplains and the Church are provided for by a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India full members of the Church of India and are a most important part of the Indian Church their numbers still in some places exceeding those of Indian members and some stations being still exclusively European although in the Church as a whole the number of Indian members greatly exceeds that of Europeans European clergy numbered 389 in 1939 and Indian clergy 716 Exact later figures are not available There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches and to be enrolled if they wish as parishioners

The education of European children and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community has from early days been a concern of the Church In addition to day schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls many of them in hill stations The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants in aid both for building and current expenditure just as they do all other schools according to the rules of the education codes The schools are inspected by Government inspectors Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June 1939 just under £30 700 The fund is known as The Anglo Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations Indianisation of Government services especially of the railways customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo Indian community and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing Hence the urgent need for increased endowments The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India The Roman Catholics the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children and receive similar assistance from Government)

The Government of India Act of 1935 section 83 provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1933 unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion And as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference provincial boards For Anglo Indian and European Education have been set up and also an Inter Provincial Board to consider and advise Governments on matters connected with the schools

Missions

In Malabar on the south west coast of India there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A D They are called Syrian Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries

in India and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members the famous St Francis Xavier being sent to Goa where he arrived in 1541 Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2 118 659 (Census 1931) to which may be added 654 939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525 607

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30 000 Lutheran converts In 1800 the famous Baptist trio Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793) Men of humble origin and education one was a cobbler one a ragged-school teacher and one a printer they displayed great ability and enterprise and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India its languages and culture and its flora and fauna Books and translations poured from their printing press Carey was made professor of Sanscrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813 and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S P C K (see above) being Lutherans The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions engaged not only in evangelism but in educational work in schools and colleges in medical work and in industries Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr Duff of Calcutta and Dr Wilson in Bombay In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150 For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur first organised in 1914 and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges 315 High Schools and about the same number of middle schools 103 Teachers training institutions 217 industrial schools and very many primary schools 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispensaries 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf 64 Agricultural Settlements 31 Co-operative Societies 40 printing presses 36 miscellaneous industries The Census of 1931 gives 3 002 558 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India making the total number of Christians including Roman Catholics Romo-Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6 296 763 included in this total are 167 771 Europeans and 138 758 Anglo Indians The figures of the 1941 Census have not yet been published

Reunion.

Since the Great War there has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican Presbyterian Wesleyan and Congregationalist principles being of extreme difficulty

If the scheme is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Church of India Madras Dornakal Tinnevelly and Travancore will be separated from the rest of the province and form part of the united Church which is pledged to maintain episcopal government The general principles of the scheme were approved by the Lambeth Conference (of Bishops of the Anglican Communion) in 1930 and it has now (1942) been submitted to the Diocesan Councils for their approval or otherwise after which it will be submitted to the General Council

The existence of a united church in South India consisting of Congregational and Presbyterian elements has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph In north India there has been in existence for some years The Church of Northern India consisting of similar elements Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives

Anglican Missions

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England the S P G (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C M S (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned whose missionaries in India Burma and Ceylon number (1939)—

	Ordained	Laymen	Women	Total
S.P.G	79	23	167	269
C.M.S	65	28	127	220+60

married women there are also certain smaller but important missions namely The Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal the Cowley Wantage-All Saints Mission working in Poona and Bombay, the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh the Cambridge Mission at Delhi the Cawnpore Brotherhood the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission, at Chanda C P the Bible Churchmen's Missionary society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoon dioceses) the Christa Seva Sangha Poona 1927 and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha Poona 1934, the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese) the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society in several dioceses, the Sisters of St Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese Sisters of St Denys (War minster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese Sisters of the Holy Family Naini Tal the Winchester Brotherhood Mandalay and the Sisters of the Church Maymyo The first two of these and several of the others in the list consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational medical and industrial work in India Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St Stephen's Delhi St John's Agra St Columba's Hazaribagh, Christ Church Cawnpore, and Trinity College Kandy are well known A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the interdenominational Madras Christian College For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordinatio candidates Bishops College Calcutta serves the whole of India In the various language areas are other colleges for the training o ordinands and lay church workers through the medium of the local language Among hospital made famous by the work of the doctors incharge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland) Bannu (the late Dr Pennell) and St Stephen's Delhi (for women) The C M S High School at Srinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *esprit de corps* in the boys Cawnpore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well known centres of industrial work and training The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C M S Missionary At Hubli in the Bombay Diocese S P G missionaries have since 1912 done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government

Exact figures of the membership of the Church of India are not obtainable From figures available there appear to be about three-quarters of a million (750 000) of which about a lakh and a half (150 000) are European and Anglo-Indian, dioceses with large numbers of Indian Christians are Dornakal Tinnevelly Travancore Lahore, Madras Calcutta Lucknow and Chotta Nagpur The number of clergy European and Indian, has been given in an earlier paragraph

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department

Westcott Most Rev Foss D D	Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Young Venble Ernest Joseph B.A	Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St John's Church Calcutta
Higham Rev Phillip M A	On leave ex India
Tucker Rev G E B Sc	Metropolitan's Chaplain
Cowham The Rev Arthur Gerard M A	Kasauli

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Trotman The Rev Lionel William M A	Shillong (Assam)
Tilney Bassett The Rev Hugh Francis Emra M A	Dinapore
Halliday The Rev Sydney Lang	On leave
Rogers The Rev G T M A	Chaplain Lebong and Jalapahar
Beynon The Rev J R	Kasauli (Punjab)
Devall The Rev T G C M A	Barrackpore

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

PROBATIONARY

King The Rev H P	Bankipore (Bihar)
Alchin The Rev C J	Fort William Calcutta

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

PRESIDENCY SENIOR

Ingram The Rev J W M A B D J P	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal (on leave Ex India)
Rennie The Rev John Yule M A B D B Litt J P	Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bombay Offg Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bengal and Senior Chaplain St Andrew s Church Calcutta
Buchanan The Rev G M.A.	Junior Chaplain Second Chaplain St Andrew s Church Calcutta

CHURCH OF ROME

Perier The Most Rev Dr Ferdinand S J	Archbishop Calcutta
Bryan Rev Leo S J	Chaplain Alipore Central Jail.

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF INDIA

The Right Reverend Richard Dyke Acland M A	Bishop of Bombay
The Venerable Canon C F Fortescue L Th (Dur)	Archdeacon of Bombay
C H Martin	Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Reverend T B H Elliott M A	Chaplain of Ahmednagar
Reverend J Barnes B A	Chaplain of Belgaum
Reverend Henry Ball M A	Chaplain of St Mary s Poona Chaplain of Mahableshwar (In addition)
Reverend O G Lewis M A C F	Chaplain of Ahmedabad

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Reverend H R Stansfield	Chaplain of Deolali
Reverend J F W Ruddell B A	On Military Duty
Reverend W T Lindsay M A	Garrison Chaplain Bombay
Reverend R P S Waddy M A	Chaplain of Kirkee
Reverend John Brooke	Chaplain of Ahmedabad (Being transferred as Chaplain of Kirkee)
Reverend William King	On Military Duty
Reverend R B Doherty	Chaplain of Ghorpuri
Reverend F A Thomson	On Military Duty

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Senior Chaplains

Rev D T H McLellan M A	Posted as officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland Bombay on return from leave
Reverend D A McRury	Second Chaplain Scot s Kirk

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Most Reverend D Roberts Thomas S J	Presidency Chaplain

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Trotman, The Rev L. W., M.A	Shillong
Howland, The Rev A. A.	Lakhimpur }
Horsley Rev S. S.	Silchar } Paid from All India grant
Wyld, The Rev F., B.A	Tezpur }

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS.

Tilney Bassett, Rev H F E	Chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Chalk Rev E S	Bhagalpur
Napper Rev H S	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Judah Rev Ethelred B A	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
Jones Rev D H.	Ranchi.

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department

Hardy The Rt. Revd Alexander Ogilvy M.A D.D	Bishop of Nagpur
Gash The Rev I J A K C	Chaplain Chakrata U P
Streatfield The Rev Canon S F B A	Chaplain Nagpur and Kamptee.
Williams The Ven ble W P B.A	Archdeacon and Chaplain of Mhow C I.
Eastwick The Rev Rowland B A	Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore
Clare The Rev Heber B A	Mobilised for active service with the Army
Bury The Rev Phineas M A	Chaplain Pachmarhi.
Horsley The Rev Hugh Reginald	Chaplain Nasirabad
Lawrance The Rev Neville Anthony Henry	Chaplain Saugor

Madras Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Clarke, Venerable Maurice M A	Archdeacon and Bishop s Commissary

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

James Rev Rhys B A	(On leave) preparatory to retirement.
Wheeler Rev C E R	Do
Wilson Rev G A. M A	Chaplain Wellington
Clarke Venerable Maurice M A	Temporarily Chaplain St Mary s Fort St George in addition to his Archdeacon

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

White Rev Jack	Chaplain, Ootacamund.
Fry Rev E H	Mobilised
Perry Rev T V B A	Chaplain St Thomas Mount with
Jackson Rev L S M A	Chaplain Trimulgherry and Bolara....
Weston Waite Rev F E	Chaplain St George s Cathedral, Madras.
Howard Rev G J	Chaplain Holy Trinity Church Bangalore
Walters Rev Thomas	On Field Service
Collier Rev Robert B A	Chaplain of St. John s Church, Secunderal (Deccan)

Probationary Chaplain

Waterson Rev R S.S	Temporarily Chaplain Coimbatore.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Short, Rev G M. D M.A.	On leave preparatory to retirement.
MacEdward Rev L.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras.
Matterson Rev R W., M A	Chaplain Bangalore
Macdonald Rev A. J M.A	Chaplain, Secunderabad.

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Sanders Rev H M.	Chaplain of Hazara
Rose Rev T P	Chaplain of Nowshera

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Rodgers Rev	Chaplain of Risalpur
Gasking Rev C A	Chaplain of Peshawar
Fish Rev F J M C	Chaplain of Kohat
Bavington Rev R	Chaplain of Bannak and Dera Ismail Khan.

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne The Right Rev George Dunsford, M A, D D C.L.E O.B.E. V.D	Bishop of Lahore, Lahore.
Devenish The Ven ble R C S M.A.	Retiring leave
Gorrie, Rev Canon L M., L Th.	Karachi.
Jones Rev G W B A	Dalhousie
McKenzie Rev Canon D S M A	Retiring leave
Morgan Rev B. I M A.	Ambala and Sabathu
Evers The Ven'ble M S M A M C	Archdeacon of Lahore Lahore.
Devlin Rev T S M A	Murree nearer Galis
Noble Rev R. H. M.A	Retiring leave.
O Neill, Rev W S M A	Murree-Chaklala.
Bradbury Rev John Henry A K C	Quetta
Lawrence Rev George M A B D	On active service.
Gasking Rev C A L.Th	Gulmarg
Claydon, Rev Evan B A	On active service
Stephenson Rev William, M A	On active service
Blesse, Rev Rupert George, B Sc	Sialkot.
Sanders Rev H M	Abbottabad
Fish Rev F J, B A M C	Lahore Cantt & Ferozepore

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Rose Rev T P M A	Murree further Galis.
Kennedy Rev H G S M.A	Simla
Heywood Rev J L, L.Th.	Peshawar
Hazell Rev H E	On active service
Pearson Rev A J L Th.	On active service
Mee Rev J A B A	Jullundur
Geddes, Rev L F M.A	Lahore (Asstt.).
Tytler Rev J D	New Delhi and Cantt.
Fell Rev B G M A	Rawalpindi
Gason Rev J V L.Th.	On active service
Hares Rev W R F M.A	On active service
Hansen Rev J L A.L.C.D	On active service
O Hagan, Rev C G M.A.	Sanawar (Seconded while serving under Govt of India, Defence Dept.)
Davies, Rev T G B.A	Quetta (Asstt)

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Currie Rev W I	Delhi Cantt.
Bavington, Rev R.	Bannark.

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE DIOCESE OF LAHORE.

Cowham, Rev A. G	Kasauli.

TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS I.E.E

Blackaller Rev D W	Multan.
Heathcock Rev D W	Simla (Asstt.)
Rodgers Rev A H	Risalpur & Nowshera.
Lovejoy, Rev W L.	Kohat.

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Bill The Rt Revd Sydney Alfred M.A	Bishop of Lucknow Allahabad
Cotton The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton M.A.	Archdeacon of Lucknow Naini Tal
Clough, J, V.D, Bar-at-Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow Head quarters Calcutta

Senior Chaplains

Luckman The Revd Canon Sydney B A	Bareilly (Almora)
Burn, The Revd John Humphrey B A	Dehra Dun
Cotton The Ven ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M.A	Archdeacon of Lucknow Naini Tal
Larwill The Rev Canon Guthrie John M A	Chubattia
Davies Leigh The Revd Arthur George M.A	Lucknow (Civil)
Gash The Revd Ivor John M A	Chakrata
Richards The Revd George Henry L Th.	Meerut
Garrood The Revd. William Francis M A	On active service

Junior Chaplains

Halliday The Revd Sydney Lang L Th	Agra
Rogers The Revd Eric William A K C	Ranikhet
Stratton The Revd Basil M A	On active service
Hurn The Revd Edward Liddell Arthur	Allahabad
Powell The Revd Llewellyn Montague B A	Jhansi
Clarke The Revd Arthur	On active service
Bacon The Revd Edward Arthur	Lucknow (Cantts)
Hall The Revd William John B A	On active service
Williams The Revd Bernard Rhys	On active service
Brooke The Revd John Brooke B Sc	On active service
Bennett The Revd Frank M A B D	Cawnpore

Methodist Church

BENGAL

Revnell, The Rev Arthur Jesse	Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India New Delhi
Thorne The Rev Percy E	Karachi
Harvey, The Rev William T	Lahore
Linton The Rev Lawrence	Meerut
Cope, The Rev Harold K. J	Mhow
West, The Rev J Aubrey	Jhansi
Briggs, The Rev Frank S	Lucknow
Burden, The Rev John P	Peshawar
Griffiths The Rev K. R	Jubbulpore
Crase The Rev L. B	Kirkee
Barry The Rev J R	Quetta
Start, The Rev G T	Calcutta
Davey The Rev Cyril J	Rawalpindi

MADRAS

Cochran Rev J Oswald	Madras
Williams The Rev Joseph	Secunderabad
Hamer Rev Tom	Bangalore

BOMBAY

Kerr, Rev Robert T B O.F	Bombay
Crase, The Rev Leslie G	Kirkee

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements —

(1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St Thomas They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599 and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar Apostolics They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite

(2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon Bengal etc

(3) European immigrants at all times including British troops

(4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres

(5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar of which 3 Bishops 71 priests and some 28 000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church

The Portuguese mission enterprise starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide* till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the Padroado or royal patronage and *the propaganda clergy This conflict was set* at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928 abolishing double jurisdiction") At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows —

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs** —

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory)

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Oriental Churches** —

The archbishopric of Ernakulam with suffragan bishoprics of **Changanacherry Kottayam and Trichur**

The archbishopric of Trivandrum with suffragan bishopric of **Tiruvella**

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Propaganda Fide** —

The archbishopric of Agra with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Aimere and the Prefecture Apostolic of Indore

The archbishopric of Bombay with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi

The archbishopric of Calcutta with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi Dacca Chittagong, Krishnagar Dinajpur Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim

The archbishopric of Madras with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore Hyderabad Visagapatam Vizagapatam Berwada and Cuttack the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore and the Mission of Bellary

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French) with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefectures Apostolic of Kashmir and Multan.

The archbishopric of Verapoly with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar Trivandrum and Vijayapuram

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders congregations or mission seminaries and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch Swiss Spanish or Italian by nationality They number over 2 000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc numbering about 2,400, and over 9 000 nuns The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians including railway people and British troops Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans Parsis etc Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St Peter's College, Agra, St Xavier's College, Bombay St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College Madras teaching university courses besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab Chota Nagpur Krishnagar, Gujerat the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu canats may be mentioned (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of *the Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and *of the Holy Childhood*,

helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev Archbishop Kierkels, D.D appointed in 1931

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev Dr Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated, Calcutta 1914 Bombay 1919 Madras 1921 There are 15 chaplains on the staff Some of these are attached to the Scottish battalions in India while the others minister to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas In addition to the regular establishment, there are a number of ministers throughout India who are maintained by the various communities to whom they minister and by the Additional Clergy Societies in India Missionaries of the Church also maintain regular services in English in many centres There are three Presidency Senior Chaplains in charge of this branch of the Church work in Bengal Bombay and Madras respectively

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829 when Alexander Duff one of the greatest of modern missionaries was sent to Calcutta He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium of instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres and the baptised Christian community now numbers over 30 000 Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district and there is a Christian community there of over 15 000 In the eight mission district of Calcutta the Eastern Himalayas Madras Santalia Rajputana Nagpur Western India and the Punjab there were at the end of 1938 *over 70 000 baptised Indian Christians* In connection with these missions the Women s Association of Foreign Missions does *invaluable service in school, medical* and zenana work having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 school three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much for education in India. The Church in Bombay has six representatives on the Governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and exercises pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage The now well known St Andrew's Colonial Homes at *Kalimpong, though* not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community and are doing magnificent work There are now over twenty cottages, and about 700 children in residence The Church has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five Christian Colleges The Scottish Church College Calcutta is well known The Madras Christian College which has been rebuilt on a magnificent site at Tambaram and which has recently been the meeting place of the world Missionary Conference is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College Bombay Hislop College Nagpur and Murray College Sialkot The Church also carries on important medical work There are nineteen Mission Hospitals in different centres, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women s Hospitals in Madras Nagpur Ajmer and Poona Further information may be found in Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland Blackwood & Sons The Church of Scotland, Year Book and The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN —Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr Wm Carey operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 190 missionaries and 796 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 487 Indian and Singhalese Churches 313 Primary Day Schools, 25 Middle and High Schools and 3 Theological Training College The Church membership at the close of 1939 stood at 27 821 and the Christian community at 71,997 Amongst the non-caste people great *progress has been made in recent years, a* many of the Churches formed from amon these peoples are self-supporting

Special work amongst students is carried in Calcutta, Dacca Cuttack Patna and De where there are hostels for the prosecution this form of work

EDUCATIONAL WORK —Ranges from Prim School to College Serampore College w its Royal Charter granted by His Da Majesty in 1827 and confirmed by the Brit Government in the Treaty of Purchase of Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was pla in 1856 by the College Council at disposal of the Baptist Missionary Soci

to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly formed Calcutta University, reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev D Scott Wells 44 Lower Circular Road Calcutta

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street Holborn, London The total expenditure of the Society for 1939 amounted to £166 040 of which £69 724 was expended in India and Ceylon

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION —Was commenced in 1873 and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna Godavari Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts There are 20 stations and 632 outstations with a staff of 85 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,378 Indian workers with Gospel preaching in 1,650 villages. Organised Churches have 126 communicants 32,129 and adherents 36 000 for the past year 32 Churches are entirely self-supporting In the Educational department are 415 village day schools, with 22,700 children, 12 boarding schools 2 High schools, 1 Normal Training schools a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,300 pupils. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children Indian Secretary The Rev G P Barss Cocanada

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY organised in 1814, has Missions in Burma begun 1813, Assam 1836, Bengal and Orissa 1836 South India, 1840 It owes its origin to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 in Bengal and Orissa and 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic, educational and medical, and the training of the indigenous pastors, preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages. The most important result of its work in Burma has been the practical transformation of the Karens and the Kachins whose languages have been reduced to writing by the Mission The Chins of the Chin Hill Tracts are also progressing along these lines under the influence of the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 11 different languages, and great efforts are being made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is one of the largest and the finest in Burma

In the year 1939 the field staff numbered 273 missionaries 6 357 indigenous workers There were 2 890 organised Churches of which 2 302 were self-supporting Church members numbered 3 16,021 In the 2 172 Sunday Schools were enrolled 1 06 201 pupils The Mission conducted 2 139 schools of all grades Judson College at Rangoon and the Agricultural School at Pyinmana being among them with 90 019 students enrolled 13 hospitals and 34 dispensaries treated 15 333 inpatients and 1 10,533 outpatients Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works contributed over Rs 4 97 865 for this religious and benevolent work during the year

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 45 missionaries There are 854 native workers 1 137 organised churches, 73 174 baptised members 378 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 10 station schools 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries treated 2,25 5 in patients and 26 763 out patients during the year Mission work is carried out in 11 different languages

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary Mrs Marion G Burnham Gauhati, Assam

AMERICAN BAPTIST BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION — commenced in 1836 Area of occupation Midnapore district of Bengal Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples. *Address* Khargpur

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 19 Australian workers. There are 4 284 communicants and a Christian community of 9,024

Secretary Field Council The Rev W G Crofts, Mission House Birisiri, P O Hatshibganj, Dist Mymensingh, E. Bengal.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION —Has 20 European Missionaries, and 228 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts. Communicants number 1,966, organised churches 82; Day and Sunday schools 99, with 4,330 pupils.

Treasurer Rev D A Thrower Kilpauk, Madras.

Secretary Rev D A. Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION —Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 84 Missionaries of whom 11 are clerical 15 Educationalists 5 are Doctors and 3 Nurses The Indian staff numbers 500 of whom 18 are Pastors, 97 Evangelists 2 Colporteurs 44 Bible women, and 348 are Teachers There are 23 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 2,800 and a Christian Community of 9 008 In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries with 3,747 in patients 25 353 new cases and a total attendance of 97 162 The Mission conducts 8 High Schools 1 Anglo Vernacular School 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 103 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 7 0 1 pupils also 1 creche 4 Orphanages an Industrial School at Borsad a Teachers Training College for Women at Borsad a Divinity College at Ahmedabad and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a specialty of Farm Colonies of which there are about a score in connection with it most of them thriving

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts with Farm Colonies attached

Secretary Rev George Wilson B A Rajkot

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA —The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab in 1855 It is now carrying on work in eight civil districts in the Punjab and two in the North West Frontier Province Its missionaries number 81 Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary one College four High Schools one Industrial school 8 Middle schools and 83 Primary schools The enrolment in all schools in 1941 was 10 4 8 Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries The Communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 4 3 59 and the total Christian community 10 4 016

General Secretary W H Merriam M A American Mission Gujaranwala

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections known as the Punjab (1834) North India (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions According to statistics for the year ending March 31 1941 the American staff, including women and special term Missionaries numbers 225 and the Indian staff 978 There are two and thirty main stations and 202 out-stations Organised churches number 116 of which 38 are entirely self supporting There are 18 710 communicants and a total baptised community of about 70 000

Educational work as follows —Two men s colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Woman —students about 2 700 one Theological College students 10 and an interest in Poona Theological College two Training Schools for Village Workers thirteen High Schools two Industrial Schools three Agricultural Demonstration Farms four Teachers Training Departments The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women, 107 Element Schools 139 Schools of all grades —pu about 12 570

Medical Work —Eight Hospitals Twen one Dispensaries and Four Specialty Hospit

Evangelistic Work —241 Sunday Scho with an average attendance of 6 1 7 pup Contributions for church and evangelistic wo on the part of the Indian church have increa slightly and amount to Rs 51 262

The Hospital at Miraj founded by t late Sir William J Wanless and under care of R H H Goheen is well kno throughout the whole of South W India and the Forman Christian College Lahore under the principalship of Dr S Datta is equally well known and valued in t Punjab The Ewing Christian College (T Rev C H Hazlett Ed D Principal) and Allah bad Agricultural Institute (Dr S Higginbotto Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers a influence

Secretary of Council of A P Missions India —The Rev J F Weir, Ph D D Lowriston Dehra Dun U P

Secretary North India Mission —The R W L Allison A P Mission Mainpuri U P

Secretary Punjab Mission —The Re B F Schuyler 9 Empress Road Lahore

Secretary Western India Mission J L Goheen LL D A P Mission Sang S M C

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadh Punjab

Secretary Rev M R Robinson Jagadh Dist Ambalia

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION Commenced in 1877 has 13 main stations Indore, Gwalior Ratlam Dhar, Sitamau Bhopal and Banswara States The Missi staff numbers 73 Indian workers 200 Th Mission works in conjunction with the Mal Church-Council and also the Ratlam Chur Council of the United Church of Northern Ind which reports for this part of its territor Organised churches 61 Unorganised church 3 Communicants 4 004 Baptised non-com municants 21 320 Unbaptised adherents 7 86 Total Christian Community 33,196

Educational work comprises Elementary a Middle Schools for boys and girls a High Scho for girls an Arts College for students of bo sexes (The Indore Christian College) a Norm School for girls and the Union Theologic Seminary Women s industrial work is carri on in Mhow and Ratlam and Vocational Trai ing for boys is a feature of the Rasulpura Boy School where training is provided in printin tailoring carpentry and welding

The medical work is large There are thr General Hospitals where both men and wom are treated and five Women s Hospitals, a also a number of dispensaries in central and ot stations.

General Secretary of Mission —Rev A. A Scott M.A B.Paed D.D Indore C.I

Associate Secretary of Mission —Miss F E. Clearihue Kharua, C I. (*Via* Mehidpur Road Station)

Secretary of Malwa Church Council —Rev Jacob Masih Indore C I

Secretary of Ratlam Church Council —J B McMillan B A Numuch C I

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in two sections the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U P and the Central India Section known as the Southern Bhil Field

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirajpur Barwani Jobat and Kathiawar also parts of the States of Jhabua Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur State Jobat in the State of Jobat and Barwani in Barwani State The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 800 children are being educated At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home At Jobat there is a General 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr W R Quinn in charge

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 375 and a baptized community of slightly over 1 500

Secretary —Dr W R Quinn Jobat Central India

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr J Wilkie in 1905 There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and twenty five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city Etagarh, Baragaon Babina and the surrounding villages

Activities include Anglo vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary There is an agricultural settlement at Etagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1 200 acres

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150

Secretary —Mrs Muckan

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 54 Missionaries and 1 200 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the *Bible* translated and many books published in that language by the Mission A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language Communicants number 49 498 the total Christian community 128 291 organised Churches 802 Elementary schools number 682 Scholars 23 577 in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions 3 Theological Seminaries Sunday Schools 1 633 Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 20 000 patients

Secretary Rev G Angell, Jones P O Jowai, Shillong Assam

THE ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH —(In America) Organised in 1853 and occupies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor Districts in South India with a staff of Missionaries and Indian Workers

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore the headquarters of the Mission The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S India is near Madanapalle *Aroyla varam P O Chittoor District*

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS —The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Boston Mass U S A has two large missions in India the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay Ahmednagar Rahuri Vadala Sirur Sholapur Satara and Wai It was established in 1813 the first American Mission in India Its activities are large and varied The staff for 1941 included 28 Missionaries and 506 Indian workers operating in 11 stations and 187 out stations There are 61 churches with 6 465 communicants Besides conducting 6 secondary and training schools with 1 162 pupils the mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises There are 53 primary schools and 8 kindergartens with a total of 3 570 pupils In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year were treated a total of 73,673 patients. The mission has six major social service centres and four out-stations staffed by 145 workers. During 1941 these rendered various services to 811,701 persons. *Secretary* Miss E Loleta Wood Rahuri Dist Ahmednagar

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.—Of the South India United Church This body administers all affairs connected with the Church and with elementary education in the villages It has five first grade boarding schools The Secretary is Rev Pasiraj Thomas B.A B.D Tirumangalam, Madura Dist

MADURA MISSION SANGAM —This Sangam now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Madura Mission except the American College The institutions under the Sangam are —

The Pasumalai High and Training School for Boys The Capron Hall Training School for Girls The C C P Memorial High School for Girls, Sokkikulam, Madura The Union Theological Seminary Pasumalai The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women Ratchanyapuram, Madura. The Willis F Pierce Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital for Women and Children, The Trade School, Pasumalai.

Secretary —Rev E E. White, B.A., B.D., Manamadura, Ramnad Dist.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1891. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to the present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall the Elm S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel Zumbro Memorial Hostel Dining Halls Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge four additional bungalows and athletic fields.

AMERICAN MADURA MISSION.—*Secretary* Rev John J Bennings M.A. D.D., Pasumalai Madura Dist. American College Madura. Edgar M. Flint M.A. Principal Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital Madura. E. W. Wilder M.D., Medical Officer Hospital for Women and Children Madura. Miss I. M. Roberts M.D. Medical Officer.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 20 missionaries and 74 Indian Workers. There are 747 Church members and 1,416 pupils in Sunday Schools. 35 Elementary Schools provide for 828 pupils.

Secretary.—Miss Olga E. Noreen Yavai, East Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION.—Working among Bhils, Hindus and Mahommedans in West Khandesh has 25 missionaries and 79 Indian workers. There are 3 congregations with a total membership of 1,372 of whom 744 are communicants. There are 9 Elementary Schools 2 Training Schools and 4 School Homes. The pupils in all schools number 623.

Secretary.—Rev. Fredrik Franklin B.A. Mandulwar Dhadgaon West Khandesh.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1796 and occupies 3 centres in S. India, 15 in N. India and 7 in Travancore State. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

UNION INSTITUTIONS.—With which the London Missionary Society is connected, and is a contributing Body. Number of Institutions 13 Schools 6 Scholars 2 084 Colleges, 8, Students 1 284.

The European Staff of the Society numbers 86 Indian Workers 2,592 Organised Congregations 927 Communicants 22 632 Christian Community 210,207 Christian Colleges 1, Students 185 Training Institutions, 4 Students, 337 High Schools, 12 Boarding Schools, 25 Boarders, 2 084 Elementary Schools 635 Elementary Scholars 59 587 Head Stations, 32 Out-Stations, 1 095 In Medical Work Head Station Hospitals number 7 Out Station Hospitals, 13 Dispensaries, 3, Number of Beds, 313 In patients, 14 828, Out-patients 199 771, Doctors 29 (including 8 Europeans) Assistants 32 Nurses 81 (including 7 Europeans) Nurses in Training, 88 Theological Institutions 2 Students 48.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S. C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares City of which the Rev. B. R. Holt of the W. M. S. is Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1 095 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 974 students a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

India.—Secretary and Treasurer.—Rev. L. J. Thomas 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Bengal Secretary.—Miss Olive Stallwell 3 Ashutosh Mukerji Road P.O. Elgin Road Calcutta.

Benares Superintendent.—Rev. B. R. Holt, Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment, U.P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance but a number of its missionaries were at work in the province of Berar much earlier. Work is carried on in the provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 46 missionaries and 114 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 16 with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 2,500 adults. There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls two training schools for Indian workers. There are 27 organised congregations including one English at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary.—The Rev. K. D. Garrison, Akola, Berar C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN).—Opened work in 1894 and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 44 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 9 Indian workers. The baptized (former) membership stands at 7 377. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boarding and in 3 Co-educational Boarding Schools—separate hostel quarters. Village Day Schools number 113. Females under instruction number 1 013 males 3,566 total 4 579. There are 106 Sunday Schools having 183 teachers and a total enrolment of 5,737. There were 43 254 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1931. The foreign medical staff consists of 4 doctors

and three nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers training, village tasks and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ashleswar Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis

Secretary —I. A. Blickenstaff, 115 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—Founded in 1898. Mission Stations:—Poona, Khed Shivapur Poona District Nasrapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District Lonand, M. S M. Ry Satara District, Phaltan (Phltan State) Satara District Pandharpur Sholapur District Natepata Sholapur District Aklus, Sholapur District Shirwal, Poona District: Khed, Ratnagiri Mahud, Sholapur District

The Staff consists of 35 Europeans and 50 Indian workers including hospital staff with a community of about 250 Indian Christians and their families The main work is evangelising in the villages women s zenana work and primary education Medical work is conducted at most stations with a hospital at Pandharpur There is also a Union Bible School at Baramati Poona Dist run in co-operation with the Aust Churches of Christ Mission Headquarters 11 Phayre Road Poona

Secretary —Rev S D Davidson.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has three missionaries at Bogra two at Khanjanpur Bogra District Bengal and two at Ulubaria Howrah District Bengal.

President —Rev H W Cover M.A., Bogra, E B Railway

Secretary —Miss Eunice Catlin, *Mission House*.—Khanjanpur *Via* Jaypurhat Bogra District

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION — Has its headquarters for India at Buldana Berar where it has a Boys Boarding School In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls Boarding School At Basim Berar, 85 miles from Buldana there is a Day School, a Bible Training School and a Women s and Children s Hospital. At present there are 11 missionaries in India and a force of 46 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women

Mission Chairman Rev John McKay Basim Berar C.P

THE HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION —Has two missionaries in India Rev Arthur J Calhoon, Th B and Mrs. Arthur J Calhoon B.A Adra B N Rly

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION)—Opened in 1903 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam s Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Pallars in the British and Travancore Hills It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas There are now nearly 14,500 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 550 Pallyar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligencer* containing information about the Society s work in both the fields. Headquarters Palamcottah.

Secretary—Rev D D Rajamani, Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874.

An interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children, working in 20 countries but largely in India Burma China and countries in Africa. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 32 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7 200 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over nearly 10 000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting

Most of the Mission s income is derived from voluntary contributions Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received from Britain although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which Lady Lumley, The Hon'ble Lady Hope Lady Stewart and Lady Twynam are Vice Presidents.

Hon. Treasurer —William McIntyre, c/o Macneill & Co 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta

Hon. Treasurer Bombay :—E. C Lowndes c/o Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co. Bombay

The General Secretary of the Mission is W H P Anderson 7 Bloomsbury Square, London, W C 1. The Secretary for India is A Donald Miller Purulia Bihar

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION —An inter denominational Society which commenced work at Motihari, Bihar in 1900 and now occupies 7 stations and 9 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 30 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers The Mission maintains 2 Hospitals, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Women's Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with a Carpentry industrial department, and 1. M. E. School with 206 pupils. Communicants number 200.

Secretary :—Rev Walter A Corlett Siwan, Saran, Bihar

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Established 1905, started financed and managed by Indian Christians has a staff of 30 missionaries and 177 helpers and voluntary workers, operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab) Firozabad, (U P) Habaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal) Murwani (C.P.), N Kanara, Miraj(sic) and Poona (W India), Parbat Tehsil

(Nizam's Doms.) Tirupattur Taluk (N Arcot) and Kottayam in Travancore Direct evangelistic work from 50 centres in 9 language areas Interdenominational 34 Primary Schools with 2 Hostels for boys and 1 for Girls 1 High School 1 Printing Press, 8 dispensaries, 2 Hospitals and one Child Welfare Centre Annual expenditure Rs. 55,485 excluding self-supporting institutions The *National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly Journal in English sold at Rs. 1 per year post free) *Deepikai* (a monthly journal in Tamil at 8 annas per year Post free)

Address —N M S House Royapettah Madras.

President —The Rt Rev S K Tarafdar

General Secretary —M John M A Madras

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION — The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893 and now employ a staff of 698 workers, European and Indian including 173 ordained and licensed ministers Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars beside work for English speaking peoples in the large cities For administrative purposes there are five branch organisations located as follows —

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India (Pastor F E Spiess Superintendent) *Office Address* Salisbury Park Poona

Seventh day Adventist Mission—Burma (Pastor E M Meleen Superintendent) *Office Address* 68 U Wisara Road Rangoon Burma

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India (Pastor F H Loasby Superintendent) *Office Address* Baragain Ranchi

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North west India (Pastor O O Mattison Superintendent) *Office Address* 3 Curzon Road New Delhi

Seventh day Adventist Mission—South India (R H Pierson Superintendent) *Office Address* 9 Cunningham Road Bangalore

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona G G Lowry President A F Tarr Secretary and Treasurer (Office Address Post Box 15 Poona) On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health temperance evangelical and associated literature (Address Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35 Poona)

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country and at Vincent Hill School Mussoorie European education is provided a regular high school course with more advanced work for commercial and other special students being available In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution and in many cases to engage in some trades or other work

Five physicians and a number of qualified nurses are employed regular medical work being conducted at thirty two stations

The baptised membership (adult) is 7 314 organized into 149 churches and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction 432 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 13 600

The Bombay address is No 15 Club Back Road Byculla

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION — Established 1899 works in the C Provinces Mission staff numbers 3, Indian workers 140 Church members 1 446 children (unbaptised) 930 Industrial Training institutions 1 Academy including High School Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Hindi Middle School 2 Elementary Schools 11 Orphanages 2 Women's Home 1 Hospital 1 Dispensaries 7 Leper Home 1 Home for untainted children of Lepers 2 Leper Clinic 4 Farm Village projects 2

Secretary A C Brunk, Dhamtari C P

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C Provinces Workers number 20 Leper Medical Orphan Zenana, Evangelistic Educational and industrial work carried on *Secretary and Treasurer* Rev P W Penner Champa C P

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION —Established 1890 in the C P and Berar has a mission staff of 13 Indian workers 15 Churches 5 Communicants 586, Christian Community 560 1 Elementary School

Secretary —Rev Carl Wyder Ellichpur, Berar, C P

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION — Established 1892 occupies stations in Mysore State in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts also in the United Provinces Mission staff 34 Indian workers 62 Churches 11 Communicants 1 191 Christian community 2 993 Orphanages 4 Schools 4 Pupils 36.

Secretary —Rev J W Dawson

Headquarters — Mizpah Richards Town Bangalore

THE BOYS CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION — Was founded by Rev Albert Norton in 1899 during a time when a serious famine swept the land. The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond

At present the Mission staff consists of seven missionaries and 48 Indian workers There are two elementary schools one at Dhond Poona District and one at Oral, U P There is also a girls School at Oral. The total strength of the schools is over 300 At Dhond there are two orphanages, one for boys and one for girls and a small attempt is being made to start agricultural work, using improved methods

The mission consists of two main stations one at Dhond, Poona District and another at Oral United Provinces, with two out-stations in the U P, one in Jalaun and the other in Kalpi

The function of the mission is chiefly the care of orphan boys and girls and evangelistic work in neglected villages.

Director —Rev John E. Norton.

Ladies Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters 33, Surrey Street London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab There are 57 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 50 Assistant Missionaries 202 Indian teachers and nurses and 81 Bible women During 1938 there were 5,818 in patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik Lucknow and Patna) There were 24 033 out-patients, 108,958 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 21 Schools were 2,033 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas 1 161 women were regularly taught Total expenditure in India £35 075

Hon Treasurer Rev Roland A Smith M A

Hon Finance Secretary Rev E S Carr M A

President —The Lady Kinnaird

Secretaries —Rev H S. Gregory M A, and Miss N Lamport

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE with which is incorporated THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women Doctor Edith Brown D B., M.A., M D M C O G etc was its Founder and Principal The School is Inter denominational and trains students for various Missionary Societies

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 279 beds and 54 cots

In 48 years 423 medical students qualified as Doctors besides 178 Dispensers, about 250 Nurses and over 1 000 Midwives and Nurse Dais. Nurses and Compounders also do midwifery and are included in this last figure

There are in training at present 13 M.B B S students 119 Licentiates 50 Nurses, 9 dispensers 4 Mother craft pupils and 70 Nurse Dais and Midwives, making a total of 259 women being trained besides Indigenous Dais receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital There are 5 City Centres, and 1 Village Dispensary

During the year 1941 there were 6 052 In Patients, and 67 508 Out-Patients.

The Radium and Deep X Ray Therapy departments are meeting a great need and show good progress, and the fight against Tuberculosis is increasing in intensity Tuberculosis Clinics are held, and city visiting is done on a comprehensive scale, while patients are admitted to a Garden Sanatorium outside the Hospital

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896 Its work is religious social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city The Social Training Course for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden —O M Kaae B.Sc. (London), Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay

Warden.—E A Underwood B Sc, University settlement Sardar Modliar Road Poona.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1926) the well known work of the late Pandita Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans educating and fitting them to earn their living The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon Poona District

Miss Julia Woodward *Secretary and Treasurer*

Inter-denominational Missions

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION Founded 1902 Head Office 47 Victoria Street London S W 1 Field Secretary Bandipur Kashmir Stations at Mardan Bandipur Shigar Khapalu, Kargil and Zangskar Protestant Evangelical, inter denominational 14 European workers.

THE FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India.

The Church which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid India Yearly Meeting is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England

There are 15 missionaries 14 on the field and 1 on furlough also 3 retired missionaries living in the district

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses training department a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi a Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where boys are made for sale a Boys Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makuriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School

A Settlement is maintained near Hoshangabad where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on Wardens Ranjits and Doris Chetsingh.

There is also a Weavers Co-operative Society at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on hand looms

The Council has 185 members and 1,4 adherents Mission Secretary Geoffrey Maw Itarsi C P Church Secretary Dan Singh Sohagpur C.P

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—Missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur Boys school at Harpalpur, Orphanage

evangelistic, industrial and school work at Nowgong.

Superintendent Rev Everett L. Cattell, Chhatarpur, C.I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1855, in Calcutta, and is the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary* Rev G F Westcott, B Sc M.A. 11 Mission Row Calcutta. *Missioner* Rev A S. Shamash, B A.

Lutheran Societies

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—founded 1842—commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Works in co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church organised 1927 The Mission and Church together carry on work in the East Godaveri West Godaveri Guntur Nellore and Kurnool Districts of the Madras Presidency Foreign staff on the field December 1940 72 Indian Staff of all grades, 3 814 Schools 859 Pupils, 51,008 The Mission conducts a first grade College (The Andhra Christian College Guntur) three High Schools for Boys two High Schools for Girls one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses a Theological College three Theological Schools, an Agricultural School three Industrial Schools, twenty-four Higher Elementary and Middle Schools 819 Village Schools seven Hospitals a School for the Blind a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Printing Press. THE ANDHRA EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH has a baptised membership of 195 656 1 961 congregations 101 pastors 659 evangelists and catechists

President of the U L C Mission —Rev L. A. Gotwald D D Tanuku West Godaveri Dist.

President of the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church —Rev J Russell Fink D D Renta chintala.

Financial and Legal Agent —Rev I. Cannaday D D *Joint Treasurer* Guntur

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN —A Church of Swedish Society, founded in 1856 occupies the Districts of Saugor Betul and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3 000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 37 and 142 respectively There is a training school for Indian workers and 25 Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,723 Children in attendance 37 Sunday Schools with 599 Christian and 995 non-Christian attending, 7 Dispensaries with 54,964 patients during 1940 3 Workshops One Women s Industrial School, One Widows' Home with 72 women 3 Orphanages one Boys Boarding School, and one Girls' Boarding School with 148 boys and 219 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev E. Asplund, Chhindwara, C P

THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION (Incorporated in Switzerland) with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Mahratta Malabar and Coorg It has at the beginning of 1942, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 18 European and about 800 Indian workers The membership of the churches is 28 000 Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 High schools. The total number of scholars is 18 000 Medical work is done at Betgeri Gadag, Southern Mahratta Country where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi South Kanara where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women s work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary —Rev A. Streckeisen Calicut Malabar

THE FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 9 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 450 000 The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers.

The names of Officers for the triennium 1942-44 are as follows

President —The Rev C W Oberdorfer Gudur (Nellore Dt.)

Vice-President —The Rev Emmanuel Raman, Saugor C P

Treasurer —The Rev Dr I. Cannaday Guntur

Secretary —J D Asirvadam, Krupalaya, Tambaram.

The Federation has set up a War Emergency Committee and from contributions received chiefly from America and partly from India are caring for the distressed Missions and Churches connected with the Federation. The budget of disbursements for 1942 amounts to Rs.261,805, out of which Rs.41 500 is expected to be raised in India.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874 It operates in the Trichinopoly Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts in conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The C S. M. maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High Schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, a High School for girls at Tanjore and various Primary Schools European staff 43 School Teaching staff 154 Schools 22 Pupils boys 2845 and girls 1120

President —Rev B Fr Tiliander B A., B.D , Arasavadi, Madura.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION — The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L.M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L.E.L.M. re-entered into the work after the great war in 1927. It is located in the Madras Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L.E.L.M. maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Owing to the war the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Mission-Council of the Church of Sweden Mission.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Organised Churches 51 Ordained Indian Ministers 36 other Indian workers 106 Baptised membership 28,965 ; Schools 189 ; Teaching staff 644 ; Pupils 12,325 boys and 4,395 girls.

President —Rt. Rev J Sandegren, M.A. D D L.T.O , Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M.E.L.I.M.) Located in British India Mysore Travancore and Ceylon (1895)

In British India in North Arcot (Ambur Vaniyambadi Pernambut) Salem (Krishnagiri Baigur) Tinnevelley (Vallioor Vadakangulam) Tanjore Trichinopoly, Madura Ramnad Districts.

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields)

in Travancore (Nagercoil Trivandrum, Parasali, Balaramapuram Aryanad Nilamel, Alleppey and Shertallay)

in Ceylon (Colombo)

There are 46 American Missionaries of which 5 are on furlough 2 are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal) 1 male Doctor 2 Zenana workers (female) 1 nurse (female)

There are 2 High Schools, 2 Teachers Training Institutions 2 Catechist Training Institutions, 1 Theological Seminary, and 1 Hospital with 20 beds.

Statistics, November 1, 1941 Christians 14,839 Indian Pastors 10, Evangelists 16 Catechists 190 ~ M. E. L. I. M. Teachers 905, Other Teachers 20, Indian Doctors 2, Indian Nurses 7, Bible Women 16 Boarding Houses 10.

General Secretary —The Rev Robert M. Ezra, S T M., Nagercoil, Travancore, India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills in Madras and in Orissa has a total staff of 371 Indian and 35 European Workers, Communicants 3,974 Christian Community 8 436 one High School one Secondary school, three Boarding Schools three Industrial Schools one hostel 75 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals, total scholars 4 957

President —The Rev F' Lange Tiruvannamalai

Treasurer —The Rev K. Heiberg, 38, Broad way G T Madras

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals) —Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Bore) Mission staff numbers 57 of whom 2 medical missionaries Indian pastors 46 other Indian workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 26,000 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils 120 elementary schools with 3,000 pupils, industrial school with 50 pupils, 1 printing press 1 orphanage with 80 orphans, 2 hospitals 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 400 lepers, 1 tea garden *Secretary* ; Rev J Gausdal Dumka, Santal Parganas

Methodist Church.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 13 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers Organised churches 7 1 Theological School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School 5 Elementary Schools 1 Hospital and 3 centres for Clinical and village health work.

Secretary.—Miss E. E Ward, Yeotmal, Berar

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander, and one smaller Command

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras

Southern Territory, with Headquarters Trivandrum, in Travancore *State*.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters Colombo

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters Calcutta

Burmah Command, with Headquarters Rangoon

The Commanders are directly responsible the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory —The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab Delhi and United Provinces The Territory is controlled from Lahore

Evangelistic work especially among the ' depressed classes ' is extensively carried on both in the Punjab and the U P

A number of Settlements for the reformation of Criminal Tribes are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was commenced) A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years

A land colony 2 000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District where a population of 1 800 has been settled The land will ultimately become the property of the holders

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces and also in one dispensary

Other institutions include Day and Boarding Schools Agricultural Colonies Soldiers and Civilians Hostel Delhi

Village centres at which the S A Works	2 100
Officers and Employees	618
Social Institutions	5

Territorial Headquarters—Feroxpur Road Lahore Punjab

Territorial Commander—Lieut Commissioner W D Pennick

Western Territory —The Western Territory comprises Bombay Gujarat Panch Mahals and the Maharastra

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army Morland Road Byculla Bombay

Territorial Commander—Lt Commissioner H B Colledge (Prakram Singh)

Corps 304 Outposts 530 Societies 508 Social Institutions 16

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established 2 large General Hospitals—Emery Memorial Anand Evangeline Booth Ahmednagar several Dispensaries 216 Day Schools 4 Boarding Schools Industrial and Rescue Home for Women Released Prisoners Home the management of the King George V Memorial Infirmary and Lady Dhunbai Home for the Destitute Weaving Schools Factory for the making of Weavers and Warping Machines and a Land Colony

Madras and Telugu Territory —This Territory comprises the city of Madras and the Nellore Guntur Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency

There are the following agencies at work where evangelical educational and social work is systematically done —364 Corps and Outposts 130 village primary Schools 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement 2 institutions for the training of Officers 1 Leper Colony at Bapatla with 280 inmates 1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobrulu Guntur District a women's Industrial Home in Madras a Boarding School for girls at Nellore and another for boys at Bapatla of the Salvation Army a well conducted and successful Waste Paper Department attached to the Social Service Centre and a Red Shield Club for servicemen

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army 2 Rutherdon Road Vepery Madras G I O Box 406

Chief Secretary in Charge—Lt Colonel Edward Walker

General Secretary—Major Victor Thompson

Southern India Territory—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum Travancore State

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil speaking people of the southern part of the State nearly fifty years ago The work developed and extended northward through the whole State of Travancore into Cochin and during the past twenty five years eastward into the British administered districts of the southern part of the Madras Presidency

More than 60 corps and over 1 000 officers labour amongst the village populations The Army has a membership in South India of over 7 000 Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country now of the third second and first generation

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into sixteen divisions six among the Tamil speaking people and ten amongst those who speak Malayalam

Medical work also the work of our Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering The Catharine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil which has grown out of a very small beginning is now a fully equipped modern institution of many departments doing with all manner of medical and surgical cases The Hospital is equipped with X Ray radium iron lung and splendid nursing facilities Branches from this Institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions dealing among other things with malaria which has ravaged and undermined the health of a whole population in certain areas in South Travancore

Over 60 000 patients were treated during the past year in the Catharine Booth Hospital and its overall branches and 1134 major operations and 1 907 minor operations were performed Two Leper colonies are run one on behalf of the Cochin Government and the other the Evangeline Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore have completed 50 years of work These two institutions carry on the work ranking with the highest tradition of Christian service

Workers in the Territory consist of 1 243 Officers 345 employees There are 500 Officered corps and 1 87 soldiers 184 primary day schools

Territorial Headquarters—S A Kuravankonam Trivandrum Travancore State

Territorial Commander—Commissioner Chas I A Mackenzie

Chief Secretary—Lieut Colonel A J Hedén

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and inviable with reference to the two great classes of the population Hindu and Mahomedan Both systems claim divine origin and are in extricably interwoven with religion and each exists in combination with a law based on custom At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at *Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English* lawyers as judges they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780 by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829 the Indian Slavery Act 1843 the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850 the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856 and other Acts and Codes To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects but apart from these and from the customary law which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law giving functions have from time to time been delegated

Codification

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion Sir Henry Cunningham described it as hope lessly unwieldy entangled and confusing The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833 when a Commission was appointed of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit to prepare a penal code Twenty two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta The Penal Code which became law in 1860 was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India Sir James Stephen said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities *systematically* arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898 These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India and important branches of the law like Evidence Contract Transfer of Property Trusts Negotiable Instruments, etc were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India These amended from time to time and *supplemented by rules derived from English* decisions constitute the bulk of the law administered in British India

Statute Law Revision

In October 1921 a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon Mr A P Muddiman I C S to deal with the question of statute law revision The functions of the Committee were to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue and it was suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution increasing importance will attach here after to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country

European British Subjects

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class who were also justices of the peace and by judges of the Sessions Courts but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions This decision embodied in the *Ilbert Bill aroused a storm of indignation* which is still remembered The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey (India) The controversy ended with the virtual though not avowed abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government Act III of 1884 by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged

with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921 the following motion was adopted — That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and European who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals. As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443 443) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code Since 1836 no distinction of race has been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

The Federal Court

A Federal Court is according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report a necessary element of any Federal Constitution It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200 218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a state is a party In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court has power to pronounce a declaratory judgment The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment decree or final order of a High Court in British India if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act or any Order in Council made thereunder No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to extend to certain civil cases involving large stakes An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act or of an Order in Council made thereunder or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act or of an Order in Council made thereunder or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council All authorities civil and judicial throughout the Federation are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language and judgment must be pronounced in open court in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges

The Federal Court was established and commenced to function from 1st October 1937 The Court in the first instance consists of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs 7 000 and each of the puisne judges Rs 5 500 per month

Sir Maurice Gwyer K C was appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India and Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor-General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery

High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal Bombay and Madras and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding

the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well The Judges are appointed by the Crown the, hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign at least one third of their number are barristers one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1935 Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts but juries are never employed in civil suits in India

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names The chief difference being that they derive their authority *from the Government of India, not from Parliament* In Sindh N W F Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able by examining the returns by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves *to some extent acquainted with the manner* in which the courts generally are discharging their duties

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates Every province, outside the Presidency towns is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge with assistants if need be these stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed and to inflict any punishment authorised by law but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province Magistrates courts are of three classes with descending powers Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns for the appointment of honorary magistrates *In the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates* deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions, on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for *each district as District Judge* he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction his functions as Sessions Judge have been described For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts below the grade of District Judge are almost invariably presided over by Indians There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500 In the Presidency towns where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2 000 As In solvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers assisted by jurors

Legal Practitioners

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law Advocates of the High Court Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the various grades of practitioners and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction.

Law Officers

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council All Government measures are drafted in this department Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate General of Bengal who is appointed by the Crown as the leader of the local Bar and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor There are Advocates General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate General the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister) the United Provinces are equipped with a Legal Remembrancer and two professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate and Burma a Government Advocate besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council Under the Government of India Act 1935 it proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces and a Advocate General of the Federal Court is also appointed and he will be the principal law officer of the Federal Government

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts Calcutta Madras and Bombay They are appointed by Government selected from non officials of standing the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs who are officers of Court

Law Reports

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta Madras Bombay Allahabad Patna Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor General in Council They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court These appeals raise questions of very great importance and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893 The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State

Bengal Judicial Department

Derbyshire The Hon ble Sir Harold Kt K C M G Barrister at Law	*Chief Justice*	
Panckridge The Hon ble Mr Justice Hugh Rahere Kt Barrister at Law	Puisne Judge	
Ameer Ali The Hon ble Mr Justice Torick Kt Barrister at Law	Do	
Bartley The Hon ble Mr Justice Charles I C S Barrister at Law	Do	(on leave)
McNair The Hon ble Mr Justice George Douglas Barrister at Law	Do	
Ali The Hon ble Mr Justice Syed Nasim M A LL	Do	
Henderson The Hon ble Mr Justice Alan Gerald Russell I C S	Do	
Mitter The Hon ble Mr Justice Roopendra Coomar M C S (R)	Do	
Khundkar The Hon ble Mr Justice N A Barrister at Law	Do	
Rau The Hon ble Mr Justice Benegal Narsing Rau C I E I C S	Do	*on deputation*
Edgley The Hon ble Mr Justice Norman George Armstrong I C S Barrister at Law	Do	
Mookerjee The Hon ble Mr Justice Lijan Kumar M A B L	Do	
Biswas The Hon ble Mr Justice Charuchandra C I E	Do	
Lodge The Hon ble Mr Justice Ronald Frances B A I C S	Do	
Costello The Hon ble Mr Justice Thomas Patrick William Barrister at Law	Do	
Sen The Hon ble Mr Justice Amarendra Nath Barrister at Law	Do	Additional
Roxburgh The Hon ble Mr Justice T J A C I E I C S Barrister at Law	Do	Do
Akram The Hon ble Mr Justice A S M B L	Do	Do
Lal The Hon ble Mr Justice Radha Lmole M A B L	Officiating Judge	
Sir Asoke Kumar Roy Kt Barrister at Law	Advocate General	
Mazumdar J N Barrister at Law	Senior Standing Counsel	
Basu A K Barrister at Law	Government Counsel	
Basu S M	Government Solicitor	

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Lo e I ICS	Superintendent and Remembrancer for Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government
Ahmed Amrulla	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Officiating (Highcourt)
Basak Dr Sarat Chandra	Senior Government Pleader
Mukharji Prabodh Gopal Rai Bahadur	Public Prosecutor Calcutta
Sen Lt od Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor Calcutta
Mitra Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports
Collet A L	Registrar (Original Side)
Ghatak N MBE Barrister at Law	Master and Official Referee
Banarji Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee
Ghosh J M Barrister at Law	Registrar in Insolvency
Mitra Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar
Talsett I	Secretary to the Hon ble Chief Justice *and Head Clerk Decree Department*
Ahmad O U MA (Cal) II B (Bol) Barrister at Law	Assistant Registrar
Das Gupta Manmatha Bhusan MA BL	Do
Ghatak Nraj Nath Barrister at Law	Do
Dutt Krishna Lall	Do
Banarji S K (Attorney at Law)	Do
Mitra Bhupendra Nath	Do
Mutra Rai Sahib Una Nath	Do
Moses O Barrister at Law	Special Officer
Ellis T H MA ICS	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions
	Registrar and Taxing Officer Appellate Jurisdiction
D Abreu P A MBE	Deputy Registrar
Badrud Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur BA	First Assistant Registrar
Basu Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra	Second Assistant Registrar
Chatterjee Sunil MA L	Third Assistant Registrar
Mitter Rai Sahib Bhupendra Kumar	Fourth Assistant Registrar
Mr C L Barrister at Law	Administrator General and Official Trustee
Canmade C P	Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee
Meyer S C H Barrister at Law	Official Assignee
Vol M S I A Ll (II) Sol I (To I)	Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Vesuvala N A B A LL B Attorney at Law	1st Assistant to Official Assignee
Jahagirdar R A, M A LL B	*Government Pleader High Court Bom bay*
Rodrigues Leo, LL B Advocate (O S)	**Administrator General and Official Trustee**
Rahimtoola S J LL B Bar at Law	Prothonotary and Senior Master
Sequeira Armand LL B Advocate (O S)	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations
Mahadevia G G LL M Advocate (O S)	Master and Assistant Prothonotary
Cleur Brown G S Bar at Law	*Taxing Master*
Rangnekar S S Bar at Law	Insolvency Registrar
Vesuvala N A LL B Attorney at Law	Assistant Taxing Master
Kirtikar A H LL B Bar at Law	First Assistant Master
Dastur K K LL B Advocate (O S)	Second Assistant Master and Secretary to Chief J stice
Ayyar A R N	Third Assistant Master
Daji K N Advocate	Associate
Chitre B A (Lcom) (Hons) Bar-at-Law	Do
Hattea S A Bar at Law	Do
Dalvi G V B Sc (Bom) B A (Cantab) Bar at Law	Do
Desai B K M A LL B Advocate (O S)	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Desai A G Bar at Law	First Assi to lo
Talkeer S P LL B Atty at Law	Second do
Banaji Dr D R M A LL B Bar at Law	Third do
M A Baig B P	Sheriff
Nemazie M K LL B	Deputy Sheriff
Waterfield T E I C S	Registrar High Court Appellate Side
Rao M G M A LL B	Deputy Registrar and Sealer Appellate Side
Joshi V S	Assistant Registrar Appellate Side

CHIEF COURT OF SIND

Davis The Hon ble Sir Godfrey Bar at Law I C S J P	Chief Judge
Lobo The Hon ble Mr Justice Charles M M A LL B	Judge
Weston The Ho ble Mr Justice Lric B A (Cantab) I C S	Do
Tvabji The H stice Hatim B Bar at Law	Do
Cast llino P V	Registrar and Clerk of the Crown
Dharamraj Jira	Official Assignee Administrator General and Official Trustee for Sind Karachi
Sunderdas Jethanal	Second Registrar and Registrar of Firms and Registrar of Companies for Sind

Judicial Department

Leach The Hon ble Sir Lion Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Burn Kt The Hon ble Mr Justice S J S	Judge
Mockett The Hon ble Mr Justice V Bar at Law	Do
King The Hon ble Mr Justice A J I C S	Do
Wadsworth The Hon ble Mr Justice S I C S Bar at Law	Do
Lakshmana Rao The Hon ble Mr Justice K P Diwan Bahadur B A B L	Do
Rahman Kt The Hon ble Justice Dr Abdur Khan Bahadur LL D	Do
Krishnaswami Ayyangar The Hon ble Mr Justice K S B A B L	Do
Somayya The Hon ble Mr Justice B B A B L	Do
Patanjali Sastri The Hon ble Mr Justice M B A B L	Do
Horwill The Hon ble Mr Justice L C I C S Bar at Law	Do
Happell The Hon ble Mr Justice A C I C S	Do

MADRAS JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Bell The Hon ble Mr Justice C Diwan Bahadur B A B L Bar at-Law	Judge
Kunhi Raman The Hon ble Mr Justice C Diwan Bahadur B A B L Bar at Law	Do
Thiruswamy Ayyar The Hon ble Mr Justice N Rao Bahadur B A B L	Temp Additional Judge
Byers The Hon ble Mr Justice J A I C S Bar at Law	Do
Small H M	Government Solicitor
Kuttikrishna Menon K B A B L	Government Pleader
Chowdary V V M A B L L L D Bar at Law	Law Reporter
Rajagopalan G B A M L	Do
Srinivasa Ayyangar N B A B L	Do
V L Ethiraj Bar at Law	Public Prosecutor
Ai Kar R N Rao Bahadur Bar at Law	Editor Indian Law Reports
Venkata Ayyangar A V Rao Bahadur	Secretary Rule Committee
Mohan Ameen Khaleeli B Sc Eng (Bristol)	Sheriff of Madras
Govinda Menon V B A B L	Crown Prosecutor
Appa Rao D Rao Bahadur Bar at Law	Registrar High Court (on other duty)
Thompson S P I C S	Registrar High Court
Sankaranarayana B C M A L L B Bar at Law	Master High Court
Ganpati K N B A Bar at Law	Dy Registrar Appellate Side
Jayaram Ayyar R M A B L	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side and Clerk of the Crown
Srinivasa Ayyar B A B L	Official Referee
K C Nambiar B A B L Bar at law	Assistant Registrar Appellate Side
K Krishnaswami Ayyar Rao Sahib M A B L	2nd Assistant Registrar Original Side

Assam Judicial Department

Dutta P C Rai Bahadur C I E	Advocate General Assam
Stork H C I C S	Secretary to Government Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Administrator General and Official Trustee Assam
Halder H K I C S	District and Sessions Judge Sylhet and Cachar
Hindley N L I C S	Judge A V D
Iyengar M A I C S	Additional District Judge Sylhet and Cachar
Ahmad Alimuddin	Temp Additional District and Sessions Judge Assam Valley Districts

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Harries The Hon ble Sir Arthur Trevor Kt	Chief Justice
Fazl Ali The Hon ble Mr Justice Sir Saiyid Kt Barrister at Law	Puisne Judge
Dhavle The Hon ble Mr Justice Sankara Balaji I C S	Do
Agarwala The Hon ble Mr Justice Clifford Monmohan Barrister at-Law	Do
Verma The Hon ble Mr Justice Sukhdev Prashad Barrister at Law	Do
Fowland The Hon ble Mr Justice Francis George I C S	Do
Hall The Hon ble Mr Justice Manohar M A (Cantab) Barrister-at Law	Do
Chatterji The Hon ble Mr Justice Subodh Chandra	Do
Meredith The Hon ble Mr Justice Herbert Ribton I C S	Do
Pearer The Hon ble Mr Justice James Greig I C S	Do Acting Additional
Whittaker H I C S	Registrar
Khan Sahib Khalil ur Rahman L L B.	Deputy Registrar
Rai Saheb Param Krishna Nag M A B L	Assistant Registrar
Gopabandhu Misra	Assistant Registrar Orissa Circuit Court and Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties.
—vacant	Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits
Brown K C I S O	Advocate General
Baldeva Sahay M A B L	Assistant Government Advocate
Sinha Bhuvaneshvar Prashad	Government Pleader
Muhammad Hasan Jan	Sec to Govt Judicial Dept and Suptd. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Das S K I C S	

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department

Stone The Hon Sir Gilbert Barrat Law	Chief Justice
Crille The Hon Mr Justice Frederick Louis Kt MA (Cantab) Bar at Law ICS	Puisne Judge
Niyogi The Hon Mr Justice M Bhawani Shankar MA LL M CIE	Do
Pollock The Hon Mr Justice Ronald Evelyn MA (Cantab) Bar at Law ICS	Do
Gruer The Hon Mr Justice Harold George MA (Aberd) Bar at Law ICS	Do
Bose The Hon Mr Justice Vivian BA LL B (Cantab) Bar at Law	Do
Puranik Wasudeo Ramchandra BA LL B	Advocate General
Sinton L A MA (Cantab) ICS	Registrar
Lele Liatap Vasudev BA LL B	Deputy Registrar
Ahmed Syed Matin BA LL B	Do
Deo Gopal Ramchandra BA BL	Editor for the Indian Law Report Nagpur Series

N. W Frontier Province Judicial Department

Ahmond The Hon ble Sir James Kt ICS	Judicial Commissioner
Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan The Hon ble Mr Justice K B BA LL B	Judge Judicial Commissioner's Court
Lutfur Rahman Khan M LA	Registrar Judicial Commissioner's Court
Mir Saeed Alam Khan Nawabzada Jan LL B	District and Sessions Judge Peshawar Kohat and Mardan
Mian Pir Ilahi ICS Khan Mohammad Ibrahim Khan BA LL B	District and Sessions Judge Hazara Additional District and Sessions Judge Peshawar Kohat and Mardan
Mohammad Nasir Khan Nawabzada K I	Do
Mufti Mohammad Akbal Khan K S Bar at Law	Senior Sub Judge Peshawar
Mohammad Sultan Khan K S BA LL B	District and Session Judge D I Khan
Jamal ud Din Abdul Qadoor Khan K S BA	Senior Sub Judge D I Khan
Khan Abdul Latif Khan	Senior Sub Judge Hazara
Gulzaman Dost BA	Senior Sub Judge Kohat
Sheikh Abdul Hamid Khan K S BA LL B	Senior Sub Judge Bannu
Amir Khan M Mohammad	Senior Sub Judge Mardan
Mohammad Nazir Khan Raja	Sub Judge Peshawar
Rahman Khan M Abdur BA LL B	Do D I Khan
Gulshad Ilam Chand BA	Do Nowshera
Jagjit Singh BSc LL B	Do Bannu
Barq M	Do Peshawar
Daud Khan M Mohammad BA LL B	Do Abbottabad
Hayat M Mohammad Yusaf BA LL B	Do Mardan
Bajpur Ram Lal BA LL B	Do Haripur
Jan M Shahzadullah Barrat Law	Do Swabi
Haji Mohammad Khan M BA LL B	Do Charsadda
Latzullah Khan M BSc LL B	Do Kohat
Ram Saroop Diwan BA LL B	Do Peshawar

High Court of Judicature at Lahore

Young The Hon ble Sir J Douglas BA (Cantab) Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Tekchand The Hon ble Mr Justice Bakhshi MA LL B (Pb)	Puisne Judge
Dalip Singh The Hon ble Mr Justice Kanwar BA (Pb) Bar at-Law	Do
Monroe The Hon ble Mr Justice J H BA LL B (Dublin) KC Bar at Law	Do
Bhide The Hon ble Mr Justice	Do

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE —*contd*

Abdul Rashid The Hon ble Mr Justice M A (Cantab) Bar at Law	Puisne Judge
Din Muhammad The Hon ble Mr Justice Khan Bahadur M A LL B (Punjab)	Do
Blacker The Hon ble Mr H A C B A (Cantab) I C S	Do
Ram Lall The Hon ble Diwan B A (Oxon) Bar at Law	Do
Saj The Hon ble Mr S L B A (Oxon) I C S	Do
Beckett The Hon ble Mr Justice M [illegible] Hon ble Mr D [illegible] e	Do
	Do (Addl till the commencement o vication of 1944)
W [illegible] ham Wal h I C S Bar [illegible] at Law	Registrar
C [illegible] [illegible] tt	Deputy Registrar
Lala Ranjit Ra Narain	Assistant Registrar
S Narayan Singh	Assistant Registrar

United Provinces Judicial Department

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Iqbal Ahmad The Hon ble Sir B A LL B	Chief Justice
Collister The Hon ble Mr Justice Harold James J I C S	Puisne Judge
Allsop The Hon ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whittlesea J I C S	Do
Bajpai The Hon ble Mr Justice Uma Shankar M A LL B	Do
Ganga Nath The Hon ble Mr Justice B A LL B Rai Bahadur	Do
Ismail The Hon ble Mr Justice Muhammad Khan Bahadur Bar at Law	Do
Verma The Hon ble Mr Justice Kamalakanta B A LL B	Do
Braund The Hon ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite Bar at Law	Do
Mulla The Hon ble Mr Justice T [illegible] Dalal M A LL B	Do
Hamilton The Hon ble Mr Justice Archibald Henry le Bur I C S	Do
Dar The Hon ble Mr Justice Sir Iqbal Ahmad B A LL B Bar at Law Hon ble Mr Justice Rafiq Ahmad Addl Puisne Judge I C S	Do
Storr N I C S B A (Oxon)	Registrar
Jagdish Sahai A LL B Bar at Law	Deputy Registrar
Asad Saksena	Assistant Registrar
Wali Ullah Dr M M A B C L LL D Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Sankar Saran M A (Oxon) Bar at Law	Deputy Government Advocate
Salim Mirza B A LL B	Assistant Government Advocate
Mukharji Benoy Kumar M A LL B	Law Reporter
Akhtar Ahmad B A LL B	Assistant Law Reporter
Marleton Capt K O M A (Edin) Bar at Law M I C	Administrator General and Official Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

Thomas The Hon ble Sir George Hector Bt Bar at Law	Chief Judge
Bennett The Hon ble Mr Justice John Reginald William M A I P I C S	Judge
Wajahat Hasan The Hon ble Mr Justice B A LL B	Do
Bhagwa Charan Agarwala The Hon ble Mr Justice Rai Bahadur	Additional Judge
Malik The Hon ble Mr Justice William Yorke J I C S	Acting Judge
Hare Lal Bhargava B A LL B	Registrar
Jagdhna Saran Mathur	Deputy Registrar
Umesh Hemanta Kumar Bar at Law Rai Bahadur	Government Advocate
Atiqullah Beg [illegible] at Law	Asstt Govt Advocate
Basava Bishambhar Nath B A LL B	Law Reporter

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

	Province	Number of Suits instituted.							Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Value of Suits.
		Value not exceeding Rs 10	Value Rs 10 to Rs 50	Value Rs 50 to Rs 100	Value Rs 100 to Rs 500	Value Rs 500 to Rs 1 000	Value Rs. 1 000 to Rs.5 000	Value above Rs 5 000			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
											Rs
1	Bengal	142,972	284 793	92,361	72 527	6 673	6,034	1 662	568	607 590	9 22,08,282
2	Bihar	52 331	104 353	38 264	30 477	4 279	2,906	706	47	242 265	3 72,22,169
3	Orissa	1,124	7 700	4,390	5 435	679	392	97	17	19 834	40 19 313
4.	United Provinces	5 192	44 010	33 761	48,147	6 038	4,297	864	36	142,345	5 73 77 763
5	Punjab	7 169	26 413	29 061	38 518	8 237	4 116	976	413	114 903	4 91 64 160
6	Delhi	288	2 028	2,179	3 189	496	423	126		8 729	51 93,598
7	North-West Frontier Province	1 620	3 607	2 909	4 760	652	443	87	1	14 079	40 63 548
8	Central Provinces and Berar	10 445	36,253	16 456	15 962	1 849	1 408	340	4	82,717	1 57 39 595
9	Assam	3 480	16 882	8 305	6 939	627	335	45	106	36 719	44 37 472
10	Ajmer Merwara	427	2,259	1 494	2 120	286	64	17	46	6 713	28 93,323
11	Coorg	77	464	215	185	27	15	2		985	1,58,207
12.	Madras	63 871	185 428	54 557	82 456	10 459	7 967	1 285	448	406 471	6,58,54,436
13	Bombay	10 229	45 811	30,230	49,574	8 511	5 417	737	4 692	155 011(a)	4,99,02,224
14.	Sind	1 886	8 882	4 745	5 491	975	725	243	269	23 216	73 10 033
15	British Baluchistan	289	1 162	422	469	202	55	9	87	2,696	7 01 413
	Total, 1939	301 410	769 845	319 549	375 249	49 990	34 499	7 198	6 734	1 864,272 (a)	39 63 45,436
	1938	300 615	828 611	359 326	416 948	56 003	37 498	7 936	6 691	(b) 2 013 680*	43 95 81 287
	1937	299 062	883 872	395,320	468 711	60 531	40,559	8 538	5 919	(b) 2,143 509*	49 10 06,989
	1936	317 375	960 086	441 310	535 785	67 024	43 334	11 144	6 437	2 387 468*	58 73 36,897
	1935	323 778	1 003 369	467 721	569 156	75,593	50,546	10 812	6 587	2 505 007*	59 46 00,004
	1934	315 810	1 003 656	494,285	626 970	82,541	53 922	10 292	6 701	2 594 187*	61 45 77 627
	TOTALS 1933	322 489	1 062,736	536 643	696 044	92,483	59 755	11 309	6 217	(d) 2 787 635*	80,74 21 807
	1932	302 230	1 005 314	522 324	702 823	95 836	64 483	11 890	6 466	2,711 306*	70 78 89 810
	1931	288,681	940 691	496,126	674 531	94,823	63,956	11 640	5 779	2 576 207*	67 03 80 330
	1930	270 296	882 004	491,899	678 699	96 106	66,296	12 373	5 613	(c) 2 504 086*	69 61 73 948
	1929	272 604	869 581	488,856	690 635	99 280	69 808	12 990	6 307	2 510 151*	70 50 07 505

NOTE —Figures for year prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma

* Details not given of 3 785 Bombay suits in 1930, 3 304 in 1931 2 829 in 1932 2 790 in 1933 2,650 in 1934, 3 053 in 1935, 3 156 in 1936 2 738 in 1937 and 2,637 in 1938

(a) Excludes 2,260 suits of Superior Courts.

(b) Includes 2 suits not shown in details.

(c) 800 suits not shown in details

(d) „ 10 „ the records of which have been destroyed by fire

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates

In Madras in 1816 Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector who had the indigenous village police system already under his control In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so especially in Bombay Province

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police and Sir George Clerk Governor of Bombay in 1848 applied the lesson by appointing full time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence in 1859 the principle of full time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and *retrenchment* and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861 An Act for the Regulation of Police which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay which have its own Police Act (IV of 1890)

Working —Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police With the exception of the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police administered by the Local Government concerned and is not now subject to the general control of the Governor-General. The Police in minor provinces *viz* Coorg Delhi Ajmer Merwara Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Panth Piploda and in other centrally administered areas is administered by the Chief Commissioner the head of the administration concerned, subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D.S.P

The D S P is subject to dual control. The force he commands is subject to the general control of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Police Generally speaking the D S P has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force

The C I D—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902 8 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette* take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux There is also a **Central Intelligence Bureau** under the Home Department of the Government of India which collects information from all provincial Criminal Investigation Departments and works for inter provincial liaison It has its branches at various centres throughout British India and at Quetta in Baluchistan The Head of the Bureau known as the Director Intelligence Bureau also acts as Advicer to the Home Department of the Central Government in police matters

Headquarters and Armed Police—At the chief town of each District the D S P has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing arms ammunition and accoutrements Here are the Stores and the Armoury Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D S P are taught drill deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District and also provide prisoner and treasure escort Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 410 bore muskets At most headquarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police

Thanas and Thanadars—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are Thana and Thanadar It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public Whether it be in a large city or in a *hoftusell* hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar who

like police of all ranks is supposed to be always on duty is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code This schedule shows nearly all penal *offences and states whether or not they are* cognisable by the police The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded visited and investigated A non cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court

Police Prosecutors —The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor who is a police officer Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly

Out Posts —When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field they laid down two criteria of the numbers required One was one policeman per square mile the other was one per thousand of population In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion A single policeman however junior represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government

The Chain of Promotion —A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is it is understood a graduate and may quite often rise to be an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent or exceptionally a Superintendent The direct Deputy an office reserved for Indians has a good chance of becoming Superintendent and perhaps Deputy Inspector General The direct Assistant Superintendent whether from England or from India is sure of a Superintendentship and has chances of D I G after 25 years service The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry

Presidency Police —*In the Presidency* Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector General of Police and he deals direct *with Government, just as the Presidency* Magistrates deal directly with the High Court The Criminal Procedure Code of India is modified in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready not only from this cause but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs 200 fine summarily i e without formal record of proceedings and if only whipping or fine up to Rs 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

he undesirability of attaching undue im ance to statistical results as a test of the ita of police work was a point upon h considerable stress was laid by the an Police Commission who referred to the likely to result from the prevalence ng subordinate officers of an impression the advancement of an officer would nd upon his being able to show a high of convictions both to cases and by ons arrested and a low ratio of crime objection applies more particularly to the of statistics for small areas but they ot properly be used as a basis of com on even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work and it may be added they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime These considerations have been emphasised in orders of the Govern ment of India Subject to these observations the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police, and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces They are statistics of cognizable crime —

Administrations	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year
	5 938	183 702	145 282	131 580	13 702	9 001
	3 876	53 805	29 935	19 511	10 424	7 871
	1 269	10 522	6 982	5 343	1 639	1 169
	18 154	165 542	119 594	102 381	17 213	28 576
	14 281	74 733	76 945	45 659	31 270	15 417
	2 098	16 040	15 237	9 404	5 833	1 140
	7 098	65 750	41 609	24 243	7 463	8 002
	1 809	17 084	10 113	6 371	3 742	2 200
	505	4 444	3 325	3 090	235	595
	67	439	476	272	79	90
	23 162	347 315	353 788	315 035	18 753	7 487
	9 065	181 091	179 164	156 903	22 263	14 857
	4 632	14 630	14 044	5 697	9 247	7 593
	215	4 831	4 327	3 972	355	376
	4 450	13 814	16 742	11 037	5 705	4,260
TOTAL 1939	97 029	1 153 808	998 465	840 480	147 982	109 700
1938	80 715	1 089 478	942 572	805 843	128 633	86 462 76 741
1937	75 776	1 044 731	928 939	804 221	116 866	71 259
1936	72 588	1 003 284	900 137	781,264	112,617	78 879
1935	67 897	1 044 356	957,319	838 849	113 267	78 112
1934	70 842	1 060 340	972 548	831 488 765 576	136 211	78 096
1933	74 340	1 005,157	913 198		143 176	83 969
1932	73 455	955 993	883 696	733 171	146 010	78 309
1931	68 396	938 041	819 382	670,885	144 723	71 245
1930	70,759	898,977	795 456	657 044	134 176	66,233

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES

Administrations	Cases.															
	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity		Murder		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit Offence.	
	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained
Bengal	2 271	726	638	70	8 499	2 048	804	139	1 217	482	26 895	6 521	37 679	2,892
Calcutta Town and Suburbs	137	48	31	1	869	265	5		44	35	6 623	1 632	1 884	276
Bihar	2 195	643	433	56	4 707	956	592	71	1 000	344	14,516	2 704	26 911	1,989
Orissa	203	92	85	38	887	264	18		226	110	4 614	1 174	2 582	450
United Provinces	3 920	797	1,471	299	9 356	2 263	1 243	227	3 021	1 154	26 311	4 621	41 477	4 455
Punjab	2,802	929	1 405	432	10 749	3 667	244	65	4 035	1 210	10 205	3 317	21 781	3 806
Delhi	337	250	45	17	427	134	12	2	55	19	1 223	326	766	158
N West Frontier Province	259	95	759	193	3 365	1 364	239	36	467	78	2 327	589	3,114	377
Central Provinces and Berar	1 197	416	356	140	4 232	1 643	110	24	1 676	639	34 192	4 451	13 760	2 639
Assam	1 046	222	140	23	2 028	687	34	5	254	100	6 629	1,254	8,253	801
Coorg	8	2	5	3	52	7	2		9	1	99	38	49	11
Madras	1 767	481	1,229	404	7 703	2 284	225	24	4 922	2 139	20 721	7 031	9 329	2,891
Bombay Province	940	384	505	156	4 5.6	1 720	362	49	1 323	607	10 650	3 906	11 216	1 995
Bombay Town and Island	216	125	41	11	1 266	434	5				5 356	1,457	1,177	220
Sind	461	102	415	120	2 785	575	139	12	2 111	567	3 151	709	4 193	675
Baluchistan	14	8	11	3	162	31	3		13	4	459	143	304	59
Ajmer Merwara	45	16	15	2	188	54	31	1	94	27	981	268	619	122
TOTAL, 1939	17 928	5 456	7,583	1 962	62,290	18,396	4 068	655	22,467	7 526	174,890	40 141	184 688	23 316
1938	15,883	4 832	6 659	1 771	61 555	18 289	2 747	481	20 176	6 266	151 772	34 511	167 600	20 618
1937	14 475	4 527	6 211	1,874	57 961	18,138	2,290	481	19 036	6 408	138 243	33 267	148 504	20 178
1936	13 061	4,291	5 489	1 753	56 130	18,237	2 684	622	17 578	6 828	132,179	32,940	146 359	20 653
1935	13 770	4 782	6 002	1 795	54 907	18,254	3,154	721	17 659	6 817	123 026	32,255	147 408	20 766
1934	14 510	5 243	6,869	1 952	57 946	22 641	4 170	1 042	21 315	7 419	138 921	35 160	158,864	23 554
1933	15,553	5 791	6 827	2,029	57 963	23 644	4 679	1,267	20,256	7 093	136 768	33 867	156,248	22 568
1932	17 486	7 006	7 329	2 055	57 347	21 856	6 504	1 810	22 122	6 339	138,868	33 471	167 939	22 693
1931	17 095	6 292	7 833	1 960	65 733	20 739	9,823	1 388	24 440	7,861	136,641	32 616	166,481	21,085
1930	18 519	7 804	6 762	1 785	54,303	20 406	4 838	716	25 179	7 782	141 693	34 368	165 582	21 451

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma

JAILS.

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement) and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act the administration of Jails" is a provincial matter, and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration vests in the Provincial Governments the Central Government exercising only concurrent legislative powers with the Provincial Governments in the matter of the transfer of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889 The report of the Commission which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India is extremely long and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail In most matters the Commission s recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments but in various matters, mainly of a minor character their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails In the first place, large **central jails** for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment secondly **district jails** at the headquarters of districts and, thirdly **subsidiary jails** and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General, he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service During the war the number of I M S Officers in Jail Department has been reduced to the minimum The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate The staff under the Superintendent includes in large central jails a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers The executive staff consists of jailors and wardens, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour

The Jails Committee.—The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led to the appointment of a Jails Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation, of segregating a better class of warders, of providing education for prisoners and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders the adoption of the English system of release on ll-case in the case of adolescents and the creation of children s courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star-class system, and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extramural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed as for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Ibelum Canal in the Punjab Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles the experiment of teaching adults has been tried but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor" Among the major punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks The latter which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well behaved prisoners for employment as convict officers

Fines and Short Sentences—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs should be amended so as to give discretion to the court Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty eight days should be prohibited

The Indeterminate Sentences—The sentence of every long term prisoner should be brought under revision as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non habitual and two thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual remission earned being counted in each case The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board composed of the Inspector General of Prisons the Sessions Judge and a non official In all cases the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman but special officers to be termed parole officers should be appointed for the purpose These parole officers should possess a good standard of education though not necessarily a university degree and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release

Transportation and the Andamans—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached It was then decided that hence forth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would after the terms of their sentences had expired make the Andamans their permanent home The Islands have lately been occupied by the Japanese

Criminal Tribes—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic comfort for the people It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them Commitment to settlements should as far as possible be by gangs not by individuals It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements

Political Offenders.—Much controversy rages round the question and special treatment of what are popularly known as political offenders Government do not accept that offence as distinguishable from political but have adopted a system of classification dividing convicts into three classes according to their standard of living in civil life and the character of the offence

LAWS OF 1941

1. The Insurance Deposits (Temporary Reduction) Act.—As a result of failing business and lapsing of policies due to war conditions young proprietary insurance companies whose business is relatively small find it difficult to pay the fixed amounts of periodical instalments of the deposits required under s 7 of the Insurance Act 1938 This Act reduces for the duration of the war and one year afterwards the instalments of deposits due from such insurers carrying on life insurance business only subject to the provision of certain safeguards to prevent advantage being taken of the concession to incur increased expenditure or liabilities of an unjustifiable nature

The Act is not applicable to a Mutual Insurance Company or a Co operative Life Insurance Society (s 2) Under s 3 an insurer entitled to the benefits of the Act will be deemed to have complied with the provisions of s 7 of the original Act as to payment of deposits if he has paid or pays in accordance with those provisions not less than half the total amount which would have been required by s 7 as the instalment had the insurer not availed himself of the provisions of this Act An insurer who has paid more than half the total amount required by s 7 as the instalment may at his option have the amount of any such surplus payment appropriated to the payment of the next or any subsequent instalment of deposit required from him Under s 4 an insurer will be entitled to the benefits of this Act if he carries on life insurance business only and the date on which he first assumed risk on any policy issued by him was earlier than the 3rd day of September 1939 but not earlier than the 3rd day of September 1929 S 5 specifies the circumstances under which an insurer will cease to be entitled to the benefits of the Act

2. The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Act—The Indian Merchandise Mark Act 1889 is directed to the suppression of false marking on goods and does not require a positive statement of their actual origin except in the case of goods which bear false or misleading indication With the increase in recent years of imports and a very substantial development of industries in India it had become necessary to provide for the marking of the country of origin on foreign good imported into British India whether from the United Kingdom or elsewhere This Act provides for the marking of the country of origin in all necessary cases by vesting power with the Central Government to require by notification any class of goods to be marked with the country of origin

Under s 2 trade mark means a registered trade mark as defined in s 2 of the Trade Marks Act 1940 or a mark used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the *right as proprietor* to use the mark S 8 provides for a new element helping to constitute a false name or initials namely the name or initials of a fictitious person or of a person not carrying on business in connection with goods of the same description S 12 of the original Act prohibits the removal of piece goods manufactured in British India from the premises of the factory without having stamped on each piece the length thereof S 7 of the present Act provides that in addition to the stamping of the length on each piece the name of the manufacturer or of the wholesale purchaser should also be marked on it except when the goods are sold from the factory for export from British India These marking requirements are also extended to cotton yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread by providing for the compulsory marking on each bundle of yarn or unit of thread the name of the manufacturer or the wholesale purchaser the weight of yarn and the count of the yarn contained in each bundle and the weight of thread and grist number in each unit of thread Penalty for non compliance with the above requirements is forfeiture of the goods and a fine up to Rs 1 000 Under s 8 the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette require that goods of any specified class whether Indian or foreign should have applied to them an indication of the country or place in which they were made or produced and that such notification shall be issued after inquiry by the Central Government either on its initiative or on consideration of an application from the interests concerned Such a notification shall not apply to foreign goods imported into British India If in respect of those goods the Chief Customs Officer is satisfied at the time of importation that they are intended for exportation whether after transhipment in or transit through British India Penalty for tampering with altering or effacing a mark applied in pursuance of a notification under the above section is imprisonment up to 6 months or fine up to Rs 500 S 10 makes it obligatory on the United Kingdom merchants to mark on their goods the country of origin The indication of the country of origin is now required to be in the English language

3. The Petroleum (Amendment) Act.—Under s 23 (1) (c) of the Petroleum Act 1934 only the holder of a license under the Act is liable for punishment for a breach of a condition of the license held by him The licenses under the Act are in actual practice taken out by the large oil companies who appoint agents and place them in charge of licensed premises Such agents however are not liable to punishment under the Act if they commit a breach of the conditions of the license The present Act makes such agents liable for punishment for breaches of conditions of licenses which they commit or are privy to without freeing licensees from liability for breaches to which they are parties

4. The Berar Laws Act—The provisions of many Central Acts are applicable to Berar by order made under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902 of each such Act often with certain modifications Since the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act 1935 on April 1 1937 Berar and the Central Provinces have been deemed to be one Governor s Province and an Act passed after

that date and expressed to extend to the whole of British India extends *proprio vigore* to Berar The present Act assimilates the position of Central Acts passed before April 1 1937 to that of those passed after that date and automatically in force in Berar This comprehensive enactment extends to and makes operative *proprio vigore* in Berar Central Acts passed before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act 1935 and nullifies the orders under the Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council by virtue of which those Acts were operative in Berar "

5 Assam Rifles Act.—The classification of the Assam Rifles Force as an armed force raised in India by the Crown under entry I in The Federal Legislative List involves central legislation to provide for the enrolment maintenance and discipline of the force as a Central Force and the abandonment of the present fictional treatment of it as a Force maintained by the Provincial Government This Act in the main is a re enactment of the old Provincial Act of 1920 (Assam Act I of 1920) and provides for the regulation of and the maintenance of discipline in the Assam Rifles Force

6 The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act.—As the provisions in the Indian Railways Act 1890 relating to ticketless travellers are found to be insufficiently deterrent the present Act provides for more appropriate penalties than are at present possible *S* 2 places restraining in a carriage without a ticket on the same footing as entry into a carriage without a ticket Under *s* 3 the penalty for fraudulently travelling without a proper pass or ticket is imprisonment for a term extending to 3 months or a fine up to Rs 100 *S* 5 provides for the ejectment of any person from a railway carriage who travels without having a ticket or in a carriage of a higher class than that for which he has purchased a ticket or in a carriage beyond the place authorised by the ticket or who fails or refuses to present for examination or to deliver up his ticket on requisition being made unless he then and there pays the fare and the excess charge

7 The Indian Finance Act.—This Act continues for a further period of one year the existing rate of salt duty the present inland postage rates and the present rates of income tax and sup r tax It increases the rates of duty on matches mechanical lighters artificial silk yarn and thread It also increases the Central surcharge on taxes on income to 33⅓ and fixes the rate of excess profits tax at 66⅔%

Sections 3 and 4 provide for the doubling of the excise duty on matches and on mechanical lighters *S* 5 provides for the increase of the alternative specific import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per lb *S* 7 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing rates of income-tax and super tax increased by a surcharge for the purposes of the Central Government of 33⅓% *S* 8 provides for the increase in the rate of the excess profits tax from 50% to 66⅔%

8 The Protective Duties Continuance Act.—This Act continues for a period of one year the existing protective duties on iron and steel manufactures silver thread and wire (including gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and sugar

9 The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.—This Act extends the existing import duties on wheat and wheat flour for a further period of one year namely up to March 31 1942

10 The Tyres (Excise Duty) Act.—This Act imposes an excise duty of 10% *ad valorem* on pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes "Tyre" is defined in *s* 2 and means a pneumatic tyre in the manufacture of which rubber is used and includes the inner tube and the outer cover of such a tyre *S* 3 imposes the aforesaid duty on all tyres manufactured in British India and issued out on or after April 1 1941 Under *s* 4 if this duty is not paid within the specified time the authority to which such duty is payable may in lieu thereof recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty unpaid *S* 7 empowers the Central Government to prohibit absolutely or with exceptions the bringing of tyres into British India from the territory of any specified Indian State

11 The Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act.—This Act provides for the consequences of a change in the period of charge and the rate of the Excess Profits Tax *S* 3 provides for charge of the tax at the original and the increased rates respectively for the parts of a chargeable accounting period falling before and after the end of March 1941 The computation of profits and of increase or decrease of capital is to be made for the whole period and the resultant excess or deficiency is to be apportioned on the time basis between the part ending at and that commencing after the end of March 1941 In the case of an excess the first part is to be charged at 50% and the latter part at 66⅔ *S* 4 provides for the setting off of deficiencies and gives the assessee a claim to have a deficiency occurring in a period after the end of March 1941 set off against an excess occurring in a period after the end of March 1941 The section also provides that for this purpose a previous set off against an excess occurring in a period before the end of March 1941 may be cancelled

12 The Delhi Restriction of Uses of Land Act.—At present there is no legal power to control building development along main roads in the Delhi Province outside the Delhi and New Delhi Municipal areas This Act enables the control to be exercised over areas adjacent to main roads It also provides for control by means of licences of the use of land for brick fields and other similar purposes

The Act extends to the Province of Delhi (*s* 1) Under *s* 3 the Chief Commissioner of Delhi may declare any land adjacent to and within a distance of 440 yards from the centre line of any road to be a controlled area for the purpose of this Act Any person interested in any land included within the said boundaries may object to the making of the declaration or to the inclusion of his land within the said boundaries *S* 4 provides for the deposit at certain offices of plans of controlled areas and setting forth the nature of the restrictions applicable to the lands in such controlled areas *S* 5 prohibits the erection of any building or making any

excavation or laying out any means of access to a road in a controlled area except with the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi The Deputy Commissioner cannot refuse permission to the erection of a building not being a dwelling house if such building is required for purposes subservient to agriculture or to the erection of a building which was in existence on the date of the declaration S 8 deals with claims for compensation and s 8 with the compulsory acquisition of land S 10 lays down rules for the determination of the amount of compensation S 12 prohibits the use of land within a controlled area for the purpose of charcoal kiln pottery kiln or lime kiln and also prohibits the use of land either within or outside a controlled area for purposes of a brick field or brick kiln except under a licence from the Chief Commissioner Under s 30 the Act does not apply *inter alia* to the erection of buildings upon land included in the inhabited site of any village as defined in the revenue records excavations (including wells) made in the ordinary course of agricultural operations and the construction of an unmetalled road intended to give access to land solely for agricultural purposes

13. The Insurance (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Insurance Act 1938 in respect of a considerable number of matters in regard to which amendment was necessary in order to remove flaw and administrative difficulties which have come to light since the passing of the original Act

The following are some of the principal provisions of this Act S 3 increases the registration fee for each class of business to Rs 500 for new insurers S 4 provides for the annual registration of insurers on payment of a prescribed fee on a sliding scale but not exceeding Rs 1 000 for each class of insurance business The section also provides for the acceptance of late applications for renewal on receipt from the insurer of the fee payable and a penalty not exceeding the prescribed fee S 5 make it clear that the Reserve Bank of India is entitled to charge the normal commission on purchase and sale of securities made on the request of insurers S 10 provides for the actuarial valuation of those sub classes of miscellaneous insurance which are susceptible of such valuation and also for exemption where the business is too small to justify such a requirement S 11 extends the time for submission of valuation return by insurers in all cases to 9 months S 14 provides for a period of limitation of 4 months for an application to Court against an order of the Superintendent of Insurance S 17 extends the powers of the Superintendent of Insurance to order a revaluation to all valuation of insurers S 21 provides for the recovery of the expenses of investigations ordered under s 33 of the original Act as arrears of land revenue and gives such expenses priority over all other debts of the insurer S 28 increases the license fee to Rs 3 and provides for a penalty not exceeding Rs 1 if renewal of licence is applied for late S 31 provides for further relief to insurer against fraudulent suppression of material fact and provides for adjustment of term of a policy when an error in age is discovered and enables the age of the insured to be proved at any time after the issue of a policy The section also makes it clear that the insurer has the right to call for proof of age at any time if he is so entitled S 33 makes it clear that a company cannot interfere with the manner prescribed for the election of policy holder directors It renders ineligible for election as policy holders directors persons who hold policies of life insurance merely on assignment to them and disqualifies as electors persons whose policies have been taken out only in the preceding six months Provision is also made for suitable exemption in certain cases which are found in practice to give rise to practical difficulties S 36 provides for the equitable winding up of all insurance business on the dividing principle when such business becomes unlawful after July 1 1942 except in cases where the Superintendent of Insurance sanctions the measures for winding up already taken S 38 brings the definition of business on the dividing principle in respect of provident societies into line with the definition of the same business in respect of insurers It also provides in the case of provident societies for equitable winding up of insurance business on the dividing principle on the same lines as those laid down in the cases of insurers S 40 provides for annual renewal of registration of provident societies on the same lines as are done for insurers S 61 extends the right of a guaranteed surrender value of holders of whole life policies Provision is also made for the guaranteed surrender value to be shown on the policy in the prescribed manner S 67 provides that the public may inspect or obtain copies of documents filed by an insurer with the Superintendent of Insurance on payment of prescribed fees S 68 provides that the period of limitation will run in the case of a life policy from the date of death of the life insured In the case of fire and accident insurances the period will run from the date of the occurrence giving rise to the loss

14 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act—Under the law as it stood before this Act there was no legal means short of extradition for enforcing the presence in British Indian Courts (or in Courts in any part of India outside British India) of accused persons who were for the time being in any part of India outside British India (or in British India) This Act provides for an efficient and expeditious method to secure the presence of an accused person in a Court in British India who for the time being is in a part of India outside British India and is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Central Government or the Crown Representative and *vice versa* S 2 provides for the sending of summons for service outside British India in duplicate by post or otherwise to the presiding officer of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Central Government or the Crown Representative It provides for the sending of a warrant for execution outside British India and the service and execution in British India of processes received from outside British India

15 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act—The amendment made by this Act makes it clear that s 27 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 is not affected

by s 182 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 In sub section (2) of s 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure after the figures 1872 the following words and figures are added namely or to affect the provisions of section 27 of that Act

16 The Factories (Amendment) Act—This Act empowers the Provincial Governments to enable them to notify once for all the application of the provisions of the original Act to any specified classes of establishments employing 10 or more persons

17 The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act—This Act enables the University (1) to admit to its privileges a Degree College for women which it is proposed to organise at Aligarh and (2) to confer degrees on students passing the degree examinations from that College

18 The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Act—This Act revises the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the port of Madras Under s 4 the Board will consist of 18 trustees The Chairman will be appointed by the Central Government Of the remaining Trustees 4 of whom 1 will be chosen to represent labour interests will be appointed by the Central Government 1 by the Provincial Government 4 by members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce 1 by the members of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association 1 each by members of the Madras Trades Association and the Andhra Chamber of Commerce and 1 by the Corporation of Madras The Trustee appointed to represent labour interests will be chosen after consultation with the registered trade unions if any composed of persons employed in the Port

19 The Mines Maternity Benefit Act—This Act provides for prohibition from employment in mines of a woman during the four weeks following the day on which she is delivered of a child and for the payment to her of maternity benefit at 8 annas per day for a period up to 4 weeks of absence before delivery and for 4 weeks after delivery

Under s 62 child includes a still born child S 3 prohibits the employment of and work by a woman in any mine during the four weeks following the day on which she is delivered of a child Under s 4 a woman employed in a mine who is pregnant may after giving notice to the manager of the mine that she expects to be delivered of a child within one month from the date of such notice absent herself from work up to the day of her delivery A woman who is delivered of a child will be permitted to absent herself from work for a period of 4 weeks from the date of her delivery provided she has within 7 days of her delivery given notice to the manager of the delivery and of the date of delivery Under s 5 a woman continuously employed in a mine for a period of not less than six months preceding the date of her delivery will be entitled to receive from the owner of the mine a payment at the rate of 8 annas a day for every day on which she is absent from work owing to her confinement during the four weeks immediately preceding and including the day of her delivery and for each day of the four weeks following her delivery S 6 authorises the Central Government to provide that a woman entitled to maternity benefit will if at the time of her delivery she utilised the services of a qualified midwife receive in addition to the maternity benefit a bonus not exceeding Rs 8 S 8 provides for the disposal of maternity benefit in case of death of the woman entitled to receive it Under S 13 the penalty for contravention of the Act by an owner or manager of a mine is a fine up to Rs 500 Under s 14 no prosecution under this Act will be instituted except with the sanction of the Chief Inspector and no Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class can try an offence under the Act A Court will not take cognizance of an offence under this Act unless complaint thereof has been made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed S 16 makes the Act binding on the Crown

20 The Professions Tax Limitation Act.—This Act came into force on April 1 1942 Under s 4 any taxes payable in respect of any one person to a Province or to any one municipality district board local board or other local authority in any Province by way of tax on professions trades calling or employments will from the commencement of this Act cease to be levied to the extent to which such taxes exceed Rs 50 per annum

21 The Federal Court Act.—This Act empowers the Federal Court to make rules for regulating the presentation of appeals lying to that Court and provides for the repeal of those provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 which so far regulated that matter S 3 empowers the Federal Court to make rules for regulating the presentation and prosecution of appeals lying to that Court including rules relating to the furnishing of security for costs the proceedings if any to be had in High Courts in connection with such appeals and the preparation and transmission to the Federal Court of the record in such appeals

22 The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act—Section 193 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1923 provides for a space of 10 superficial feet and 96 cubic feet respectively for pilgrims carried by pilgrim ships In allotting the space no separate allotment is made or marked for each pilgrim and the count is taken in calculating the number of pilgrims of the entire superficial space in between decks including nooks and corners and other spaces which are not capable of any use whatever Besides the space allotted is inadequate The present Act amends the section to remove the inconvenience to the pilgrims due to inadequate space and lack of individual allotment

23 The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act—The following are some of the important amendments made by this Act —

The existing exemptions do not apply to official representatives of the Dominions or Foreign Governments other than Consuls and Trade Commissioners S 3 of this Act confers exemptions on such representatives and their staff on the basis of reciprocity It also confers with effect from the outbreak of the war an exemption on Nepalese and Indian State Forces which have come to British India at the request

of the Central Government *S* 5 prevents the validity of the constitution of the Appellate Tribunal being questioned when on the occurrence of a vacancy there is an inequality of the numbers of judicial and accountant members. *S* 6 makes a radical alteration in the method of computing written down value in the case of assets acquired before the previous year. Under this section only depreciation actually allowed will be deducted. *S* 7 provides for depreciation on buildings let on hire along with machinery, plant or furniture. *S* 8 confers an exemption on income arising or accruing in an Indian State. Such income (unless received in or brought into British India or unless assessable under *s* 42) will be exempted both from income-tax and super-tax but it will be taken into account in calculating income-tax and super-tax. *S* 10 provides relief from the hardships which would be incurred if income accruing in an Indian State and once taken into account for rate purposes in the year of accrual were again to be taken into account for rate purposes in the year of remittance into British India. The effect of this section is to secure that it shall not be taken into account for rate purposes in the year of remittance so long as it does not exceed in amount the British income of that year the rate of tax will be the rate applicable to the amount of the income accrued outside British India on the supposition that it represented the total income of the assessee. *S* 13 provides that losses shall be set off before depreciation. It also provides by amending the third proviso to *s* 24 of the original Act that only the partners who suffered the loss should be allowed to have it set off. *S* 14 curtails the concessions allowed by sub-(3) and (4) of *s* 25 of the original Act. *S* 18 restores the Commissioner's powers of revision which were taken away by the Income-tax (Amendment) Act 1939. It is probably intended that the Commissioner may not by any order prejudicial to an assessee. A fee of Rs 25 is prescribed for an application for revision made by an assessee to the Commissioner under this section. Under *s* 24 the Collector would have for the purpose of recovery the powers which under the Civil Procedure Code a Civil Court has for the purpose of the recovery of an amount under a decree.

24 The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Act This Act meets the wide-spread objections to the discrimination in regard to the treatment of borrowed money as capital between money borrowed from a person carrying on a *bona fide* banking business and money borrowed from any other person. The Act also remedies the provisions dealing with deductions for avoiding or reducing liability to excess profit tax provides relief for the premature exhaustion of natural deposits owing to the war time requirement and provides for the exemption of businesses and of parts of businesses the profits of which accrue or arise in an Indian State.

The Act came into force on November 26 1941 (*s* 1). *S* 9 provides that where the whole or the profits of a business or the profits of a part of a business accrue or arise in an Indian State such business or part of a business will not be subject to excess profits tax. *S* 4 deals with chargeable accounting periods commencing before and ending after the end of March 1941 in relation to the change of basis effected by new rule 5 A of the First Schedule and new rule 2 A of the Second Schedule in the treatment of borrowed money and the interest thereon. The method adopted is to compute the profits or loss and the standard profits for the whole chargeable accounting period on the old and on the new basis and to take the due proportion of each of the two results. Under *s* 5 in computing profits for the purposes of this Act no deduction will be made in respect of any transaction which has artificially reduced or would artificially reduce the profits. If a person has entered into or carried out any such transaction he would be liable to pay in addition to any excess profits tax a penalty not exceeding the tax evaded. Under *s* 6 where the Excess Profits Tax Officer is of opinion that the main purpose for which any transaction was effected was the avoidance or reduction of liability to excess profits he may make such adjustments as regards liability to excess profits tax as he considers appropriate so as to counteract the avoidance or reduction of liability to excess profits tax which would otherwise be effected by the transaction. *S* 7 provides relief for the premature exhaustion of mineral deposits (in the case of business concerns engaged in the winning of oil or other minerals) owing to the war time requirements by making an allowance for this premature exhaustion in arriving at the profits of any chargeable accounting period. *Ss* 8 (*a*) and 9 treat as from April 1 1941 all borrowed money as capital both as regards the standard period if any and as regards the chargeable accounting period so that the comparison of average capital employed in the business and they provide for the case pending inclusion in profits of the interest payable in respect of the borrowed money. Provision is made to secure that in the case of a business to which for any chargeable accounting period the minimum standard of £ 30 000 is applied or in respect of which in lieu of a substituted standard of profits has been given under *s* 6 (3) by a Board of Referees or under *s* 6 (1) by the Central Board of Revenue the new provisions will not operate to deprive the assessee of the benefit that ensures to him by reason of the minimum standard or of such award. *S* 8 (*b*) prevents the dissipation of excess profits by expenditure that has no relation to the requirements of the business the major part of the cost of which might be met out of reduced taxation. In order that this power of disallowance should not be exercised without the fullest consideration it is provided that the authority of the Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax is to be a condition precedent to its exercise and further the assessee is given the right of appeal to the Appellate Tribunal in the case of any disallowance under this provision.

25 The Railways (Local Authorities Taxation) Act.—This Act regulates the extent to which railway property vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Central Government will be liable to taxation imposed by an authority within a Province. Under *s* 3 a railway administration will be liable to pay any tax in aid of the funds of any local authority if the Central

Government by notification declares it to be so liable Under *s* 4 the Central Government may by notification revoke or vary any notification issued under *s* 135 (1) of the Indian Railways Act 1890 and where a notification is so revoked any liability arising out of the notification to pay any tax to any local authority will cease and where a notification is so varied the liability arising out of the notification will be varied accordingly

26 The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act.—Owing to delays in the arrivals of Mails from the United Kingdom cases have occurred in which particulars relating to the allocation in the United Kingdom of shares of companies with share capital have not been received in India within one month from the date of allotment to enable them to be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by the time required under sub section (1) of *s* 104 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 *S* 2 of the present Act confers powers on the Registrar to extend in exceptional cases the period within which the required return of share allotment can be filed S 3 allows the Provident Fund moneys of employees of companies to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank

27 The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act.—The Trade Marks Act 1940 does not endow the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks Bombay with all the powers necessary to carry through to its final stages the registration of a textile trade mark This Act gives him full powers to do everything necessary right up to and including the stage of complete registration of textile marks It sets up an independent registry of textile trade marks at Bombay under an officer exercising all the powers of the Registrar in respect of textile trade marks within his own jurisdiction The jurisdiction is defined by reference to the Province in which the applicant for registration has his principal place of business, and includes all except the eastern portions of British India which remains within the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Calcutta

Section 4 of this Act provides for a separate registry at Bombay and a separate Bombay register and vests in the Bombay Registrar the powers necessary to enable him to dispose of all applications for registration made to him It defines the jurisdiction of the Bombay Registrar and provides that in spite of any subsequent changes in the location of the place of business of an applicant for registration the Registrar by whom the trade mark was originally registered remains in full control When the applicant for registration has his principal place of business situated in any one of the following Provinces namely Madras Bombay the Punjab the Central Provinces and Berar the North West Frontier Province or Sind the application will lie only to the Bombay Registrar S 5 provides for the keeping of complete records concerning textile trade marks at both the Calcutta and the Bombay Registries

India and the League of Nations

India is a Founder Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member States a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self Governing Dominions of the British Empire The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War Great Britain and the Self Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918 at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921 1923 and 1926 and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930 The report of the Inter Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference which was adopted by the Conference of 1926 stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be autonomous communities equal in status in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations India is not yet a Self Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act 1919 but the Governor General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter Imperial Relations Committee) hold in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in India as is held by His Majesty the King Emperor in Great Britain And there are certain other respects in which India s Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self Governing Dominions India for example is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when as one of the States of the Empire she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918 19 India s membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non self governing States Dominions or Colonies throughout the world She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article 1 of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self governing State Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexe may become a member of the League She is the only original member which is not self governing and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I on the admission of members other than original members she will so long as the present constitution of the League endures remain the only member which is not self governing As a member of the League India was for the first time brought into direct and formal contact with the outside world as a separate entity She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions

India s Attitude

On questions coming before the League India has exactly the same rights as any other Member State The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty s Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction but in practice he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917 recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League s aims In particular in the International Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion In many of those conferences particularly those of the League Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Common wealth One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships

India s New Status

It will be observed that the situation created by India s stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act Nevertheless as the Secretary of State in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929 showed It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India s new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor consistently with responsibility to Parliament could he delegate it But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum to keep even its

existence as far as possible in the background and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits even though as has occurred in some instances it brings her into conflict with His Majesty s Government In 1925 for example at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H M s Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking In the event of such conflict within those limits the Secretary of State acts if he acts at all as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty s Government He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates but rather with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty s Government he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non League International Conferences including the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921 in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922 and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930 India is also represented for several permanent League bodies *e g* the governing body of the International labour office the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs the Economic Committee the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation Sir Atul Chatterjee from 1921 onwards acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932 H H the Aga Khan was elected President of the League Assembly for the year 1936 37

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933 a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has established a Branch Office at New Delhi in pursuance of its policy of promoting more effective liaison with India The Branch Office is a point of contact between Geneva and India disseminating information to all interested in the League and its activities In addition to all League documents which can be consulted at the Branch Office it keeps for sale all publications of the League of Nations Established in Bombay in 1932 it was removed to New Delhi as from December 1937 The present address of the Branch Office is 8 Curzon Road New Delhi Officer in charge of the Branch Office M V Venkateswaran M A J P

Labour in India.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty five per cent of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood Agriculture by itself however does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together It is necessary therefore for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door but the migration is generally always of a temporary character and the agriculturist s contact with his land is seldom if ever permanently broken

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible Hours of labour were inordinately excessive rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed there were no periodical or weekly holidays and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accident caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries the minds of certain men notably the late Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee C I E however began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to day would be considered intolerable and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted not withstanding strenuous and unreasonable opposition at the time from all employers in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children firstly by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day secondly by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day and thirdly by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset Sundays were usually working days and if they were holidays they had to be used for cleaning There were no proper intervals for rest or meals Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours Ventilation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired

A Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 and on the basis of its recommendations a new Factories Act was passed in 1891 The qualification for registration was the employment of 50 workers as against 100 in the 1881 Act and local Governments were empowered to notify concerns employing as few as twenty The main features of this Act were (1) a compulsory rest interval of half an hour (2) a weekly holiday (3) non employment of a child under nine and a 7 hour day for children between nine and fourteen (4) a 11 hour day for women with a 1½ hour interval if they were required to work for the permissible maximum hours and (5) restriction in the employment of women during 8 p m and 5 a m

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India Trade unionism was non existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for the redress The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with black leg labour

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined for the time being at any rate to worsen conditions in Indian factories The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread all over the country resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills however began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether

The ravages caused by the plague were however not entirely devoid of some good effects The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned the ranks of agricultural workers and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a marked improvement in agricultural wages The beginning of the twentieth century hence saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen They were less ready to submit to the old conditions and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition Early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character—disputes which resulted in a general all round improvement in wages

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891 The period 1891 1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building engineering and mining The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2 403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316 652 to 791 944 over the same period The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive The raising of wages was one step the provision of houses was another Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour attractive It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked

Conditions of work in factories in India during the period were inquired into by the Fraser Smith Committee which was appointed in 1906 and by the Factory Labour Commission which was appointed by the Home Government in 1907 The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children and were unanimously of opinion that some limitation in hours of work was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation As far as women s hours were concerned they proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12 It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr Nair) recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11 hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions A new Factories Bill was introduced in the Governor General s Legislative Council in July 1909 In drafting the Bill the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission This Bill was passed into law in 1911

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men s hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women s hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced This was done in order to limit the spreadover Children s hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories A number of provisions was made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated but at the same time wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH.

As compared with the tremendous industrial expansion which is being witnessed in India at present as the result of the progress of the Second World War that witnessed as the result of the outbreak of the War of 1914 18 was mere child s play It would however be idle to deny that India was in possession of an opportunity which had never been vouchsafed to her before She was not slow in making use of it There was a capacity demand for her raw products Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation and there was an immediate expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity New factories began to spring up everywhere There was work for everybody who wanted it and more employers were clamouring for exemptions and relaxations of the existing statutory restrictions in hours of work Indian labour still unorganised was however no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plant which it used to be Strenuous work for longer hours was demanded of it it was equally insistent in demanding higher wages and better conditions of employment in return As the War progressed prices soared and with every jump in prices there were demand for increase in wages and for the grant of war or dearness allowances—demands which were not always granted without strikes Employers were however making phenomenal profits and rather than allow production to suffer the demands made on them by their labour were grudgingly conceded Excessive hours of work however still continued to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them

The successful emergence of the British Empire and its Allies from the War of 1914 18 opened up vistas of untold prosperity in the minds of the people of the victorious countries Corporations Companies and Shareholders were rich with monies—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal had paid dividends of 200 per cent and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of plants which had been engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war every body was looking for new fields for investment Big companies for the establishment of transport services for the construction of new mills and

factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources were floated Hectic building activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour The Utopian hopes which most men had built upon were however destined to evaporate into thin air sooner than the worst pessimists could have imagined Two entirely unforeseen factors intervened to blast those hopes The first was the worldwide epidemic of influenza which broke out in the year following the end of the War and which was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons in India alone The second was that prices instead of falling rose more sharply than ever before—due in a large measure to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries

Similar to the chaos which Indian industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily A situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the nineties was created but on this occasion there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile Notwithstanding this fancy rates of wages were demanded and were in many cases paid Wages in the more organised industries however lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages were not enough to maintain the pre war standard of life of the workers The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war strikes on any organised scale upto then were rare and the employees were not living anything like unless they were absolutely forced to do so Prices however continued to rise and it was becoming extremely difficult for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages

The post war boom was short lived Demobilisation and the closing of munition factories swelled the ranks of the unemployed Rising prices and inflation hamstringed the reorganisation of industry and stocks of all kinds of manufactured articles began to accumulate Production had consequently to be eased off and the trail was laid not only for a reduction in hours of work but also for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing as far as practicable the observance of these principles The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance and from other countries by rotation were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions After a first preliminary discussion the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals The International Labour Office would then re examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation

The First Session of the International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 India as an original member of the League of Nations was among the 39 countries represented The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr N M Joshi representing Indian labour The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day unemployment the night work of women and young persons the employment of children maternity benefits and industrial diseases The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention but as far as India was concerned her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8 hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60 hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE PASSING OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1922.

The winter of 1919 20 saw the recrudescence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling On this occasion however the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of

rk Concerted strikes in the cotton mills of mbay Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted the employers conceding a ten hour day in dition to the granting of higher wages In ar h 1920 the Millowners Association of mbay presented a memorial to the Viceroy kin for a statutory reduction of hours of rk n all textile factories in India from twelve ter The rapid sequence of events in favour a t n hour day *broke the back of all opposi* n to reduced hours of work in Indian factories *id an easy* passage for the necessary legislation as assured

Prior to 1920 there was little co ordination tween the Centre and the Provinces in matters nnected with labour and there were no pro neral or All India enquiries into wages or nditions of employment in industrial establish ents Official effort at mediation in industrial sputes was practically unknown and the olicy of Government in this matter was to ej the ring clear and to allow the parties to ttle all disputes between themselves The rticipation of India in International Confer ces and the *increasing interest taken by the* ndian public in questions connected with *l our made it necessary both for the Govern* ent of India and the Governments of the more dustrialised provinces not only to consider ie question of the representation of labour in ie central and provincial legislatures but so to allocate to special departments of ffices the administration of labour questions he Government of India established a Labour ureau in the year 1920 and the Governments f Bengal and Madras created special appoint nents of Commissioners of Labour in the same ear The Labour Bureau of the Government f India published a series of bulletins on certain hases of factory work but before its utility ould be established the office was abolished 1 March 1923 on the recommendation of the ndian Retrenchment Committee 1922 23 n the matter of the creation of a proper and table department of Government with investi ators and an adequate statistical staff to deal ith all questions connected with labour was aken by the late Lord Lloyd then Governor of Bombay who created a Labour Office for the Bombay Presidency in 1921 Further details n connection *with this office and other mat* ers dealing with Government administration f labour subjects will be found in a separate hapter at the end of this section

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

The law relating to factories was amended and consolidated by the Act of 1922 The main provisions of factory legislation as it now stood were as follows (1) the qualification for registration was the employment of 20 persons—factories employing not less than ten workers could be notified (2) non employment of a child *under 12* in a 6 hour day for children between twelve and fifteen a half hour rest interval after four hours work and *prohibition of the em* ployment of a child in two factories on the same day (3) restriction in the hours of work of adults to eleven per day and sixty per week (4) prohibition of the employment of women between 7 p m and 5 30 a m except in the fish curing and canning industry (5) compulsory rest intervals and a weekly holiday and (6) measures for controlling excessive artificial humidification and for the health and safety of operatives Exemptions on well defined principles were to be permitted The Amending Acts of 1923 1926 and 1931 effected minor improvements but the general principles remained unaltered until the Act was again overhauled in 1934

NEW LABOUR LAWS

Up to the end of the year 1922 the only important law relating to labour in India was that regulating the conditions of employment in factories The influence of the International Labour Organisation was however soon felt and *industrial strife was moreover on the* increase Little attempt had so far been made for the peaceful and amicable settlement of trade disputes Such attempts as were made were hampered by the absence of reliable and accurate data regarding wages and conditions of employment The Bombay Labour Office conducted an inquiry into wages in cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay in 1921 and another inquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Bombay City in the same year It also set itself to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City Acting *on a private resolution* adopted in the Provincial Legislative Council the Government of Bombay appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed MA then Editor in Chief of the *Times of India* to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of trade disputes This Committee submitted a comprehensive report on the subject of industrial strife and made various recommendations for *the prevention of disputes and the settlement* when they arose Among its main recommendations was one for the setting up of an Industrial Court The Government of Bombay drew up a Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the local Legislative Council in the winter of 1923 24 This Bill was subsequently withdrawn on the Government of India formulating proposals for central legislation on the subject but it was not until 1929 that the Trade Disputes Act was placed on the Statute Book Much headway had however been made *by the mean* while in the framing of new labour laws Among *the more important of these were* the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Indian Mines Act which were passed in 1923 and the Indian Trade Unions Act which was passed in 1926 It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to detail the historic development of the various labour laws as they stand to day in the same way as has been done for Factories Legislation The main features of each Labour Act as it stands today will be given in the Chapter on Labour Laws in India—Administration and Statistics

EFFECTS OF THE POST WAR DEPRESSION

A period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922 The cost of living index compiled by the Bombay Labour Office showed that prices had risen steadily for two years after the end of the war The annual average of the monthly index

numbers for the year 1920 (1914=100) was 183 for 1921 this average fell to 173 and for 1922 to 164 The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156 but for the next five years the index numbers varied between 150 and 161 The enquiry into cotton mill wages showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty three per cent higher in 1921 than in 1914 The Ahmedabad Mill owners Association thereupon made the first organised post war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages A cut of 20 per cent was announced with effect from 1st April 1923 The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city It involved nearly 45 000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man days A compromise was eventually arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15¾ per cent instead of by 20 per cent Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in

Cotton textile millowners in Bombay had met demands for higher wages between 1917 and 1920 partly by the grant of dearness of food allowances and partly by the payment of an annual bonus of one month's pay dependent on profits In 1924, the Millowners Association Bombay decided that the profits for 1923 would not justify the payment of the bonus The workers of all mills in the city struck work The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court The Committee s report was entirely against the workers The Bonus Dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far the worst that has ever occurred in the country until that year and resulted in a time loss of nearly eight million working days

The depression which set in in 1922 continued for several years In the year 1925 however the Government of India came to the rescue of the Cotton textile industry and the workers employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past In that year millowners in Bombay announced a cut of 12½ per cent in wages This announcement was followed by a general strike which lasted for over two months and which resulted in a time loss of nearly eleven million working days Both sides were adamant but the Millowners had given an undertaking to Government to drop the proposal for a wage cut if the excise duty was abolished The strike therefore ended as soon as the Viceroy s Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November 1925 This strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages

As compared with the period which has just been reviewed the years 1926 and 1927 were one of relative calm and peace in Indian industries Labour with a singular unity of purpose had conducted many hard battles for the maintenance of the standard of life which it had secured but it had paid dearly for the victories it had won owing to the wages it had lost during periods of protracted stoppages of work caused by strikes The two years 1926 and 1927 were spent in a quiet consolidation of their respective positions both by the employers and the employed and also by Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation The time lost through industrial disputes during these two years amounts to just a little over three million man days as against a loss of five millions in 1923 8 7 millions in 1924 and 12 6 millions in 1925

The year 1928 witnessed the outbreak of industrial strife of an intensity which has been unknown in India at any time before or after that year Two causes were directly responsible for this The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) constituted by the Government of India in 1926 had made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton textile mills in India A group of these recommendations concerned the introduction by the mills of rationalised methods of work by which is meant the asking of workers to mind more machines The second was the formation of The Workers and Peasants Party the members of which secured appointments on the executives of many trade unions in the country The main objective of this group was to foment widespread discontent with the existing structure of society and this they did by preaching revolutionary doctrines of class hatred the uprooting of capitalism and the smashing of stable governments The industrial strike was the chief weapon in their armoury Following the recommendations of the Tariff Board Messrs E D Sassoon & Co Ltd who own eleven large cotton mills in the City of Bombay introduced certain measures of rationalisation in their Manchester Mill This was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill Early in the year 1928 a few other groups of mills announced their intention of securing greater efficiency This was the opportunity which the Communists were waiting for and they took it by the forelock The strike of cotton textile mill operatives of 1928 in Bombay City was the most disastrous that has yet taken place in India All the mills in the City were affected and there was complete stoppage of work for over six months The time lost by the industry amounted to twenty two and a half million man days Both parties put up different sets of demands The millowners proposed a cut of 7½ per cent in the wages of weavers and drew up a set of standing orders for the enforcement of discipline A Joint Strike Committee prepared a list of Seventeen Demands Various discussions were held but to no avail Finally the Joint Strike Committee agreed to call off the strike on Government assuming the parties that they would appoint an impartial Committee to inquire into and report on all the points in dispute The Report of this Committee (The Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee—Chairman Sir Charles Fawcett) was more favourable to the workers than to the employers and it still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in cotton textile mills in Bombay City

Other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur on the East Indian and South Indian Railways in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore

The statistics in connexion with all the industrial disputes in India in this year are as follows Number of disputes—203 Number of workers involved—506 860 Total time loss—31 64 404 man days

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Seven years administration of the labour laws enacted during the years 1922 23 had brought several defects to light Moreover it was felt that as compared with similar legislation in other countries much of the Indian labour legislation was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough Labour Leaders who had attended several sessions of the International Labour Conference started intensive agitation in the country for both reform and expansion of existing laws These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment by His Majesty the King Emperor of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India on the health efficiency and standard of living of the workers and on the relations between the employers and the employed and to make recommendations The late Rt Hon J H Whitley was appointed Chairman The other members of the Commission were the Rt Hon Shrinivasa Sastri P C Sir Alexander Murray Kt C B E the late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola G B E K C S I C I E Sir Victor Sassoon Baronet Sir Andrew Clow K C S I K C I E I C S Dewan Chaman Lal M L A Miss Beryl M Le Poer Power Deputy Chief Inspector Trade Boards England and Messrs N M Joshi M L A Kabeeruddin Ahmed M L A G D Birla M L A and John Cliff Assistant General Secretary Transport and Railway Workers Union England The Report of the Whitley Commission which was published in June 1931 is a document of first rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects The Report has been the lodestar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication and it will continue to be the text book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission classified according to the subjects with which they deal was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication The Government of India published annually from 1932 to 1940 reports on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934 The Employers and Workmen's (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was repealed in 1932

Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933 Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Acts to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of wages was passed early in 1936 Many other recommendations of the Royal Commission were forwarded by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments for examination and opinion in some cases Bills were actually drawn up In view however of the impending transfer of power to popular Governments in the Provinces and the many practical difficulties that stood in the way of giving legislative effect to the proposals it was probably considered that the force of public opinion in India as expressed in the legislatures of the various Provinces should be allowed to determine the question as to whether legislation should be enacted or not in particular cases

SUBVERSIVE LABOUR PROPAGANDA.

We have already referred to the infiltration of extremist elements into the trade union movement in India and to the manner in which the Communists brought many industries in the country to an almost complete standstill during the year 1928 The year 1929 saw the outbreak of extensive rioting and lawlessness in Bombay City which lasted for several weeks A Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the cause of these riots found that they were due to the inflammatory speeches made by extreme left wing labour leaders In February all the ring leaders among the ranks of the Communists were arrested and sent to Meerut for trial This trial lasted for many months and resulted in the conviction of the vast majority of the accused to varying terms of imprisonment Although the leaders among Indian Communists were out of the way their henchmen were not When a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in Bombay over the question of the dismissal of one solitary worker this was made a cover both for the declaration of another general strike in

the cotton textile industry in Bombay City This strike which lasted from the 16th April to the 18th September involved 109 232 workers in 62 mills and resulted in a time loss of nearly seven million working days The government of Bombay appointed a Court of Inquiry under the new Trade Disputes Act with Mr Justice Pearson as its Chairman The Court came to the conclusion that all the blame in connexion with this strike rested with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union

We have so far in this brief historical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India occasionally referred to the activities of certain labour leaders strike committees and unions We deliberately refrained from amplifying these casual references because we are dealing with the subject of Trade Unionism in India in another Chapter We may, however in order to complete the chronicle of the important events of the year 1929 refer briefly here to the split brought about in the Trade Union Congress as the result of the subversive propaganda of the Leftist Voting in the Annual Sessions of the Congress was on the basis of the membership of the affiliated Unions As a result of the affiliation of certain communist organizations the Communists had secured a majority vote at the Tenth Session of the Congress held at Nagpur in that year Resolutions were accordingly passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference for the affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers Welfare League a communist organization in England as agents of the Congress in Great Britain This led to the breakaway of the moderate elements in the Congress who set up a new central trade union organization under the name of The Indian Trades Union Federation

Another important event which occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the year 1929 was the strike of the employees of the B B & C I Railway's Loco and Carriage Workshop at Dohad The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work After the strike had proceeded for some weeks the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims Mention should also be made of the initiative taken by the Government of Bombay in that year by passing the first piece of provincial labour legislation—The Bombay Maternity Benefits Act

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been maintained only since the year 1921 The tremendous dislocation which the subversive propaganda carried on by the communist elements in the trade union movement was responsible for in Indian industries during the two years 1928 and 1929 can best be judged by the fact that the industrial strife of these two years alone was responsible for a total time loss of 43 8 million man days as against the loss of 40 4 million man days in the seven years from 1921 of 1927 and the loss of 16 9 million man days in the seven years from 1930 to 1936 After the struggle of 1928 29 Labour was thoroughly beaten and trade unionism except in Ahmedabad was thoroughly discredited Except for strikes of a comparatively minor character which were organised by the communists in centres and industries which had not been affected in 1928 and 1929 there were no general strikes of any particular magnitude in any centre of industry for the next four years

No event of any particular significance or importance occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the three years between 1930 and 1933 Both Capital and Labour sent their representatives annually to the International Labour Conferences held at Geneva The Conventions and the Recommendations adopted at these Conferences and the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour were subjected to careful scrutiny and examination by the Central and the Provincial Governments in close consultation with the Associations of the employers and the employed After the bitter struggles of 1928 and 1929 employers were not only anxious to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned but many of them in anticipation of the legislation which they knew was coming endeavoured to improve conditions of employment wherever possible The cost of living was falling real wages expressed in terms of purchasing power were rising The beginning of the year 1933 however saw the intensification of a depression which had set in a year or so before With the continued fall in prices the purchasing power of the agriculturist had worsened and as a consequence stocks of manufactured articles on the hands of the industrialists were accumulating in spite of the introduction of rationalised methods of work wherever possible Profits and loss accounts were showing adverse balances *Employers now felt that the only alternatives left to them were to close down to resort to* short time working or to reduce wages Jute mills had already resorted to short time working and many cotton mills and other factories had been compelled to close down

CONCERTED ATTACK ON WAGE RATES

The first beginning at reducing wages in organized industry was made in cotton textile mills in Bombay The Millowners Association Bombay gave a free hand to its Member Mills in the matter Many mills closed down for a few months and reopened with offers of reduced rates of wages There was little night working and there was a considerable volume of unemployment Workers had no option but to accept employment on the reduced rates Other mills taking advantage of the situation effected reductions either in basic rates or in the dearness allowances or imposed percentage cuts on earnings Not satisfied with one cut some mills imposed another within the short space of a few months Employers in many other industries all over India also began to reduce wages There was little or no opposition from Labour but many prominent labour leaders

began to be alarmed at the turn things were taking Many representations and memorials were submitted to Government but no Provin cial Government except Bombay took any action in the matter In March 1934 the Government of Bombay instructed its Labour Office to institute a Departmental Inquiry into the extent to which wages had been reduced during the year 1933 34 in the various centres of the cotton textile industry in the Province and also to ascertain the extent of unemployment prevailing in the industry Bombay and Sholapur were swept with the scenes of prolonged strikes in most cotton mills in these centres The Report of the Departmental Inquiry was published on 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off simultaneously The results of the Inquiry showed that as compared with the general levels of 1926 wages in 1934 were five per cent higher in Ahmedabad and twenty one and seventeen per cent lower in Bombay and Sholapur respectively Notwithstanding the cuts that had been effected real wages in 1934 were fifty four eleven and fifteen per cent higher in Ahmedabad Bombay and Sholapur *respectively as compared with 1926*

The publication of the report of the Depart*mental Inquiry was followed by the Millowners* Association Bombay adopting a simple scheme of standard rates for unrationalised occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed in cases where the dearness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent to raise this allowance to that figure after the coming into effect of the 54 hour week on the 1st January 1935

Towards the end of the year 1933 the Ahmedabad Millowners Association attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent and an agreement was concluded early in January 1935 on the basis of a uniform cut of 6¼ per cent subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs 41 4 0 for 26 working days

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934 This Act made provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he came to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision was mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute This Act was superseded with effect from the 1st August 1939 when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938 which we describe lower down was brought into operation for the cotton textile industry in the Province of Bombay During the period of nearly four years for which the 1934 Act had been in operation remarkable results were achieved and there was much less industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City than there had been prior to that year

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.

The only Province which had so far instituted any inquiries into wages and conditions of employment in industrial establishments in India was Bombay where the Labour Office had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years 1921 1923 and 1926 Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City None of the other industries especially the engineering had been touched No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act The Royal Commission on Indian Labour throughout their Report had deplored the absence of reliable and accurate data regarding wages for Provinces other than Bombay they had moreover made certain recommendations regarding the fixation of minimum rates of wages in industries where wages were low but they had suggested that before any legislation on the subject was devised general surveys of wage rates and earnings should be conducted in all Provinces Both for this and for the reason that no information regarding wages in the Province of Bombay was available for industries other than the cotton textile the Government of Bombay instructed their Labour Office to make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries —the first part to cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories This census covered nearly 1 250 factories in over 25 different industries spread over nearly 100 towns and villages in the Province of Bombay The first of the series of the General Wage Census reports covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935 the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936 the third covering all the textile industries (cotton silk wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Presidency was published early in May 1937 and the fourth covering the Oils Paints and Soap the Match manufacturing and fourteen other miscellaneous industries was published in May 1939 The Report with regard to wages and conditions of employment in the seasonal factories was published in 1936 These reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed to Government administrations to economists and to the public generally Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London

LABOUR UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act 1935 full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1937 The Indian National Congress contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras Bombay the United Provinces Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa The Labour Policy of the Indian National Congress as set out in its election manifesto is to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity as far as the economic conditions in the country permit with international standards suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen protection against the economic consequences of old age sickness and unemployment and the right of workers to form unions and to strive for the protection of their interests The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights generally states in addition that the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and makes special reference to women workers and children Congress Ministries for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume accepted office in July 1937 but resigned in all Provinces in November 1939 owing to the alleged failure of the British Government to define clearly the war aims of Great Britain with special reference to India Whilst the Congress was in power its Labour Policy was implemented as far as possible Ministers in various Provinces either by the issue of Press Notes or by statements made in public speeches For example in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938 the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress Provinces and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure you your rights without any struggle as far as possible The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy was contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1938 from which certain of the more important passages were reproduced at pages 521 and 522 of the 1940 41 Edition of this publication

In Bengal where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja the Muslim League the Independent Hindu and the *Independent Muslim parties the policy* of the Government with regard to labour was contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937 He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals employment exchanges decasualisation of labour schemes for health insurance adequate housing regulation of employment in shops conciliation of debts penalising of illegal gratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to introduce minimum wage fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance

We have during the course of this historical survey made an endeavour to mark the outstanding milestones in the development of the growing consciousness of their rights among the toiling masses of the country This development has never been so rapid as that which has taken place during the years immediately following the advent of Provincial Autonomy The Governments of Bombay Bihar the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces appointed Committees of Inquiry to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations In Bombay and in the C P these enquiries were to relate to labour employed in cotton textile mills In the United Provinces and in Bihar labour in all industries was covered The Government of Madras following a prolonged strike of cotton mill workers in Coimbatore appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act Fortunately for labour all these various enquiries were conducted during a period when the textile industries in India were after a fairly prolonged period of depression showing signs of revival owing mainly to the Sino Japanese War Prices of raw products had fallen during the latter half of 1937 The margins between costs of production and selling prices had widened to the advantage of industry and it was consequently possible for employers to accept the recommendations made by various Committees and Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation for increases in wages and the improvement in conditions of work These acceptances were however not made entirely by employers of their own free will In some cases the Governments concerned issued resolutions and notifications accepting such of the recommendations made by the Committees which they concurred *in and recommending their adoption by* the employers It was obvious that non acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislative coercion if necessary

During the year 1938 the Government of Bombay put through the Bombay Legislative Assembly after a record debate of nearly 150 hours going over 33 days their Bombay Industrial Disputes Act They also issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness and for the regulation of hours of work rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices shops hotels theatres cinemas etc As far as the last is concerned The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act was passed on the 31st October 1939

There was a spate of activity for legislative measures for the amelioration of labour conditions in other provinces as well Both the United Provinces and Bengal enacted legislation during the year 1938 for the payment of maternity benefits and the 8Ind Legislative Assembly passed an Act in June 1939 to amend

the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 in its application to the Province of Sind In the Central Provinces and Berar Bills were drawn up for (1) he collection of statistics (2) for amending the Indian Factories Act, 1934 to provide for the registration of all factories and for the payment of registration fees in a manner to be prescribed by Government and (3) to make provision for relief or benefits to workers in industrial occupations who are rendered unemployed and consequently destitute The first has been passed into law The second was enacted in 1939 and brought into force with effect from 1st April 1940 Scales of registration fees depending upon the maximum number of persons employed in any one day in the year have been prescribed The Governments of Bengal Punjab and Sind have adopted legislation for the control of hours of work in shops and commercial establishments The Punjab Trade Employees Act has been enforced in Punjab with effect from 1st March 1941 the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act was brought into effect from the 1st April 1941 and the Sind Act was brought into force from the 20th November 1941 The Government of the United Provinces published on the 21st October 1939 the draft of a Bill to regulate the hours of employment and certain conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments The Government of Assam had drafted a Bill for the freedom of movement of tea garden labourers in that Province but this was subsequently withdrawn The Government of the United Provinces introduced a Trade Disputes Bill in the Provincial Legislative Assembly but withdrew it later on with a view to the introduction of a fresh Bill on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938 Private members Bills introduced in the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies during the period immediately under review covered minimum wage fixing machinery and further regulation of conditions in unregulated factories in the Central Provinces and for the compulsory recognition by employers of unions of their workers in Bombay Madras and in the United Provinces So far as Madras is concerned the Minister for Labour was successful as a result of his personal efforts in the matter to secure recognition by the employers of all unions which had been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act

The tempo of industrial strife in India which had shown a marked slowing down for seven years after the catastrophic strikes of 1928 and 1929 began to show a rapid quickening after the advent of Provincial Autonomy Both Labour and its leaders believed that popular Governments in the Provinces would do all they could to improve the standard of life and the conditions of employment of the workers and they thought that the only method by which they could bring their grievances—fancied real or imaginary—to the notice of the authorities was through the medium of the strike During the middle and the late Twenties the most striking feature of the struggle between Capital and Labour was its protracted intensity The chief characteristic of this struggle during the three years beginning with that in which Congress Ministries took office was its frequency This is verified by the fact that the number of disputes which occurred during the three years from 1937 to 1939 amounted to as many as 1 184 as against a total number of 1 089 disputes which occurred during the seven years from 1930 to 1936 The actual numbers of disputes in 1938 and 1939 were 399 and 406 respectively as against 203 in 1928 and 141 in 1929 Although the disputes of the later period were not so intense as those of 1928 and 1929 when 43 8 million man days were lost to Indian industry these 1 184 disputes were however responsible for the loss of as many as 23 2 million man days

The strike is proverbially a two edged weapon Whereas the strikes of 1937 and 1938 may have brought about a large amount of beneficial concessions to Labour they were also responsible in a large measure to the passing by a popular Congress Government of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938 by virtue of which all strikes are prohibited in the industries to which the Act is applied unless the formalities laid down by the Act have been observed.

It will have been noticed that we have in this brief historical survey laid particular emphasis on the course of industrial strife in India This has been done deliberately because the problem of industrial relations and its adequate solution is the most outstanding of all the problems which confronts Indian industry today In this connection it is of interest to observe that a Conference of the Prime Ministers of all the Provinces in India which was held in Poona in August 1939 decided on uniformity in Trade Disputes legislation and on the establishment of Industrial Courts in all the Provinces

Among the more important events that occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the years 1937 to 1939 must be mentioned the visit paid by Mr Harold Butler Director of the International Labour Office to India Ceylon Malaya and the Netherland Indies during the winter of 1937-38 Mr Butler has recorded the impressions gained as a result of his tours in an exceedingly well written and interesting report entitled Problems of Industry in the East —International Labour Office Geneva 1938 Studies and Reports Series B (Economic Conditions) No 29, which should be read by everybody interested in Labour

LABOUR COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS.

In a preceding paragraph we made a reference to the Committees of Inquiry appointed by the Governments of Bombay the United Provinces Bihar and the Central Provinces to examine the existing levels of wages and conditions of employment in the cotton textile industry (in Bombay and in the Central Provinces) and in all industries (in Bihar and in the U P) The events leading up to the appointment of these Committees their terms of reference and the more important of the recommendations made by them have been given in some detail at pages 531 to 535 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication and it is not therefore necessary to reproduce the same here We however give below a few salient facts regarding these Committees for purposes of ready reference

The Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee —This Committee was appointed in October 1937 Chairman—Mr Jairamdas Doulatram Members—Messrs Valkunth L Mehta D R Gadgil and S A Brelvi Associate Members—Sir Sorabji Saklatvala and Mr Sakarlal Balabhai representing employers and Messrs Khandubhai K Desai and R A Khedgikar representing workers interests Secretary —Mr S R Deshpande M B E Assistant Commissioner of Labour The Committee published an *Interim Report in February* 1938 This Report mainly recommended an immediate increase of about 12½ per cent in the wages of all cotton mill operatives in the Province of Bombay Government published the Report with a Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the weight and authority of an award of a Court of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour All cotton mills in the Province accordingly gave the recommended increases in wages with effect from February 1938 The increase has come to be regarded as the Congress *Index* The Committee divided for some time after completing its Interim Report Mr Doulatram the Chairman fell ill and Mr Deshpande the Secretary proceeded on leave Government thereupon appointed the Honourable Mr Justice H V Divatia Chairman and Mr N A Mehrban M B E I C S Secretary The reconstituted Committee commenced its work in Bombay in November 1938 and submitted its Final Report to Government in July 1940 This was published in June 1941 It is a document of over 300 pages containing 483 conclusions and recommendations and is priced at Rs 3 5 0 per copy

Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee —Immediately after the advent of the Reforms Cawnpore was a storm centre of conflict between Capital and Labour In July 1937 industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mill in the City and several units in many other industries were also affected A settlement of the trial was reached in August by virtue of one of the terms of which the Government of the United Provinces agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in the city of Cawnpore Chairman—Sir Sitaut Rajendra Prasad Sinha Member—Mr B Shiva Rao and Prof G S Rudra The Committee's Report covers a wide field of subjects and includes a host of recommendations closely following those made by the Bombay Committee was submitted to and published by the Government of the United Provinces in April 1938

The Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee —The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr N J Roughton I C S Financial Commissioner in February 1938 to examine and report on the wages question of the workers in the cotton textile mills in the Province The terms of reference of this Committee were however restricted to an examination of the Interim Report of the Bombay Committee with a view to assessing the extent to which the recommendations contained in that Report could be applied to mills in the Province Members—Messrs A C Sen Gupta V R Kalappa M L A and C Desai I C S Technical Advisers—Messrs S H Batliwalla and R S Kunkar The Report of this Committee was published in May 1938 Its main recommendation was the restoration by the employers of 60 per cent of the wage cuts effected in the period 1933 to 1937 This was given effect to immediately by the employers and was accepted by the workers

The Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee —This Committee was appointed in March 1938 to inquire into the conditions of labour in industry in the Province and to make recommendations for their improvement Chairman—Mr Rajendra Prasad Deputy Chairman—Mr R R Bakhale Members—Professors Abdul Bari and S A Saran Dr R R Mukerjee and Messrs M P Gandhi Jagat Narain Lal H P Chandra and C M Hityman This Committee's Report which runs into nearly 300 pages and contains over 150 recommendations was submitted to Government in June 1940 and was published in August during the same year

With the exception of the Central Provinces Report the Reports of the three other Committees dealt with above were submitted to Government after the resignation of the Congress Governments by whom they were appointed The more important of the recommendations made by these Committees cover a wide field of social legislation which can only be put through by popular Governments and which cannot be made the subject matter of Governor Acts All the Governments concerned have however taken administrative action in connexion with such of the recommendations as could be given effect to either by the issue of departmental orders or by circulation to the interests concerned Quite a number of the recommendation made by all these Committees have been taken up for consideration by the Central Government in consultation with Conferences of Labour Ministers with a view to the passing of uniform Central legislation applicable to all Provinces The questions so far discussed and those on which action has been initiated will be dealt with under the heading of Conferences of Labour Ministers

We shall deal with the more important matters which have happened in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the present War in the next chapter

SECOND WORLD WAR—ITS EFFECTS AND REPERCUSSIONS

In the previous Chapter we referred to the effects which the World War of 1914-18 had on the growth and development of the labour problem in this country That War found labour in India matriculate spasmodic and unorganised The factories Act of 1911 was practically the only piece of labour legislation in the Statute Book The strike as a method of securing the redress of grievances was practically unknown Few countries in the world could within the short space of one generation (1919 to 1939) have shown the remarkable advance which has been witnessed in India in the development of her labour legislation in the latter and the prolonged struggles that have been fought between her Capital and her labour and in the consolidation of the ranks of her labour force We have already given the milestones in that development in the previous chapter In this Chapter we review the principal events that have occurred in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the Second World War in August 1939

Immediately prior to the outbreak of the second World War the main Indian industries—specially the Textiles—were beginning to feel the effects of an onrushing slump Stocks on the hands of the manufacturers were accumulating, night shifts were closing down and the Mill owners Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad were engaged in a nation-wide campaign to resort to organised short time working Industrialists all over India were again considering ways and means of reducing costs of production The outbreak of War however stemmed the tide There was a big world-wide demand for jute textiles in consequence of the widespread use of sand bags for the protection of public and other buildings against the effects of aerial bombardment Cotton textiles and especially cotton yarns were finding more expanded markets outside the country Night shift working was again resorted to in an increasing measure The engineering and allied trades whose prosperity is closely linked up with that of the textiles began to look up There was a wide expansion in many other industries consequent on the placing in India by the Home Government of large orders for war supplies

When Japan started rattling the sabre towards the end of 1940 and throughout the year 1941 it became evident that India would not only have to be turned into the arsenal of the East in the same way as the United States of America had become the arsenal of the West but that she would also have to build up an army of considerable size of her own The figure originally aimed at was an army of one million men This army had to be clothed fed and supplied with all the modern equipment of war A Central Department of Supply was formed with the Government of India and Provincial Branches were established Huge orders for the supply of cloth and all kinds of other articles were placed with mills and factories A number of large workshops were commandeered for the manufacture of shells and ammunition Shipbuilding yards and mammoth plants for the assembly of motor vehicles and aeroplanes were established Night work became almost universal and there was a nation wide expansion of employment Here was the chance that Indian Labour had been waiting for and Indian Labour has taken it with both hands Indian Labour has been giving of its best in the all out total war effort but it has made up its mind that Capital has got to share its gains with it on equal terms and that it has got to be given a fair deal in war time conditions The Central and the Provincial governments have realised this too It has been necessary for government to establish huge training schemes for training large numbers of men in the skilled trades for purposes of both war production and for assembly work and repair in the theatres of war Machinery has had to be devised to prevent dislocation of work caused through disputes between masters and men and for their rapid settlement once such disputes have flared up into strikes or lockouts It has also been necessary to devise means for maintaining the morale of the workers and to keep them at work during periods of emergency—at last in essential services

DEMANDS FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCES

One of the earliest repercussions of the War was the panic it caused in the commodity markets in India Prices of all food stuffs and consumable commodities shot up and as far as Labour was concerned the authorities were at once faced with two major problems of prime importance (1) the devising of measures to check profiteering by controlling prices and (2) the maintenance of the existing levels of real wages by securing to the workers adequate dearness allowances to enable them to keep up the standard of life which they had at the commencement of the War With regard to prices the Government of India had taken power under sub-rule ( ) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules both to make provision for controlling the prices at which articles or things of any description whatsoever may be sold and to delegate these powers to Provincial Governments as well Almost all Provinces appointed Controllers of Prices at Headquarters and empowered Revenue Officers in charge of Districts to act as local controllers in respect of the areas within their jurisdiction Advisory Boards or Price Control Committees were set up to help these authorities A considerable amount of good and effective work was done when these price control schemes were first initiated because the immediate problem then was to prevent the exploitation of the *bona fide* consumers at the hands of both the profiteers and the hoarders The great defect of the system however was that each local price controlling authority took independant action without any Provincial or Central co-ordination of policy As time went on therefore and the laws of demand and

supply began to assert themselves in relation to world markets and the difficulties of securing tonnage for both export and import of consumable commodities, the work of effectively controlling prices began to grow more and more difficult The original measures of control ranged over a wide field of commodities The number of articles under control has however had to be gradually reduced as different sets of economic forces began to assert themselves in relation to particular commodities The work of the Controllers of Prices today is mainly confined to a close study of the diverse economic factors that are in play with relation to particular articles and to the periodic issue of lists of fair prices at which certain controllable commodities may be sold A detailed description of the measures adopted when the Prices Control scheme was first launched has been given at pages 535 to 537 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication and it is not necessary to traverse the same purely historical background over again here

The much more difficult problem of the two has been the maintenance of the workers pre-war standard of life This can be achieved in one or two ways (1) by securing to the workers the payment of additional allowances in cash sufficient to enable them to meet each increase in their expenditure caused by every successive rise in prices or (2) by enabling the workers to purchase their pre-war standards and quantities of commodities (if available at any particular time) at pre war prices that is to say by opening cheap grain shops The grant of fixed dearness allowances and the revision of such allowances at infrequent intervals does not achieve this object We gave at pages 537 to 543 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication complete detailed information with regard to the different rates and scales of dearness allowances fixed by the Central and the Provincial Governments for their own low paid employees by the Railway Board for the low paid workers employed by the States Railways by different associations of employers for the workers employed in the industrial establishments of their members by local bodies and quasi Government concerns like the Municipalities and the Port Trusts by large individual employers like the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur and by a host of other individual employers who had reached varying decisions on the subject of their own accord Today (June 1942) most employers in India are paying dearness allowances of some kind or other to their workers It would require a volume of the size of this publication to catalogue the rates paid by each of them individually and moreover this is not necessary because since the last edition of the *Indian Year Book* was published there has been a rapid extension of the principle for the payment of these allowances on the basis of a sliding scale linked up with the rise or fall in the cost of living indexes compiled by various Provincial Governments for certain large centres of industry in India Since last year there have also occurred a very large number of disputes not only for the grant of such allowances in establishments where these had not so far been given but also for increases in those which had already been granted It is equally impossible for us to narrate the incidents connected with each of the scores of major disputes which have arisen all over India in connexion with this matter and the manner of their settlement We shall therefore confine our remarks on the subject of dearness allowances in this Edition to a brief summary of the different systems in operation and to an examination of the principal sliding scales which have been adopted by certain Associations and large scale employers.

As far as systems of dearness allowances which are not linked up with fluctuations in the cost of living are concerned these divide themselves more or less into three broad groups with a considerable range of variation in each group The first group would include those systems where different rates of cash allowances are fixed for different wage groups and where the rates fixed are raised from time to time The most notable example of this method is the Employers Association of Northern India which has divided the employees of its member mills in the cotton textile and leather industries into seven wage groups—under Rs 19 per month from Rs 19 and under Rs 25 and so on up to Rs 75 and up to Rs 150 Dearness allowances ranging from two annas per rupee of earnings for the lowest and coming down to six pies in the rupee for the wage group Rs 59 to Rs 75 were granted in January 1940 The highest wage group got nothing at that time In July 1941 these allowances were increased by a further two annas in the rupee of earnings for the lowest wage group and by an anna and a half for all the remaining wage groups including this time the highest A uniform increase of a further one anna on the same basis was granted to all wage groups in January 1942 For its member mills in the jute industry the operatives were divided into six wage groups and similar increases were granted

In the second group would be included those systems where dearness allowances are paid in the form of fixed percentages which may be fixed at the same uniform level for all employees such as that adopted by the Indian Jute Mill Association which sanctioned the grant of a uniform increase of ten per cent over pre war wages to the employees of all jute mills in Calcutta with effect from November 1939 with an extra Re 1 per month as a special allowance in 1941 or at varying percentages for different wage groups such as those adopted by Cotton Mills in Delhi

The third group would include systems where uniform rates of dearness allowances in cash—either on the basis of so much per month or so much for each day of attendance—are given to all employees irrespective of their pay but, in almost all such cases an upper wage limit for the securing of these allowances is fixed In this group would be included all the low paid employees of Government workers in the industrial concerns of Government such as ordnance factories and Naval dockyards (at first) Cotton Mills affiliated to the Millowner s Association, Bombay employees of local bodies and quasi Government concerns and a host of other employers in many other industries A large number of examples of all these varying types of dearness allowances was given in the section on this subject in the 1941-42 Edition of this publication.

Dearness allowances fluctuating with changes in the cost of living index made their appearance for the first time in India in the cotton textile industry at Ahmedabad and in the Central Provinces and Berar In Ahmedabad, the Ahmedabad Millowners Association and the Textile Labour Association failed to reach any agreement on the subject in spite of the Government of Bombay having tried several forms of conciliation both through private discussions and through the medium of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938 As the result of a last minute intervention by H E the Governor of Bombay an agreement was at length reached between the parties to refer the matter to the arbitration of the Industrial Court The industrial Court awarded a cash dearness allowance of Rs. 3-8 0 for a difference of every 11 points between the official cost of living index figure for Ahmedabad for August 1939 and the month two months prior to the one for which the allowance is to be paid. For those months for which the difference was higher or lower than 11 points the allowance would be worked out proportionately Thus, if the difference was 7 points the allowance would be 7/11 Rs 3-8-0 If it was 18 points it would be 18 11 of Rs 3 8-0 and so on This award was intended to compensate cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad to the extent of 66 67 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living at any particular date A part of the balance was to be made up by the provision of a number of cost price grain shops These were started but great difficulties were experienced in connexion with their running and the scheme was eventually abandoned with the consent of the Industrial Court In view of the continued improvement in the condition of the cotton textile industry in India the two Associations reached a further agreement on the 12th August 1941 by virtue of which almost the whole of the hitherto uncompensated portion of the rise in the cost of living was to be made up to the workers by an addition of 45 per cent of the dearness allowance payable for any particular month to the allowance for that month This addition was to take effect from 1st July 1941 This agreement was ratified by the Industrial Court in an award dated 16th September 1941 In the cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar dearness allowances are paid on the basis of the recommendations made in the matter by the Mahalanobis and the Jayaratnam Committees both of which recommended the grant of a uniform allowance of one pie per day of attendance to all workers for every rise of one point in the three monthly moving average of the cost of living index for Nagpur

As far as cotton mills affiliated to the Mill Owners Association Bombay are concerned the Association had sanctioned the payment of a dearness allowance at the rate of two annas per day of attendance to all workers in cotton textile mills in Bombay City whose earnings did not amount to more than Rs 150 per month with effect from 1st December 1939 in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation presided over by Sir Sajba Rangnekar Dearness allowances at this rate were to be paid as long as the cost of living index compiled by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for working classes in Bombay City fluctuated between 105 and 123 At the moment this recommendation was made it was reckoned that an allowance at this rate would compensate the workers to the extent of 76·9 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living at that date In June 1941 the cost of living index for Bombay stood at 122 and there was a marked tendency for prices to rise The Government of Bombay therefore took up with the Association the question of the revision of the rate of dearness allowances hitherto paid by the member mills of the Millowners Association Bombay and as a result of these discussions the Association fixed a sliding scale of allowances varying with the fluctuations in the cost of living index between 124 and 143 The allowance when the index stood at 124 was to be Rs 4 8 for 26 working days rising by successive stages of 4 annas and 3 annas for each rise of one point in the index to Rs 9 for 26 working days when the index stood at 143 It was reckoned that this scale of allowances makes up for the same percentage of the rise in the cost of living of the workers at any particular stage of the sliding scale as that provided for by the Rangnekar Board As far as the balance is concerned the Association feels that it is open for the workers to make this up by effecting their purchases of food-stuffs and other commodities from the large number of cheap grain shops which it has opened all over Bombay In June 1941 the cost of living index for Bombay stood at 152 As we go to Press we understand that the Association has compiled a similar extension of the existing sliding scale by making provision for similar increases in the cost of living of the workers up to the stage when the index stands at 163 at which figure the dearness allowance will be Rs 13/12 for 26 working days

At the time when the sliding scale of dearness allowance of the Millowners Association, Bombay was introduced (August 1941) the Government of Bombay issued a Press Note explaining the principles on which dearness allowances were paid and were about to be paid to cotton mill workers in Bombay It was stated in that Press Note that employers in other industries in Bombay had been paying these allowances, more or less on the same scale as that recommended by the Rangnekar Board. The Government of Bombay expressed a fervent hope that employers in all other industries in Bombay would fall into line with the Millowners Association Bombay and pay dearness allowances to their workers accordingly Some employers did so immediately but whenever disputes arose on the subject of dearness allowances the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay stepped in and this office has made every endeavour to persuade employers in all industries to adopt the Millowners' sliding scale of allowances It is believed that this sliding scale is, with few exceptions in general use in Bombay City

The managements of the cotton textile mills in East and West Khandesh persistently refused to pay any dearness allowances to their employees until the middle of the year 1941 in spite of the fact that the question was often taken into conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. Anticipating a concerted demand

for such allowances at that time the owners gave notices of cuts in wages The Government of Bombay at once stepped in and by virtue of the powers they had taken under that Act for reference of certain disputes to the compulsory arbitration of the Industrial Court they referred both the disputes to the Industrial Court for arbitration. The Court gave an award disallowing any cut in wages and awarded dearness allowances on a sliding scale varying with the change in the cost of living index for Jaigaon to the operatives of all the mills in the area with retrospective effect for 20 months The award of the Industrial Court in this matter was reproduced at pages 143 to 153 of the October 1941 issue of the *Labour Gazette* published by the Government of Bombay

In April 1940 the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association made a recommendation to its members to pay dearness allowance at the rate of 21 pies per head for each day of attendance to their workers with retrospective effect from February 1940 In September 1941 the Association adopted the following sliding scale fluctuating with the changes in the cost of living index for Bombay 1-4 to 128 2 annas 9 pies per day 129 to 134 – annas 9 pies per day and rising thereafter by 3 pies per day for every rise of two points in the index up to 4 annas per day when the index stands at 14- or 143

Many large engineering work hops in Bombay City including the Mazagon Dock of Messrs Mackenzie & Co Messrs Richardson and Cruddas Messrs Alcock Ashdown & Co Ltd Messrs Bhagat and sons and others have laid down a sliding scale of dearness allowances based on a one per cent increase over existing basic rates of pay for every rise of two points in the cost of living index for Bombay The Indian Engineering Association has recommended to all its members in Bengal and Bihar that dearness allowances should be granted on a sliding scale up to an amount which taking into account such special concessions as provident fund contributions by employers attendance bonuses etc shall not exceed 25 per cent of the basic wages earned in the case of the maximum payments under the sliding scale *e g* in respect of wages upto and including Rs 20 per month and shall diminish proportionately at higher wage levels

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co Ltd did not accept the recommendations re dearness allowances made by the Madgaonkar Court of Inquiry in 1940 and the Company granted an allowance of Re 3 per month to each employee whose monthly earnings amounted to Rs 100 and under and one anna six pies per day to daily rated employees In July 1941 the Company established a sliding scale of allowances by virtue of which all monthly and daily rated workers earning Rs 100 per month and under received Rs 3/2 per month when the Bombay cost of living index stood at 121 This allowance rose by stages of two annas and three annas per month for every rise of one point in the index up to Rs 5/4 per month when the index stands at 135 The grant of adequate dearness allowances to the workers was one of the demands on which the bus drivers and conductors and the tramway employees of the Company went on strike towards the end of May 1942 The Government of Bombay appointed the Honourable Sir Robert Broomfield Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court Bombay as an Adjudicator in this dispute under the powers given to them by Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules

As far as Railway employees are concerned the Railway Board in accordance with the recommendations made in the matter by the Rau Court of Inquiry and in consultation with the All India Railwaymens Federation fixed varying rates of dearness allowances for different groups of employees according to zones of employment Details regarding these allowances have been given at page 541 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication As a result of further discussions with the Federation the Railway Board issued a notification in November 1941 by virtue of which the following rates of dearness allowances were to be paid to railway employees with effect from 1st November 1941 (1) In Bombay and Calcutta areas (including suburbs)—Rs 4 8 per month to those whose earnings amount to Rs 70 per month and under (2) In towns with over 100 000 inhabitants (1941 Census)—Rs 3 12 per month to those earnings Rs 60 per month and under and (3) In all other areas—Rs 3 per month to those earning Rs 35 per month and under In each of the above cases workers whose full time monthly earnings amount to more than Rs 70 Rs 60 and Rs 35 but less than Rs 74 8 Rs 63 12 and Rs 38 respectively excluding the dearness allowances allowed are to receive allowances that will bring up their earnings to these figures

The Indian Mining Association sanctioned dearness allowances of 10 per cent to workers in coal mines in Bihar in 1940 and this was raised to 12½ per cent from 1st January 1942 for workers in coal mines in Bengal The Association sanctioned a 10 per cent allowance subject to a maximum of Re 3 per month with effect from 1st January 1942

The employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd at Jamshedpur secured the following rates of dearness allowances with effect from 1st August 1940 through the mediation of a Board of conciliation (Sir Mahomed Khaja Noor) appointed by the Government of Bihar To those earnings Rs 50 per month and below Rs 2 8 per month over Rs 50 and up to Rs 75 Rs 3 per month over Rs 75 and upto Rs 100 Rs 3 8 per month and over Rs 100 and up to Rs 125 Rs 4 per month The Company increased the allowances given above for the four different wage groups to Rs 4 Rs 4 8 Rs 5 4 and Rs 6 respectively with effect from 1st October 1941 In addition to the increased dearness allowance the Company have sanctioned from 1st April 1942 an Emergency Bonus of 10 per cent of the wages or salary of all employees at Jamshedpur drawing up to Rs 500 per month whilst they are on active duty with a minimum of Rs 5 per month to employees who may not be in receipt of any special allowances for A R P duty

We regret that owing to want of space we cannot give any more information on this subject but if any of our readers should desire further information we shall be glad to furnish it (if available) on request

DEMAND FOR PARTICIPATION IN WAR PROFITS.

During the period of the General Strike in cotton textile mills in the City of Bombay in 1940 the Government of Bombay had enquired of the Millowners Association Bombay whether it was willing to give an undertaking to Government that the Millowners would be prepared to give a war bonus to their workers if increased profits were made by the industry as a result of war conditions as soon as the extent of these profits had been determined The Government of Bombay were aware of the increasing desire of textile workers to be given an adequate share in the improved trading conditions of the industry resulting from the war and they therefore took up the matter again with the Millowners' Association Bombay towards the end of the year 1941 As a result of these discussions the Association decided that its Cotton Mill Members in the City and Island of Bombay should grant to their workers a cash bonus equivalent to 12½ per cent of or two annas in the rupee on their actual earnings (exclusive of dearness allowances) for the period 1st January to 31st December 1941 The Government of Bombay issued a Press Note on the subject on 3rd December 1941 In accordance with the decision reached a large majority of cotton mill workers in Bombay received a bonus equivalent to about six weeks pay in January 1942.

In August 1941 the Textile Labour Association Ahmedabad put up a demand to the Ahmedabad Millowners Association for an increase of 25 per cent in wages After prolonged and protracted negotiations and discussions the two parties agreed to refer the matter to the Industrial Court on the basis of an agreed settlement according to which the Association agreed to grant for the whole of the year 1941 a bonus ranging from Rs 2/4 to Rs 10 8 per head for each month in 1941 to different categories of workers In effect cotton textile workers in the City of Ahmedabad received a bonus equivalent to that secured by their confreres in Bombay The award of the Industrial Court in this matter has been reproduced at pages 374 to 378 of the December 1941 issue of the *Labour Gazette*

Since the beginning of the year 1942 hundreds of disputes have arisen all over India in connexion with demands made by industrial workers for the payment of a war bonus similar to that paid to cotton mill workers in Bombay and Ahmedabad Labour Departments of the Provincial Governments have been inundated with requests for mediation in the matter Anticipating trouble many employers announced their intention to pay such a bonus before demands for them were put up to them by their workers A number of others agreed to do so immediately on intervention in the matter by Government Conciliators In a large number of other cases where the employees were at first adamant on not conceding this demand the workers insistent on equal treatment in the matter resorted to direct action In the vast majority of the cases where strikes occurred on this issue the employers were compelled to climb down and to pay the bonus asked for In some cases where demands for a war bonus were linked up with several other demands the disputes were referred by the Provincial Governments concerned to adjudication under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules No exact information is available with regard to the number of concerns which have paid war bonuses but it may be safely asserted that most of the leading firms or organisations in India have paid or sanctioned the payment by their members, of a bonus equivalent to one month s pay to their workers

CREATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE LABOUR TRIBUNALS

With the object of taking power to require Industrial undertakings including mines in India to release technical personnel for employment in factories under the Crown or declared to be engaged on work of national importance the Governor General promulgated the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940 on the 28th June 1940 This Ordinance was amended by two further Amending Ordinances issued in September 1940 and in January 1942 The term technical personnel includes persons employed in the categories enumerated in the Schedule attached to the Ordinance These are divided into three groups (1) Managerial Staff (2) Supervisory Staff and (3) Skilled and Semi skilled trades The first includes Works Managers aircraft pilots and all kinds of Engineers the second foremen, inspectors, chargemen and *maistries* whilst the third group includes almost all occupations in the engineering electrical wood and chemical trades photo litho operaters process photographers lithographers and litho-printers rope workers, riggers and slingers motormen and petrol mechanics and bricklayers and brick moulders All technical personnel over the age of 18 and under the age of 50 are under heavy penalties for default liable when called upon to do so to undertake employment in the National Service

The Central Government has power to declare any factory which is engaged in the production of munitions or other war supplies or in work which is likely to assist the efficient prosecution of the war to be a factory engaged on work of national importance and on the declaration of a factory as such it becomes a notified factory

The Ordinance gives powers to the Central Government to constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals to exercise such functions as have been assigned to them by the Ordinance. Each Tribunal is to consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members all of whom must be servants of the Crown It has the right to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit Every notified factory has the right to apply to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel The main function of a Tribunal is therefore to find the necessary personnel for such notified factory With this object in view National Service Labour Tribunals have been given power to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in all industrial undertakings the suitability of such personnel for employment in national service and the

capacity of the undertaking to release such personnel or any part thereof for such employment In order to enable the Tribunals to discharge these functions they have been given all the powers of Civil Courts for enforcing the attendance of witnesses production of documents, recording of evidence on oath etc and also wide powers of inspection and the carrying out of trade tests The Tribunals can call upon the management of any industrial undertaking other than a notified factory to release such technical personnel as it may specify direct persons listed as technical personnel who are unemployed or are not already employed in a notified factory to undertake employment in the national service direct such persons to submit themselves to tests of their technical skill and they can lay down the terms of service of such persons subject to such conditions as may be prescribed Once a notified factory applies to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel it is obligatory for such concern to take into employment such personnel as may be sent to it and on such terms and conditions as the Tribunal or the Central Government may direct Appeals against the decisions of a Tribunal lie with the Central Government

No person employed in any industrial establishment who is classified under one of the capacities included in the Schedule annexed to the Ordinance can leave his employment unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal Correspondingly no employer in any industrial undertaking can discharge dismiss or release any person so classified unless he has given 15 days notice of such intention to the Tribunal

Whereas a Tribunal can control the engagement of technical personnel by industrial undertakings in such manner as it thinks fit the Government of India alone has the power to transfer technical personnel from one notified factory to another Similarly no technical personnel employed in a training establishment or in a technical post under the Crown can be discharged from or leave his employment unless the head of the establishment concerned has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Central Government All employers in non notified factories are compelled to return men who may be returned to their original posts on the same terms as obtained when their services were first requisitioned but these may be modified or compensation given on and after appeal to a Tribunal

Penalties of imprisonment up to six months and a fine up to Rs 1 000 are provided for infringements of the Ordinance

The names of the Chairmen of and the addresses of the offices of the nine National Service Labour Tribunals which have been so far constituted in the various Provinces in India are as follows —

1	Bengal	W A S Lewis ICS Dewar House 13 Hare Street Calcutta
2	Bombay	D S Bakhle ICS Hasan Chambers Parsee Lazar Street Bombay
3	Madras	V Ramakrishna ICS Office of the Labour Commissioner, Madras
4	United Provinces (also for Delhi and Ajmer Merwara)	J E Pedley CIE MC ICS Office of the Labour Commissioner Cawnpore
5	Punjab (also for the North West Frontier Province)	J Slattery OBE IP (Retd) Office of the Punjab and N W F Province Joint Public Service Commission
6	Sind (also for Baluchistan)	M A Sayyid, MA LLB JP Sind Secretariat Karachi
7	Central Provinces and Berar	C C Desai ICS C P and Berar Civil Secretariat Building Nagpur
8	Bihar and Orissa	S N Mazumdar ICS Office of the Labour Commissioner Bihar Patna
9	Assam	J N Talukdar ICS Office of the Controller of Emigrant Labour Shillong

Two Conferences of Chairmen of National Service Labour Tribunals have been held at New Delhi one in January and the other in November 1941 with a view to pool experiences and decide on the methods likely to lead to greater efficiency and utility of the Tribunals It would be of interest to mention that after the second of these two Conferences the appointments of the Chairmen of the Bengal the Bombay and the Madras Tribunals have been converted into full time jobs

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME.

About the end of the year 1940 the Government of India instituted a Technical Training Scheme designed to provide for the intensive training of a large number of skilled tradesmen required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for ordnance and munitions factories When the scheme was first initiated the number of persons to be trained was fixed at 15 000 This was increased to 43 000 The scheme covers not only special technical institutions which have been expressly opened for this purpose but also a large number of existing factories and workshops The total number of training centres in India as at 31st March 1942 was 318 of which 61 were in Madras 60 in Bengal 56 in the Province of Bombay and 43 in sixteen Indian States The actual number of trainees at all these centres at that date was 20 113 out of a possible capacity of 28 309 seats

The qualifications required of candidates are that they must be between the ages of 17 and 40 they must conform to certain standards of height and physical fitness and as a general rule they must be literate The extent of the knowledge of English required varies according to the trades for which they desire to be trained. The maximum duration of training is one year but trainees are passed out as soon as they are able to pass the tests laid down by Government

Candidates for technical training are ordinarily selected by the National Service Labour Tribunals, to whom application has to be made. Selected candidates receive T A from home to the centres to which they are posted and also from the centres to places of employment if they are placed on the conclusion of the training Placement is not guaranteed every selected candidate has to enter into an undertaking to accept any employment that may be offered to him under the Crown either in India or overseas and the parent or guardian of such person has to enter into an agreement with Government to refund all expenses incurred on his training in the event of his failing to carry out the undertaking

Not only is training in all centres given free of charge but during their training all candidates receive stipends of Rs 27 per month if they are matriculates and Rs 22 per month if they are not plus free medical treatment All trainees are entitled to the benefits provided under the Workmen s Compensation Acts On selection a trainee is first posted to a Civil Centre After a period of two months he is enrolled and transferred to a Civ mil (Civil Military) centre where he remains until he passes certain trade tests He is then drafted into one of the services on a minimum salary which varies from Rs 25 6 per month for boiler attendants to Rs 46 per month for electricians fitters machinists etc All drafted men are entitled to free board and lodging clothing and medical attendance Men sent overseas are entitled to an expatriation allowance of Rs 7 per month and *batta* of Rs 3/8 per month if authorised Promotions depend on efficiency

The immense possibilities which the Technical Training Scheme holds for Indian youth and the industrialisation of the country after the War have not yet been realised in India Skilled workers are at any time an asset of great value to a nation and it is generally admitted that one of the most serious setbacks to the development of Indian industries in the past has been the absence of trained workers With the outbreak of War and the vital importance which mechanisation quickly assumed the number of skilled workers which a nation or a group of nations can produce has become the key to victory or defeat Skilled workers are required not only for the production of tanks guns and munitions but also for their maintenance and repair in the field It is to meet this need and also to build up an army of skilled workers which after the war will enable India to compete on equal terms with other highly industrialised countries that the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India has been devised.

THE BEVIN TRAINING SCHEME.

In November 1940 Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labour made a statement in the House of Commons regarding a scheme which he proposed to put into effect for training Indian workers in factories and workshops in England. The object of the scheme was to accelerate munitions production in India and, at the same time, to inculcate in the men an appreciation of British methods of industrial co-operation between employers and workers and the value of sound trade union principles. Details of the proposed scheme were published by the Government of India in December 1940.

Candidates for the scheme are chosen (*a*) from the working classes preferably from among men of the Engineering trades *e g* fitters farmers millers and grinders drawing wages of Rs 40 to Rs 60 per month. Candidates must have had experience of factory work and have given promise of intelligence and adaptability They may be married or single but they should be young and not below the age of 18 healthy intelligent able to read, write and do simple calculations and possess manual dexterity and some knowledge of English Preference is to be given to persons who are likely to be adaptable to conditions in England and especially to those who are prepared to mix and are least likely to raise difficulties over food which is on the English style and not on a caste or communal basis The selection of candidates is made by the National Service Labour Tribunals in consultation with the Regional Inspectors of Technical Training and large industrial employers including Railway administrations. All selected candidates must produce certificates of recent vaccination and pass strict medical tests particularly to show that they are free from any kind of tubercular trouble

The courses of training cover engineering occupations mainly *e g* fitting and machine operating and last for a period of six months which might be extended in particular cases. For the first three months the trainees work at special training centres where they receive elementary training and instruction in English and get time to become acclimatized They are then placed in groups with selected employers in factories where they receive training side by side with British workmen For the first month after the arrival of a batch of candidates in England they are accommodated in a hostel run on English lines under a carefully selected manager after which they are lodged with selected British families

All selected candidates receive travelling allowances (inter class fares plus Re 1 per day for subsistence allowance) to port of embarkation and from port of disembarkation on return, free return passage and food on the journeys to and from the United Kingdom a subsistence allowance of Rs. 20 per month for the whole period of journey from home to England and back to home the necessary warm outfit in India plus an allowance in the United Kingdom for the purchase of suitable clothing The allowances in England are (*a*) during preliminary training—free boarding and lodging in a special hostel plus pocket money at the rates of eight and six shillings per week according as the candidate is over or under 20 years of age (*b*) during subsequent training wages at 59 shillings a week without board and lodging In addition to the above a separation allowance of Rs 35 per month is paid in India to the family of a married man.

On their return to India, the services of the trainees are at the disposal of the National Service Labour Tribunals originally concerned with their selection and these Tribunals decide how best their services can be utilised, but no guarantee of employment is given.

By the end of May 1942 four batches of 50 candidates each and one batch of 54 had been selected and sent to the United Kingdom Among the 254 candidates so far selected 44 were from Madras 43 from Bombay 41 from Bengal, 36 each from the United Provinces and from Bihar and Orissa 23 from the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province 16 from the Central Provinces and Berar nine from Sind and six from Assam It is of interest to mention that Their Majesties the King and the Queen paid two visits to Letchworth the British Government Training Centre at which the Bevin Boys are trained and that Their Majesties spoke to all the Indian trainees who were there at the time By the time we went to Press two batches of 50 Bevin Boys each had returned to India On return the trainees are trade tested by a special Board of Examiners appointed by the Government of India and if found suitable are posted as Supervisors in Ordnance factories or as Instructors at the Technical Training Centres on salaries which are about double or more than what they were getting before they left India

MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

As a consequence of the entry of Japan into the War the danger had arisen of persons in India abandoning their employment or leaving certain areas If this fear were to materialise it would be impossible to maintain certain services essential for the public safety the maintenance of public order the efficient prosecution of the war or the maintenance of supplies or services necessary for the life of the community In order to avoid such a danger the Governor General in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 72 of the Government of India Act 1935 promulgated an ordinance called the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance 1941 This Ordinance applies to all employment under the Crown and to any employment or class of employment which the Central or a Provincial Government declares to be an employment for the purposes of the Ordinance When once any employment in any particular area has been declared no person engaged in that employment is permitted to depart outside of that area Any person in an employment which has been declared who disobeys any lawful order given to him in the course of such employment or without reasonable excuse abandons such employment or absents himself from work or departs from any area specified in the declaration without the consent of the authority making that order and any employer of a person engaged in an employment which has been declared who *without* reasonable cause discontinues the employment of such person or by closing an establishment in which such person is engaged causes the discontinuance of his employment is guilty of an offence under the Ordinance Penalties for infringement are imprisonment up to one year with additional liability to a fine Courts can only take cognizance of offences under this Ordinance upon receipt of complaints made in writing by a person authorised in this behalf by the Central or a Provincial Government Both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments with the previous sanction of the Central Government have the power to make rules regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of employment of persons in an employment which has been declared by this Ordinance When any direction regulating wages or conditions of service have been given by an authority empowered by such rules to give them any person failing to comply therewith is guilty of an offence under the Ordinance

Both the Central Government and the various Provincial Governments in India have issued notifications under the above Ordinance declaring many essential services such as Railways oil and fuel installations port trusts and dock yards municipalities gas and electricity producing plants telephone systems certain banks *et cetera* as employments to which this Ordinance has been made applicable

PROMULGATION OF RULE 81A OF DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

We deal with this below under the heading of Industrial Disputes Legislation in the following Chapter

LABOUR LEGISLATION—ITS ADMINISTRATION AND STATISTICS

The central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour legislation is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act the central executive authority for which is the Department of Labour but apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Communications Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act 1919 Regulation of Mines and Inter Provincial Migration were central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head factories and welfare of labour fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures Although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories workmen's com

pensation trade unions, payment of wages the pledging of child labour etc falls on the Provincial Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution for the Central Government to incur any expenditure from Central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects This constitutional position was perhaps to some extent responsible for the opposition shown by some of the Provincial Governments to labour measures on which their views were invited by the Government of India during recent years The Governor General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the Central Legislature in two ways In the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence direction and control and secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain power to him to make the powers conferred on Provincial Governments subject to his control The general principle observed by the Government of India however has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all India Acts The central Government in the Department of Labour however maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration and that if federal legislation were not practicable efforts should be directed to securing that as early as possible the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters For Indian States in which there was a appreciable industrial development the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms and N M Joshi who represented the interests of Indian Labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject Owing largely to Mr Joshi s efforts the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation The Government of India Act 1935 lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures —

(1) Factories regulation of the working of mines but not including mineral development

(2) Welfare of labour provident funds employers liability and workmen s compensation

(3) Trade Unions industrial and labour disputes

Since the institution of the Annual Conference of Labour Ministers the First Session of which was held at New Delhi in January 1940 the trend has been for Central rather than Provincial Labour Legislation—with this difference that whereas all the Central Acts passed prior to 1941 automatically applied to the whole of British India some of the recent labour legislation has been permissive that is to say it is open to any particular Province to extend such legislation to its territory or not as it pleases

In this Chapter we shall give the principal features of all the Central Labour Acts as also of all the more important Provincial Labour Acts but where more than one Province has similar legislation we shall describe the parent Act and indicate important differences if any between that and the similar subsequent Acts We shall also give the more important statistics in connexion with the administration of these Acts wherever such statistics have been published We shall conclude this Chapter with a section on the recent demand for uniform labour laws for India and the action taken in connection there with by the institution of the Conference of Labour Ministers

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

In the Chapter on the historical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India we have traced the development of factories legislation in the country since 1881 when the first Factories Act was passed and we gave the main features of that Act and the 1891 and the 1911 Acts as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922 1923 1926 and 1931 Factory law in India was completely overhauled in 1934 as the result of the acceptance by Government of most of the recommendations made for its improvement by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour A new consolidating and amending Act was passed by the Central Legislature in 1934 and The Factories Act 1934 was brought into operation with effect from 1st January 1935 This Act has been amended on three occasions in 1936 1940 and 1941 The main provisions of the law relating to factories as it stands today are as follows

(a) Classification of Factories —A distinction is drawn between seasonal and perennial factories A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing the decortication of ground nuts or the manufacture of coffee indigo lac rubber sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory provided that a Provincial Government may by notification in the official gazette declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act The Provincial Government may also by notification declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act

(b) Age and Sex Groups —Factory operatives are divided into four age and sex groups (1) adult males (2) adult females (3) children of both sexes i e persons over 12 and under 15 years of age and (4) adolescents defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children

(c) Hours of Work —The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week

laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to ten per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories

(d) Spreadover —By spreadover is meant the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory This principle was introduced in factory legislation for the first time in 1934 The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p m and 6 a m for both women and children The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night *e g* in the fish curing industry continues to be allowed.

(e) Artificial Cooling and Humidification —Power has been given to Provincial Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided however that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances

(f) Welfare —Provision is made for four matters in connection with workers welfare (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances

(g) Rest Intervals and Holidays —The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character

(h) Overtime —The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by exempted workers The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fifty four hours in any one week he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay

(i) Certificate of Fitness for Children.— Provincial Governments have been given powers to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by children and it has been prescribed that whenever such a standard has been laid down no child failing to attain it can be certified for employment in a factory

(j) Security of Factory Structures —Factory inspectors have been given powers to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety Provincial Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing by factories of certificates of stability

(k) Exemptions —A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act The new Act limits these powers and prescribes further that no exemptions are to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years

By virtue of the Factories (Amendment) Act 1940 the provisions of the 1934 Act relating to health safety regulation of child labour and registration may be applied to power factories employing from 10 to 19 workers and in which children are employed It is felt that this amendment will lead to the complete non employment of children in small factories because rather than be compelled to register under the Act the owners concerned would prefer not to employ children at all

There has been an increasing tendency in most Provinces in India during recent years to take advantage of Section 5 of the Factories Act 1934 by notifying all factories employing ten or more persons as factories for the purposes of the Act In this connection it is of interest to record that Dr K N Katju, Ex Minister for Industries in the United Provinces conducted a detailed inquiry into alleged sweated labour in small

actories for a period of over two years He ound that in over 800 factories employing 4 000 orkers labour was sweated, there were no fixed ours of work and health and sanitary conditions ere deplorable The Government of the United rovinces thereupon took immediate action by leclaring all such factories as employed 10 or nore persons as factories for the purposes of he Act The Second Conference of Labour linisters held in January 1941 decided to amend he Factories Act by making registration of all actories employing 10 or more persons ompulsory

.. P Unregulated Factories Act, 1937

The Legislative Council of the Central Pro inces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories ct early in 1937 This Act seeks to regulate he labour of women and children and to make rovision for the welfare of labour in factories o which the Factories Act 1934, does not apply Unregulated Factory has been defined as any place wherein fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of he preceding twelve months and to which the actories Act, 1934 does not apply and wherein he following industries are carried on —*i bidi* making (*ii*) shellac manufacture and (*iii*) ather tanning. A child has been defined s a person who has not completed his fourteenth ear The provisions with regard to health nd safety notices and registers penalties and rocedure closely follow the similar provisions in the Factories Act. Children s hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m and noon and 1 p.m and 5 p.m. The double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days Women s hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

Factory Statistics.

The statistics of the numbers of factories and of factory workers are given in the annual reports on the administration of the Factories Act published by all the Provincial Governments. The Government of India publishes a summary of the Provincial Reports every year In addition to those factories which are registered under the Factories Act the statistics with regard to which alone are covered by the annual Provincial administration reports there are thousands of other small factories in India which are not subject to any control and for which no statistics are available In the following table we give figures showing the growth in the number of factories and in factory population in India during the last forty five years

Factory Statistics, 1894-1940

Year	Number of working Factories	Average daily number employed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
1894	815	275 806	53 127	20,877	349 810
1898	1 098	334 894	60 603	27 532	422,729
1902	1 538	424 375	85 882	31 377	541 634
1906	1 855	546 693	102 796	41,223	690 712
1910	2 359	624 945	115,540	52,026	792 511
1914	2 936	746,775	144 157	60 043	950 973
1918	3 436	897 469	161 343	64 110	1,122,922
1922	5 144	1 066 457	206,887	67 628	1 361 002
1926	7 251	1,208 628	249 069	60 094	1,518,391
1930	8,148	1 235,425	254,905	37 972	1,528,302
1934	8 658	1 248 009	220,860	18 382	1 487 231
1935	8,881	1 260 181	235 344	15 457	1 510 982
1936	9 822	1 400 210	239 875	12 062	1 652 147
1937*	8 930	1,427 103	237 933	10 833	1 675 869
1938*	9 743	1 481 914	245 099	10 742	1 737 755
1939*	10 468	1 498 218	243 516	9 403	1 751 137
1940*†	10 900	1 588 000	247 000	9 400	1 844 400

* The figures from 1937 onwards are exclusive of Burma

† The figures for 1940 are approximate and are based on the Provincial Administration Reports

The annual provincial administration reports [illegible] the year 1935 give separate sets of figures [illegible]olescents and for children. Adolescents [illegible] new age-group introduced in factory legislation for the first time by the Factories Act of 1934 In order to preserve continuity however we have included the figures for adolescents in those for men and for women

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1923.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923 as amended by the Amending Acts of 1928 and 1935 The act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901 The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act section 28 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for aboveground workers No limits were prescribed for daily hours A daily limit of 12 hours was imposed for the first time by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930 As a result of the recommendations made in the matter by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the adoption of the Draft Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines by the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1931 the Government of India passed The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act 1935 which was brought into effect from 1st October 1935 The main provisions of the law regarding hours and conditions of work in Indian Mines as it now stands are as follows —

(*a*) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week

(*b*) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours

(*c*) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface

(*d*) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited

(*e*) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(*f*) of the Indian Mines Act 1923 on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman under ground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1939 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929 In order to prevent undue hardship a principle of gradualness in the number of women to be reduced every year was laid down Women are not prohibited from accepting employment in open workings and on the surface of mines

Mining Statistics

The collection of full statistics with regard to the numbers of mines and of the persons employed therein dates from 1924 The statistics are contained in the Annual Reports of The Chief Inspector of Mines in India The published report for the year 1940 is an abridged edition which contains no figures for numbers employed The following table contains the statistics for 16 years from 1923 to 1939

Year	Total number of mines which came under the Act	Number of persons employed		
		Underground and open workings	Above ground	Total
1924	1 804	167 779	90 498	258 277
1925	2 011	168 554	84 803	253,857
1926	1 897	189 371	70 742	260 113
1927	1 992	196 041	72 949	269 290
1928	1 948	197 398	70 273	267 671
1929	1 732	199 908	69 783	269 701
1930	1 669	191 915	69 752	261 667
1931	1 471	170 658	60 144	230 782
1932	1 281	151 924	52 734	204 658
1933	1 424	153 942	52,565	206,507
1934	1 675	170 820	58 561	229,381
1935	1,813	189 268	64 707	253 978
1936	1 978	199 917	69 676	269 593
1937	1 925	195 554	72,304	267,858
1938	1 953	223 984	82 276	306,260
1939	1 864	223 486	81 858	305 344

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936 and amended in minor particular by an Amending Act in 1937 A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 Edition of this publication. The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 20th May 1937 are as follows —

(a) Scope of Application —The Act in the first instance applies to factories and railways but Provincial Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services docks wharves or jetties inland steamer vessels mines, quarries or oil-fields plantations and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced adapted or manufactured with a view to their use transport or sale

(b) Wages.— Wages for purposes of the Act means all remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled be payable whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include travelling allowances employees contributions to provident funds gratuities payable on discharge or the value of any housing accommodation of services rendered to the worker by his employer

Many industrial establishments especially cotton textile mills in India grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to wages These bonuses operate as fines in cases where the standards for earning them are not attained The Government of India while framing the Act included such bonuses within the ambit of wages but the definition of this term as far as bonuses are concerned has been widely interpreted The Government of Bombay held that existing good attendance and efficiency bonuses wherever they obtained must be paid without conditions and notified all factories accordingly As a test case the Arvind Mills in Ahmedabad were prosecuted in the City Magistrate s Court for non payment of these bonuses in cases where the conditions for earning them were not fulfilled The Magistrate held that bonuses were wages and directed that the deductions made should be refunded to the workers The matter was taken into appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge Ahmedabad where the decision of the Magistrate was upheld The Mills thereupon filed a further appeal in the High Court Bombay which reversed the Ahmedabad judgments and held that all bonuses must be earned The Government of India intend introducing a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly to amend this Act with a view to clarifying the position of bonuses.

(c) Wage Periods —No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be paid in coin and or currency notes.

(d) Time of Payment.—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day Where employment is terminated by the employer all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated

(e) Permissible Deductions —Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody housing accommodation supplied by an employer for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over payments of wages for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor General in Council or a Provincial Government may, by general or special order authorise The Central Government promulgated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordinance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written authorisation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a Provincial Government The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the same to the employee concerned Such a system was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25 000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(f) Fines —No fines are to be imposed on children, *i e*, persons below the age of fifteen years No fines can be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the Provincial Government or of an authority which a Provincial Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers Provincial Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

In December 1937 the North Western Rail way reduced the monthly rate of pay of an engine driver by Rs 7 for unsatisfactory work

The employee filed an application against the Railway in the Small Causes Court at Karachi for illegal deductions The application was dismissed and the case was taken in appeal to the Chief Court of Sind. Mr Justice Weston held that a reduction in an employee s wages by way of punishment was in contravention of the Payment of Wages Act and ordered a refund to the applicant of the amounts deducted from his wages

(g) *Deductions for Absence from Duty* — Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (*i.e.* if the wage is Rs 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Re. 7) provided that subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Provincial Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice By the amending Act of 1937 an explanation was added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place he refuses to carry out his work.

(h) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances* — Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began is to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by Provincial Governments

(i) *Contracting-Out* —No contracting-out is permitted

(j) *Procedure* —Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen s Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non payment of wages Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with claims arising out of deductions from wages is a very dilatory one The action is a civil one and it takes a long time before the case is brought to a decision. In many cases where applications are filed for non payment of wages the employer is let off if he has paid wages to the workers concerned after the filing of the complaint and the Courts ignore the fact that even in such cases delay in making payments had occurred.

(k) *Administration*.—Inspectors of factories are made responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor General in Council and to Provincial Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

A brief account of the manner in which work men could recover damages from their employers in respect of accidents before the passing of the Workmen s Compensation Act of 1923 has been given at page 583 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication. In its main principles the Indian Act which was brought into operation with effect from 1st July 1924, follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926 1929 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands to-day covers nearly eight million industrial workers in the country Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope ever in cases where there has been no negligence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident *arising out of and in the course of employment* and where the accident is not directly attributable to the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs or to wilful disobedience of rules or orders or wilful disregard of safety devices Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation as injuries caused by accident provided however that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925 This list was further expanded in 1933 and again in 1938 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelæ of such poisoning (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelæ (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelæ, (4) arsenical poisoning or its sequelæ or (5) pathological manifestations due to (*a*) radium and other radio-active substances and (*b*) X Rays and (6) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin. The main provisions of the Workmen s Compensation Act as it stands to-day are as follows

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act — These have been specified in the definition of the term workman contained in section 2(1) (n) and in Schedule II. In all cases persons

employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 (except Railway Servants) are excluded Speaking broadly the Act covers railways factories mines seamen docks persons employed in the construction repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height or of dams and embankments roads bridges or tunnels or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work the setting up repairing maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables aerial ropeways canals, pipe lines or sewers the fire brigade railway mail service persons employed in outdoor work in the postal and telegraphic services operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas blasting operations and excavations ferry boat services cinchona, coffee rubber or tea plantations electricity or gas generating stations lighthouses, cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting divers elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and cleaners Recently persons employed in warehouses in markets employing ten or more persons have also been brought within the scope of the Act Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered As far as seamen are concerned those employed on ships registered in India are covered But if accidents take place within the three mile limit of the territorial waters the Act applies even to those employed on ships not registered in India But with a view to facilitate the settlement of claims in respect of seamen on ships not registered in India and to avoid litigation provision has been made in the Lascar's Agreement for the settlement of claims for compensation on the lines of the Indian Act and in default of agreement the Commissioner of the Port where the agreements are signed has been accepted as the final authority to whom these matters should be referred for decision Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered The Provincial Governments are empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature In pursuance of that power the Government of Bombay have extended the scope of the Act to persons employed on motors or other mechanically propelled vehicles engaged in loading unloading, handling or transport of goods and to all employees of Municipalities and District Local Boards engaged in occupations ordinarily requiring outdoor work.

Amounts of Compensation Payable—The amount of compensation payable depends in the case of death on the average monthly wages of the deceased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement. The term wages includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food clothing free quarters etc After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs 500 for death, Rs 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs 50 and Rs 60 the corresponding figures are Rs 1,900 Rs 2 520 and Rs 15 respectively The maxima for persons earning over Rs 200 per month are Rs 4,000, Rs 5,600 and Rs 80 per month respectively In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs 266 and Rs 1 200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement No compensation is payable in respect of a waiting period of seven days following that on which the injury was caused

(NOTE *Permanent total disablement* means such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident)

Who are Dependants—These are defined in two categories firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants and secondly, those who may or may not be in that position The first includes a wife a minor legitimate son unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother The second includes a husband a parent other than a widowed mother a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister a widowed daughter in law a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

General—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does

not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer Further the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred

Administration —The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Provincial Governments The Provinces of Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole province The Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen s Compensation In the other provinces the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction

Under the common law of England in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead (1) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman (3) the doctrine of assumed risk by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation The Royal Commission on labour regarded both these doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences Provincial governments were consulted in 1932 and were almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the purpose in the meantime judicial decisions in British India while generally agreeing as to the inequitability of the doctrines were such as to leave it open to employers in most Provinces to have recourse to them The Government of India passed the Employers Liability Act 1938 through the Central Legislature declaring that these defences shall not be raised in suits for damages in British India in respect of injuries sustained by workmen

During the year 1939 two amendments were made in the Workmen s Compensation Act one in Section 5 and the other in Section 15 The first clarifies the meaning of the expression monthly wages which has now been defined to mean the amount of wages deemed to be payable for a month s service irrespective of whether the wages are payable by the month or by whatever other period or at piece rates The amendment thus resolves any doubt as to whether a workman employed on wages payable otherwise than by the month or on a monthly basis is or is not a workman within the meaning of the Act The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions 2 and 3 Geo 6, C 82) Act 1939 provides for certain payments to be made in respect of personal injuries to seamen The Workmen s Compensation Act had therefore to be amended in order to avoid double payment, both under this Act and under the Personal Injuries Act. The second amendment referred to above provides that failure to give notice or make a claim or commence proceedings within the time limit required by the Act shall not be a bar to the maintenance of the proceedings provided that the Commissioner is satisfied that an application was made in the reasonable belief that the injury was such that a payment could be made under the said Act and that the Provincial Government certifies that the application was rejected.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce in concurrence with His Majesty's Government formulated a Lascars War Risk Compensation Scheme in August 1940 in respect of death or disablement directly attributable to war injuries sustained by lascars employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom The scheme provides for widow's pensions children s allowances and generous disablement allowances For example for total disablement due to War injuries a lascar earning Rs 40 per month will be paid an allowance of *Rs 5,000 in full settlement* of all claims The widow of a lascar earning from Rs 30 to Rs 39 per month will receive a life pension at the rate of Rs 10 per month

It often happens in cases before Commissioners for Workmen s Compensation that there is a dispute between the parties on medical questions In such cases the usual practice is to call in private medical practitioners to give verbal evidence on the points in dispute This not only increases the cost of the proceedings but tends to delay settlements With a view to preventing this unsatisfactory dilatory and expensive procedure the Government of Bengal in August 1941 put through the Provincial Legislature The Workmen s Compensation (Bengal Amendment) Act for the appointment of medical referees to whom any medical questions in dispute between employers and workers may be referred by the Commissioner for Workmen s Compensation and whose report would be building on both the parties This Act also provides for the creation of a permanent panel of qualified medical practitioners who may be appointed as medical referees Since the passing of the Bengal Act the Government of India have circulated proposals to the Provincial Governments for the adoption of similar Central legislation on the subject

Workmen's Compensation Statistics.

All Provincial Governments in India publish Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Workmen s Compensation Act The Government of India summarises these Reports and publishes an annual survey under the title Statistics of Workmen s Compensation " The Government of India summaries for the years 1939 1940 and 1941 had not been published when we went to Press for this issue A table giving the figures for the number of fatal and non fatal cases in respect of which compensation was paid from the year 1924 when the Workmen s Compensation Act was brought into effect up to the end of the year 1938 together with the figures for the total amount of compensation paid in each year has been given at page 585 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication In the absence of similar figures for the years 1939 to 1941 we do not consider it necessary to reproduce that table here We may add, however that during the period of fourteen and a

half years from July 1924 to the end of 1938 the total amount of compensation paid amounted to over a crore and a half of rupees in over 280 000 cases

Effects on Industry

A compulsory system of workmen s compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent In the case of coal mines the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*Vide* para 89 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee 1925) However the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was then faced In the Punjab the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance There can however be no denying the fact that the introduction of workmen s compensation has helped considerably to improve the standard of safety in the country Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims This Bureau continued to render its valuable co operation in the prompt settlement of claims In Bombay insurance companies are now concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry The Millowners Mutual Insurance Association Ltd Bombay is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents fatal or otherwise arising out of or in the course of employment

MATERNITY BENEFITS LEGISLATION

A Bill introduced by Mr N M Joshi in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits to women employed in certain industries was thrown out The Government of Bombay however took up the question a few years later and the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act was passed in 1929 This was substantially amended by an Amending Act passed in 1935 A similar Act was passed in the Central Provinces in 1931 These were the first Acts of their kind in India Since then Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the Provinces of Madras Bengal Sind Assam and the United Provinces and in Ajmer Merwara and Delhi In the year 1941 the Bengal Legislature passed a second Maternity Benefit Act for women employed in tea plantations under the title of The Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act 1941 Except for the last Act all the other Maternity Benefit Acts are applicable to women employed in factories The subject of extending the benefits of such legislation to women employed in Mines was discussed at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 and as the result of those discussions the Central Legislature passed The Mines Maternity Benefit Act 1941 in the same year

The main principles in all Maternity Benefit Legislation are the same provision for the payment of a cash benefit to women for specified periods before and after childbirth a compulsory period of rest after delivery and also before delivery if notice is given but in the latter case the period for which an employer has to pay cash benefit is strictly limited All Acts specify a qualifying period for the earning of the benefit this varies from six months to a year Women are prohibited under penalty from accepting employment under another employer during periods for which they are in receipt of cash benefit from the employer with whom this liability rests In the Central Act for women employed in Mines and in the U P Act additional bonuses of Rs 3 and Rs 5 respectively are provided for if the services of a qualified midwife are availed of but if such assistance is provided for by or in an institution of an employer this bonus is not to be paid The following statement shews the main features of all the Maternity benefit legislation which is in force at present in India

	Act	Qualifying Period (Months)	Maximum Period for Maternity Benefits (Weeks)	Rate of Maternity Benefits (Per day)
1	Central (for Mines)	Six	Eight	Eight annas
2	Bombay	Nine	Eight	Eight annas or average daily wage whichever is less
3	Sind	Nine	Eight	Do
4	Central Provinces and Berar	Nine	Eight	Do
5	Ajmer Merwara	Twelve	Six	Do
6	Madras	Nine	Seven	Eight annas
7	Delhi	Nine	Eight	Do
8	United Provinces	Six	Eight	As in Bombay and Sind
9	Bengal	Nine	Eight	Do
10	Assam	Nine	Eight	Do

of the dividing principle With a view to protect the interests of members of trade unions who are and might be the victims of impostures the Government of India in September 1940 issued a circular letter to all Provincial Governments inviting opinions as to the application of The Insurance Act with such modifications as might be necessary, to insurance business carried on by Trade Unions

One of the most vexed questions in connexion with trade unions in India is that of their recognition by the employers We are dealing with this question more fully in the Chapter on Trade Unionism in India Many Bills aimed at compelling employers to recognise unions of their workers have been introduced by private members in Provincial Legislatures but these failed to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject has been discussed at the Labour Ministers Conference and on the decisions reached at the Second Session held in 1941, the Government of India have now drafted a Bill intended to add a new Chapter dealing with the Recognition of Trade Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the Indian Trade Unions Act This Bill was forwarded to Provincial Governments for opinion on 18th March 1942 and replies have been asked for so as to reach the Government of India by the 18th July 1942 Copies of the circular letter of the Government of India on the subject may be obtained on application to any of the Commissioners of Labour at Provincial Headquarters towns or cities

Statistics of Registrations.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act There had been no prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for criminal conspiracy in the case of strikes conducted by unions since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations *re* maintenance of proper books and accounts audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and restrictions *re* the framing of rules in accordance with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred. The impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition In a number of cases registrations were shortlived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for noncompliance with the other requirements of the Act It is of interest to observe that the Textile Labour Association Ahmedabad which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained on purely political grounds from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then owing to the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad a basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935 The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns The figures exclude cancellations of registration

Registered Trade Unions in British India

Year	Number of registered trade unions	Unions furnishing returns.		
		Number	Membership	Income
				Rs (In lakhs)
1927 28	29	28	100 619	1 64
1928 29	75	65	181 077	3 17
1929-30	104	90	242 355	4 33
1930-31	119	106	219 115	4 07
1931 32	131	121	235 693	4 78
1932 33	170	147	287 369	5 57
1933-34	191	160	208 071	5 03
1934 35	213	183	284 918	5 29
1935-36	241	205	266 326	5 29
1936-37	271	228	261 047	4 58
1937 38	420	343	390 118	6 98
1938-39	562	394	399 159	8 90
1939-40	666	450	511 138	11 28

The number of women members of trade unions in India is very small indeed In 1927 28 it was 1 166 In 1933 34 it was 2 999 and in 1939 40 18 612 or only 3 6 per cent of the total membership in all registered unions Of the 666 unions on the register as at 31st March 1940 188 were in Bengal 72 in the Province of Bombay 111 in the Province of Madras and 55 in the Punjab Of the total Membership of 511 138 178,321 were employed on railways, 136 921 in textiles and 52,745 were seamen. The figures in the above table are taken from published reports but it is learnt that the total number of registered unions in India as at the end of 1941 was 750 with a membership of approximately 650 000

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEGISLATION

Industrial Disputes Legislation in India today is comprised of a Central Act known as the Trade Disputes Act 1929, Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules and the Essential Services (Main-

tenance) Ordinance 1941 in so far as it governs the question of workers being required to be at duty in the concerns to which it has been applied and the power which it gives to the Central and Provincial Governments to make rules with regard to the appointment of an authority to fix wages and conditions of employment in such concerns These apply to the whole of British India The Province of Bombay has the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938 in addition

Trade Disputes Act, 1929

This Act was first passed for a period of five years By an Amending Act passed in 1934 it was placed permanently on the Statute Book The Act was further amended in 1938 in order to provide for the appointment of conciliators The main provisions of this Act as it stands today are as follows

Appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation —The Governor General in Council in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India and the Provincial Government in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board as the case may be provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board but in practice both parties would be expected to do so

Special Provisions for Public Utility Services Public Utility Service has been defined to include any postal telegraph or telephone services any undertaking which supplies power light or water to the public any system of public conservancy or sanitation and any railway service or water transport services which have been declared as such by Government It has been made a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days notice in writing to their employer of their intention to do so Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence

Appointment of Conciliators —The Central Government in respect of industries businesses or undertakings carried on by them or under their authority or by a railway company and the Provincial Governments in respect of the undertakings within their Provinces have been empowered to appoint Conciliation Officers charged with the duty of mediating in or promoting the settlement of trade disputes Conciliation officers have the power to call for documents from and to enter the premises of employers

Provisions relating to Illegal Strikes and Lock outs Any strike or lock out which has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers locking out are engaged or which is designed or calculated to inflict severe and general hardship upon the community and thereby to compel any Government in British India the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action is illegal Persons furthering illegal strikes or lock outs are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected

Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules.

This was promulgated by the Government of India in January 1942 and was amended in the month of May of the same year The object of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules is the avoidance of strikes and lock outs It empowers the Central Government to make by special or general order provision for (*a*) prohibiting subject to the provisions of the order a strike or lock out in connection with any trade dispute (*b*) requiring employers to observe for such period as may be specified in the order such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accordance with the orders (*c*) referring any trade dispute for conciliation or adjudication in the manner provided in the order and (*d*) enforcing for such period as may be specified in the order the decisions of the authority to which a trade dispute has been referred for adjudication provided that no order made under (*b*) shall require an employer to observe terms and conditions of employment less favourable to the workmen than those existing in the undertaking at any time within three months preceding the date of the orders

By virtue of the above Rule the Government of India issued a General Order on 6th March 1942 preventing any person in any undertaking (defined as any undertaking by way of trade or business) from going on strike in connection with any trade dispute without having given to his employer within one month before striking not less than fourteen days previous notice in writing of his intention to do so This order also lays down that where any trade dispute has been referred to a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes

Act 1929 or for conciliation or adjudication under an order made under Rule 81A no person employed in any undertaking concerned in the dispute shall go on strike until the expiry of two months after the conclusion of the proceedings upon such reference The Central Government by virtue of two notifications dated 12th March and 20th May 1942 have directed that the powers conferred on it by Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules would also be exercisable by the Provincial Governments subject to certain qualifications

It is of interest to observe that the Government of Bombay by virtue of the powers vested in them by the above orders referred three major disputes in Bombay City—*i e* those in the Mazagon Dock in General Motors (India) Ltd and in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tram ways Company Limited—to adjudication by the Honourable Mr Justice Chagla a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in the first two cases and by the Honourable Sir Robert Broomfield Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court Bombay in the last case

Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941

This Ordinance has been dealt with in the Chapter on Second World War—Its Effects and Repercussions Its main object is to prevent workers in certain essential services which have been declared by Government to be such from leaving their employment Under this Ordinance however a worker who disobeys any lawful order given to him in the course of his employment is liable to be punished An order not to strike work would be a lawful order Section 6 of this Ordinance further empowers the Central Government or with the previous sanction of the Central Government a Provincial Government to make rules regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of service of persons or of any class of persons engaged in any employment or class of employment in any concern which has been declared as an essential service under this Ordinance

Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938.

This Act is perhaps the most advanced and outstanding piece of Labour Legislation ever attempted in India. Put in a nutshell the object of the Act is to make all strikes and lock-outs illegal until such time as the procedure provided for in the Act for conciliation and arbitration is exhausted. All industrial matters relating to wages conditions of employment privileges, rights or duties of employers or employees, or the mode terms and conditions of employment or non-employment are divided into two schedules All matters which regulate the relations between employers and employees such as rules of conduct or standing orders for operatives are listed under Schedule I Matters connected with wages hours of work conditions of employment, etc. with regard to changes in which employers are required to give notice to the representatives of their employees are listed under Schedule II Government have power to modify these schedules (Section 72)

Standing Orders. Every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable is required to submit, within a period of two months from the date of the application of the Act to that industry a draft of the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for governing the relations between him and his employees The Commissioner of Labour is to settle these Standing Orders after consulting all the interests concerned in the industry Any person aggrieved by any of the Standing Orders so settled has the right of appeal to the Industrial Court (Sections 28 & 27)

Changes No employer is to be permitted to make any change in any of the Standing Orders settled by the Commissioner of Labour or by the Industrial Court on appeal or in respect of any industrial matter included under Schedule II unless notice of such intended change is given to the representative of employees. Any employee who desires a change in any industrial matter is also required to give notice of such intended change to his employer Copies of all such notices are required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour the Chief Conciliator the Registrar the Labour Officer and to any other person as may be prescribed (Section 28)

Representatives of Employees —The Act contemplates the creation of three distinct types of unions. In the first place no union which has not been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926 has any place in the scheme of things under this Act Unions may be either *occupational unions* or *industrial unions* Any union which has a membership of five per cent. of the total number employed in any occupation or industry in any local area and which has been recognised by the employers concerned or any union which has not been so recognised but which has a membership of twenty five per cent of the total number employed may apply for registration for the purposes of the Act (Sections 7 & 8) Any registered union which has a membership of twenty five per cent. of the total number employed in the occupation or industry concerned may apply to the Registrar for declaration as a *representative union*. (Section 12) Unions which have a membership of five per cent or more but less than twenty-five per cent and which have not been recognised by the employers concerned may apply to the Registrar for being declared as *qualified unions* (Section 11) The three types of unions therefore, are (1) Registered Unions (2) Representative Unions and (3) Qualified Unions Representative of Employees means (*i*) where the majority of employees directly affected by a change are members of a registered union, such registered union, or (*ii*) where none of the employees directly affected by the change belong to a representative union, that representative union, or (*iii*) in other cases such representatives not being more than five as may be elected in the manner prescribed by employees directly affected by the change from among themselves, or (*iv*) in cases where representatives are not elected under (*iii*) and in all other cases not falling under any of these clauses, the Labour Officer (Section 3 (22)) The Rules made under the Act make provision for the determination of the union which is a representative of employees, and, failing unions, for the election of the workers' own representatives.

Preliminary Procedure.—On the receipt of a notice of change, the employer and the representative of the employees concerned are to discuss the proposed change. A period of fifteen days has been allowed for these discussions. If an agreement is reached between the parties, the memorandum of such agreement is to be sent to the Registrar for registration (Section 30) In cases where the Labour Officer is one of the parties, the Labour Officer is required to put the terms of the proposed agreement before a meeting of the employees concerned and he is empowered to enter into an agreement only if the majority of such employees concur (Section 32)

When dispute deemed to commence.—If the preliminary proceedings fail to produce an agreement, the party giving the notice is required, if he still desires that the proposed change should be effected to send a full statement of the case to the Conciliator the Chief Conciliator and the Registrar (Section 34) On receipt of the statement of the case the Conciliator is required to enter the industrial dispute in a register (Section 35)

Conciliation.—The Act makes provision for the appointment of Conciliators and Special Conciliators The Commissioner of Labour is to be the ex officio Chief Conciliator for the purposes of the Act (Section 21) Provision has also been made for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation consisting of independent chairmen and members representing employers and employees to be selected by Government from panels formed for the purpose (Section 23) On making an entry of an industrial dispute the Conciliator concerned has to try and bring about a settlement of the dispute (section 36) but power is reserved to the Chief Conciliator to intervene at any stage in any conciliation proceedings held by another Conciliator (Section 37) The Chief Conciliator or the Conciliator has to send a report of the whole case to Government on the conclusion of the conciliation proceedings, and in all cases where settlements are reached copies of such settlements are to be forwarded to the Registrar (Section 38) During the pendency of any proceedings before the Conciliator the Government may and if both the parties agree either prior to the commencement of such proceedings or after the failure of the Conciliator to bring about a settlement shall, refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation (Section 39) Government is empowered to lay down time limits for different stages of conciliation proceedings (Section 41) and the Act gives various powers to Conciliators and to Boards for summoning of witnesses production of documents, etc. (Section 40)

Industrial Court.—The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Industrial Court for determining industrial disputes and for dealing with other matters under the provisions of the Act. The Court is to consist of two or more members to be selected from persons who are have been or are eligible for being appointed as Judges of a High Court (Section 24) The Industrial Court *inter alia* is to decide all matters referred to it under Chapter II of the Act connected with the registration of unions and it has also to decide appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of Labour in connection with the Standing orders (Section 53)

Arbitration.—Any employer and a registered union may by a written agreement (called a submission) agree to submit any present or future industrial dispute or any classes of such disputes to arbitration of any person whether such arbitrator is named in the agreement or not to the Industrial Court All submissions are to be registered with the Registrar (Section 43) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary submissions are irrevocable but are terminable by giving six months notice (Section 44.) The conciliation proceedings provided for under the Act are barred in cases where the representative of employees is a registered union which is a party to a submission (Section 46) The Act contains various provisions with regard to the duties of the Industrial Court, procedure before the Court, execution of orders as to costs and the parties on whom orders or awards of the Industrial Court will be binding.

Compulsory Arbitration in Certain Disputes.—Under the original Act industrial disputes could be referred to the arbitration either of the Industrial Court or of any other person only when an employer entered into an agreement with a Union registered under this Act to do so In centres or industries where there are no registered unions or even where there is a registered union but the parties cannot agree to refer a dispute to arbitration arbitration in an industrial dispute is not possible In order to make arbitration compulsory in certain cases, the Governor of Bombay promulgated The Bombay Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1941 on the 29th May 1941 by virtue of which power is given to the Provincial Government to refer any dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court if it is satisfied that the continuance of any dispute is likely to cause serious or prolonged hardship to a large section of the community or seriously affect an industry and the prospects and scope for employment in it or cause a serious outbreak of disorder or a breach of the public peace The Amending Act has been applied to all the industries in the Province of Bombay to which the main Act had been applied

Illegal strikes and lock-outs.—A strike or a lock-out will be illegal if it is declared, commenced or continued (*a*) in cases where it relates to any industrial matter mentioned in Schedule I before the Standing Orders relating to such matter and submitted to the Commissioner of Labour are settled by him or by the Industrial Court, as the case may be or before the expiry of six months from the date on which such Standing Orders come into operation (*b*) without giving notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 (*c*) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions of any Standing Order or has made an illegal change (*d*) in cases where notice of change has been given and where no agreement in regard to such change is arrived at before the statement of the case is received by the Registrar (*e*) in cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial dispute to which the strike relates have commenced, before the completion of such proceedings, (*f*) in cases where a submission is registered until such submission is lawfully revoked or in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, settlement or award In cases where conciliation proceedings

in regard to any industrial dispute have been completed, a strike or lock-out relating to such dispute will be illegal if it is commenced at any time after the expiry of two months after the completion of such proceedings. (Sections 62 & 63) The determination of the question of whether any strike or lock-out is illegal rests with the Industrial Court.

Illegal Changes —No employer can make any change in any industrial matter in regard to which a standing order has been added under Section 26 or which is mentioned in Schedule II before a notice in respect of such change has been given and the procedure laid down under the Act has been gone through. No employer can also make any change in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement a settlement or an award Any change made in contravention of these provisions is illegal Applications for the declaration of any changes as illegal are to be made to the Industrial Court (Section 78)

Penalties —Various penalties are provided for breaches of the Act (Sections 65 & 66) and for instigating or inciting others to take part in an illegal strike or lock-out (Section 67) Penalties are also provided for the making of illegal changes. (Section 69), for disclosing confidential information (Section 68) for obstructing persons from carrying out duties imposed by the Act (Section 70) and for victimisation of employees for trade union activities or for participating in any of the proceedings under the Act (Section 64)

Miscellaneous —Important provisions of a miscellaneous character relate to the binding character of and the periods for which agreements are to remain in force (Sections 76 and 77) jurisdiction of Courts (Section 79) etc In cases in which a representative union is a party to any agreement settlement submission or award the Provincial Government is empowered after consulting the Industrial Court if it deems it necessary to do so to extend the agreement, etc to all employees in the industry concerned [Section 76 (2)]

Officers and Areas —In addition to the Conciliators and the Industrial Court, the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Registrar of Unions for the whole Province (Section 4) and for the appointment of Labour Officers (Section 22) The powers and duties of the Labour Officer are defined in Section 25 Local area means any area notified as such by the Local Government

Application of the Act —The Government of Bombay decided to apply the Act, in the first instance, to the Cotton Textile Industry in the whole of the Province of Bombay It was applied to this Industry in three stages (1) Those parts of the Act relating to the settlement of the Standing Orders and the appointment of the various administrative officers were brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1939 (2) The sections relating to conciliation and arbitration were applied from 1st August 1939 and (3) The provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs and the penalties connected therewith were brought into operation from 20th August 1939 The term cotton textile industry was so defined as to include all factories notified under section 2 (j) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, which are engaged in cotton spinning, cotton weaving with or without an admixture of silk, rayon or artificial silk, cotton knitting and hosiery and all cotton dyeing bleaching and printing departments, and mechanical shops attached to such concerns. Every town and village in the Province of Bombay which has one or more cotton textile units according to the definition given has been declared as a " Local Area " The whole of the Act was applied to the Silk Textile Industry in the local area of Bombay City with effect from 1st October 1939 and to the Woollen Textile Industry in the local areas of Bombay and Thana with effect from 15th January 1940

Statistics of Industrial Disputes.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been collected only since 1921 The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921 the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost.
1921	396	600 351	6 984 428
1922	278	435 434	3,972,727
1923	213	301 044	5 051 704
1924	133	312 462	6,780 918
1925	134	270 423	12 578,129
1926	128	186 811	1,097 478
1927	129	131 655	2 019 970
1928	203	506 851	31 647 404
1929	141	532 016	12 165 691
1930	148	196 301	5,261 781
1931	166	203,008	2 408 123
1932	118	128 099	1 922 437
1933	146	164 988	2,168 961
1934	159	220 808	4 775 559
1935	145	114 217	973,475
1936	157	169 029	2,358 063
1937	379	647 801	8,982,257
1938	399	401 075	9 196,708
1939	406	409 189	4,992,795
1940	322	452 539	7 577 281

In the issues of this publication for the years 1940-41 and 1941 42 we gave brief summaries of all the important trade disputes which had occurred in India in each of these two years Want of space prevents us from doing the same this year but we may state that the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay gives full details in connexion with all industrial disputes in the country

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S ACT, 1938

The Government of India passed an Act in the Central Legislature in 1938 for the prevention of the employment of children who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act 1908, are applicable. By an Amending Act passed in 1939 the employment of any child who has not completed his twelfth year is prohibited in any workshop connected with [illegible] making, carpet

weaving, cement manufacture including bagging of cement, cloth printing dyeing and weaving manufacture of matches explosives and fireworks mica-cutting and splitting shellac manufacture tanning and wool cleaning The prohibition however does not extend to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family only and without employing hired labour or to any school established by or receiving assistance or recognition from a Provincial Government Provincial Governments are empowered by the Amending Act to add any description of process to the industries already scheduled in which the employment of children under twelve years of age should be prohibited

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932.

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations of that province Owing to altering conditions it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in 1923-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929 30 The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide (*a*) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the Provincial Government (*b*) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals (*c*) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately (*d*) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other Provinces (*e*) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the grounds of health unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason and (*f*) that in the event of the recrudescence of abuses Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed *garden-sirdars* and licensed recruiters The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act 1932 which was brought into effect from the 1st April 1933

The first object of this Act is to make it possible on the one hand to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants and on the other hand to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified Provincial Governments are empowered subject to the control of the Government of India to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV) No license is required for recruiters but the forwarding of recruits to Assam must be made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding rest and medical treatment have been made and by authorised forwarding agents It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15) Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs 9 per emigrant as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs 500 The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of India from Rs. 5 to Rs 3 from 1st October 1938 The rate of cess for the year ending 30th September 1940 was fixed at Rs 4 The provisions of this Act were intended in the first instance to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary

Statistics of Immigration into Assam.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants conditions of life health and work and wages of labourers working on tea

plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act after 1934

A good state of affairs is shown to exist in Indian tea plantations in Assam according to the Annual Report on the working of the Tea District Emigrants Labour Act for the year 1940 The Province of Bombay continued to be an uncontrolled emigration area but notwithstanding this 659 souls were recruited from this area during the year ending 30th September 1940 The total number of souls recruited during the year amounted to 23 758 as against 28 871 during 1939 By far the greater majority of these 18,740 came from the two Provinces of Bihar and Orissa and of these 10 235 souls were recruited at Ranchi and 2 646 at Sambalpur Recruiting costs for the year were on an average, Rs. 72 1 5 per adult and Rs 58 9 7 per soul

The total population of adult labourers working and not working on tea estates in Assam was 605 555 at the end of 1940 and of children 571 950 making a total population of 1 177 505 as against 1 170,606 in the previous year The average monthly earnings of men women and children settled on the gardens amounted to Rs.7 14 1 Rs. 6-3 8 and Rs 4 7 9 respectively in the Assam Valley and to Rs. 6-4 7 Rs 4 7 8 and Rs 3 1 8 respectively in the Surma Valley In addition to cash wages all estate labourers have the usual concessions of free housing free fuel free medical treatment maternity benefits and the right of free grazing for their cattle In addition to maternity benefit, some gardens also pay a special bonus of Rs 3 to Rs 5 for each child born. Rice is supplied at concession rates in some gardens. The birth rate was 34 74 against 20 94 deaths per mille as compared with 35 10 and 21 74 respectively in the previous year

The tea garden population consists mostly of Hindus, Christians and Animists The number of Muslims is insignificant Proper facilities are given to the labourers for the observance of their respective rites and religious festivals in all gardens. Facilities for playing football, hockey and other outdoor games are also afforded by several gardens During the year 1940 the Boy Scouts movement made satisfactory progress in the Assam Gardens

SHOPS LEGISLATION IN INDIA

The first Province in India to enact legislation for the regulation of hours of work and conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments was Bombay where the Legislative Assembly passed the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act on the 30th October 1939 Three other Provinces in India—Bengal the Punjab and Sind—enacted similar laws during the year 1940 The Bombay Act was brought into effect from 15th November 1940 The Punjab Trade Employees Act came into force with effect from 1st March 1941 The Bengal Shops and Establishment Act from 1st April 1941 and the Sind Act from 30th November 1941 The question of framing Central legislation for the grant of a weekly holiday to shop workers in those Provinces which have no legislation on this subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers Conference and the Conference decided that such legislation was necessary The Government of India drew up a Bill on the subject and this was passed by the Central Legislature with the title of the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 early in that year The option for the application of this Act in any Province which has no Shops Legislation rests with the Government of that Province

We shall first proceed to describe The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act in some detail and we shall then give a brief outline of the manner in which the Bengal the Punjab and the Sind Acts differ from the Bombay prototype The Bombay Act deals with three main types of establishments shops commercial establishments and restaurants eating houses theatres and other places of amusement or entertainment

Application of the Bombay Act —This Act covers commercial establishments shops theatres or any other places of public amusement or entertainment restaurants or eating houses Government Offices and Offices of Local Authorities clubs and residential hotels bazaars or fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived hospitals nursing homes and dispensaries stalls and refreshment rooms at wharves and docks chemists and druggists shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order and persons exclusively employed in the collection delivery or conveyance of goods are excluded from the operation of the Act The Act does not apply to persons occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as that of travellers canvassers watchmen and caretakers and persons exclusively engaged in preparatory or complementary work such as clearing or forwarding clerks or messengers

Shops —Section 7 of the Act prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 9½ per day This is half an hour longer than the ordinary factory day Every person employed in a shop is to be given at least one day in a week as a holiday with pay and no person can be employed for more than five continuous hours unless he has had an interval of rest for at least half an hour The Act makes it compulsory that every shop shall be closed not later than 9 p m provided however that any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served at 9 p m at any shop may be served in such shop during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour Power has been given to the Provincial Government to grant exemptions in the case of certain types of shops such as chemists and druggists' shops etc In order however, that compulsory closure may not affect adversely the interests of shop-keepers it is necessary to prevent street trading after the shop closing hour and provision has therefore been made to prevent any person from carrying on the sale of any goods after 9 p m in or adjacent to a street or public place This does not however apply to the sale of newspapers The maximum spread-over has been fixed at 12 hours a day but in order to cover the cases of shops which deal in perishable goods and whose busiest periods are early in the morning and late at night provision has been made for the extension of the spread-over to 14

hours provided such shops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the closing time.

Commercial Establishments —As far as these are concerned there are days in a week or a month or a quarter when longer hours are worked than usual and the same applies to the various exchanges where settlement days often give rise to abnormal working hours. It was, therefore, considered that it would not be advisable to fix the daily limit of hours in the case of such establishments and the Act therefore provides that the total number of hours that can be worked in any one month should be restricted to 208 Taking 26 as the number of working days in any one month this works out at an average of 8 hours per day No overtime is permitted in the case of shops but in commercial establishments overtime to the extent of 120 hours per year is permitted so as to enable banks and other large establishments to deal with the pressure of work involved in the preparation of balance sheets stock taking etc The provision for holidays is on the same basis as in shops, but the periods of work and intervals of rest of persons employed in commercial establishments are so arranged that they shall not together be spread over more than 12 hours in a day The Provincial Government is however empowered to grant exemptions from this requirement for not more than six days in every calendar year for each person who may be required to work on account of stock taking making of accounts settlements or on other prescribed occasions

Restaurants and Places of Amusement —For these establishments a ten hour day has been prescribed with a spread over of 14 hours These establishments have necessarily to keep open for long hours but the intensity of trade does vary and the spread over of 14 hours gives the employers an opportunity of regulating the hours of work of their employees in accordance with the requirements of the trade No closing is prescribed for these places because they are already subject to regulation by the police or excise departments

Miscellaneous Provisions —No special provision has been made in the Act for the hours of work of women employees and as the Act stands there is nothing to prevent the employment of women in the types of establishments to be covered by it at night But no child who has not completed his twelfth year is allowed to work at all in the establishments covered by the Act The hours of work in the case of young persons between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years are restricted to 42 per week and to 8 per day and no young person is permitted to work in any establishment covered by the Act between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning All overtime work is to be paid for at the rate of a time and a quarter Enforcement of the Act is in the hands of the local authorities subject to such supervision of the Provincial Government as may be prescribed Employers who contravene any of the provisions of the Act are liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to Rs. 25 for the first offence and upto Rs 250 for every subsequent offence The Act in the first instance has been made applicable to the City of Bombay the Ahmadabad Municipal Borough and Cantonment the Poona City and Suburban Municipal Borough and Contonment, and the Sholapur and Hubli Municipal Boroughs

Main Differences between the four Shops Acts in India —The Sind Act is applicable to almost the same classes of establishments as are covered by the Bombay Act The Bengal Act however, specifically exempts a much larger number of classes of establishments including the following The Reserve Bank of India all public utility services shops dealing in perishable commodities like meat, vegetable, flowers etc shops dealing in articles required for obsequial ceremonies shops dealing in tobacco *pan* news papers etc and such seasonal commercial establishments and the clerical establishments of such seasonal factories as may be exempted by Government The Punjab Act has a much wider and a more universal application than any of the three other Acts but shops dealing in perishables medicines and newspapers all places of public entertainment hospitals and dispensaries clubs and residential hotels barbers and hair dressers stalls at railway stations and caretakers porters travellers canvassers and domestic servants are exempted only from the operation of the sections dealing with opening and closing hours and the close day

Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts prescribe 9 p m as the closing hour for shops the Bengal Act prescribes 8 p m while in the Punjab this varies with the seasons of the year—not later than 10 p m in the summer and 9 p m in the winter The Punjab is the only Province which provides for opening hours—7 a m in summer and 8-30 p m in winter and the Punjab Act therefore makes no provision for limiting the spread-over as the other Acts do As far as hours of work are concerned the Bombay Act places a daily limit in respect of shops and places of amusement and a monthly limit in respect of commercial establishments in contradistinction to this the Sind Act prescribes a maximum of 54 hours per week for persons employed in commercial establishments the Bengal Act 56 hours a week for shops and the Punjab Act 54 hours a week for shops and commercial establishments. The Bengal Act does not place any limitations on hours of work—daily weekly or monthly—In commercial establishments but places a maximum limit of ten hours per day for work in shops and in places of amusement The Punjab Act prescribes a uniform ten hour day as the maximum that may be worked in any establishment covered by it

The Punjab Act endeavours to restrict dual employment by providing that the hours worked by an individual employee with two or more employers should all be taken into account for purposes of recording Whereas payment for overtime beyond the permissible daily hours is to be made at a time and a quarter in Bombay Bengal and Sind the Punjab Act requires overtime in excess of daily hours to be paid for at double rates.

While the Bombay Punjab and Sind Acts provide that all the employees covered by these Acts should get one holiday every week the Bengal Act goes much further and prescribes

that all employees should get one and a half holidays in each week The Bengal and the Punjab Acts, moreover prescribe that every shop shall also be closed for at least one and a half days and one day respectively in each week

As far as employment of children is concerned the Bombay and the Sind Acts provide that no child below the age of twelve years shall be employed in any establishment covered by the Act The Bengal Act has no provisions with regard to the non-employment of children whereas the Punjab Act prescribes a minimum age limit of fourteen years except in the case of apprentices who are permitted to be employed at 12 years of age

Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts make no provision for the prompt payment of wages the Bengal Act prescribes that all wages must be paid within ten days of the end of the period for which they are due and the Punjab Act prescribes a fortnight for this purpose

The Bombay Act makes no provision for leave with pay all the three other Acts do: Sind—15 days' leave with pay during each year of service to lapse if not availed of within two months at the end of the year Bengal—14 days privilege leave with full pay after every twelve months continuous employment with right to accumulate up to 28 days and in addition casual leave on half pay for ten days in every year and Punjab—14 days for a year's or 7 days for six months continuous employment

Two provisions which are to be found in the Punjab Act but not in the Bombay Bengal and Sind Acts deserve special mention (1) no employer may fine any employee to an extent greater than three pies in the rupee of his monthly wages and (2) One month's notice or one month's pay in lieu of notice to be given by both the employer and the employee for termination of service

The Central Weekly Holidays Act is a very simple measure as compared with the four Provincial prototypes which we have dealt with above As its title implies it is merely confined to making provision for the grant of a weekly holiday in certain classes of establishments Every shop must remain entirely closed on one day of the week All persons employed otherwise then in a confidential capacity or in a position of management in any shop restaurant or theatre must be allowed a holiday of one whole day in each week. Provincial Governments are empowered, if they so desire to close shops for an additional half-day in the week or to permit employees in theatres and restaurants to enjoy an additional half day holiday in every week No deduction or abatement is to be made from wages in respect of any holiday that may be granted under this Act No provision is made in the Central Act for employees in banks and offices This Act contains the usual provisions for inspection, penalties, rule-making power and enforcement

The Sind and the Bombay Act have placed the duty of enforcement of these acts on the Local Authorities whereas the Bengal and the Punjab Acts leave enforcement with the Provincial Governments. It has been estimated that the Bombay Act applies to sixty to seventy thousand concerns in Bombay City alone. The Bombay Municipality has appointed one Chief Inspector (G R. PRADHAN Ph D.) and ten Inspectors for the inspection work in the Municipal limits of the City

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT 1942.

The collection of statistics regarding wages conditions of employment and other matters relating to industry in India had hitherto been effected through the goodwill and voluntary effort of the industrial units concerned This method was not considered satisfactory As a matter of fact the Government of Bombay had introduced a *Bill* for the Collection of *Statistics* in the local Legislative Council as early as in 1924 but that Bill was dropped owing to the strong opposition put up by employers interests against the adoption of such a measure Practically every Commission and Committee appointed in connexion with matters relating directly or indirectly to industry in India has stressed the necessity for the passing of a Statistics Act The subject was discussed at the Eleventh Session of the Industries Conference held in 1939 and again at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1941 and it was decided that such a measure should be adopted The *Government of India* introduced a Bill on the subject in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1942 and this was passed into law at the same Session with the title of The Industrial Statistics Act 1942

This Act is permissive that is to say the decision to apply it to any particular Province rests with the Government of that Province The Act permits the collection of statistics with regard to any of the following matters (1) prices of commodities (2) attendance (3) living conditions including housing water supply and sanitation, (4) indebtedness (5) rents (6) Wages and earnings (7) provident and other funds provided for labour (8) benefits and amenities provided for labour (9) hours of work (10) employment and unemployment, and (11) industrial and labour disputes Penalities are provided for persons refusing to supply information or failing to furnish the required returns Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint an officer to be the Statistics Authority for the purposes of the collection of any statistics under the Act and that Authority when once appointed has the power to call upon employers to furnish the information required Penalities are also provided for in the Act for improper disclosure of information or returns by persons engaged in the collection of the information or the tabulation of the data

DEMAND FOR UNIFORM LABOUR LAWS IN INDIA.

In the first Chapter of this Section we referred to the widespread schemes for new labour legislation initiated by many Provincial Governments in India It might have been expected that a certain measure of uniformity both with regard to the scope of the contemplated labour laws and the pace at which they were to be enacted would be observed at least in those Provinces where Congress Governments were in

power Bnt whereas the Congress Government in Bombay had placed two important enactments such as the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938, and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act 1939 on the Statute Book no similar legislation had been passed in such other important industrial Provinces where Congress Ministries had been functioning as Madras, the United Provinces Bihar and Central Provinces and Berar The impetus towards enacting measures to improve the lot of the working classes as a result differed in intensity from one Province to another and there were wide gaps between labour amenities in different parts of India These disparities it was recognised must inevitably tend to weaken the competing power of those Provinces where labour laws placed greater restrictions and imposed heavier financial burdens on the employers Responsible spokesmen of industrial interests in the country therefore gave frequent expression to their sense of perturbation at the lack of uniformity and consistency in the labour policies which were being pursued by the different Provincial Governments and all Associations of Employers in the country suggested to the Government of India the desirability of some action to ensure co-ordinated action in respect of labour laws The Government of India felt that unco ordinated labour laws and unequal labour conditions in different Provinces of India tend to depress conditions of labour all over rather than to advance them and that the unfortunate results of such unco-ordinated labour laws and conditions have been the migration of industry from one area to another and the development of industries in areas which are not normally suited for them but which attract such development merely because of absence of labour laws. They decided therefore that both from the point of view of labour as much as from the point of view of the capitalist it was necessary to co-ordinate labour legislation and with this end in view the Government of India convened a Conference of Labour Ministers from the Provincial and the State Administrations to be held in New Delhi in January 1940 This was the first Conference of its kind and was attended by representatives from the Central and all Provincial Governments and of the Baroda and Gwalior States The agenda consisted of an examination of both the defects and the shortcomings of the existing labour laws and also of proposals for new legislation The decisions reached at the Conference were circulated to all the Provincial Governments

Employers felt that it would be highly desirable that there should be a measure of unanimity in the opinions expressed by the various employers associations With this object in view a Joint Conference of Industrialists was convened at Bombay in September 1940 under the auspices of the Employers Federation of India and the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers This was followed by separate Conferences between the Labour Member Government of India, and the repres ntatives of the two Federations of Employers Associations and the All India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta early in the year 1941 The Second Session of the Labour Ministers Conference was held at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th January 1941 The Reports of the Proceedings at the First and Second Conferences of Labour Ministers have been published as Bulletins Nos 70 and 72 of the Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour and copies are obtainable from The Manager of Government Publications New Delhi Brief summaries of these two Conferences and also of the Joint Conference of Industrialists and of the Meetings between the Labour Member and the representatives of Employers and Labour have been given at pages 544 to 546 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication

Third Conference of Labour Ministers.

The Third Session of the Conference of Labour Ministers was held at New Delhi on the 30th and 31st January 1942 and was attended by representatives with advisers of all the Provincial Governments and of six Indian States viz Baroda Gwalior Hyderabad Indore Mysore and Travancore The Third Session was presided over by Sir Firoz Khan Noon K C S I K C I E Labour Member of the Viceroy s Executive Council Sir Firoz Khan Noon emphasised that there was no time in the history of India when a speedy settlement of labour problems was more urgent than today If our war production was to go forward unhampered we must he said avoid strikes and lock outs at all costs and we must handle all problems of labour and industrial development with sympathy and foresight It was for the consideration of the Conference Sir Firoz Khan Noon said whether for the future it would not be healthier to develope the practice of having joint meetings of employers workmen and Government representatives He felt that there were many advantages in bringing all the interests concerned face to face in tripartite conferences as had been the case at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations He stated that he proposed to take up consideration of the question whether the next annual conference should be a joint one of all these three interests The Agenda of the Third Conference covered the following items (1) Special machinery for expeditious disposal of labour disputes in war time (2) Adjustments of wages to changes in the cost of living (3) Consideration of the best manner of improving cost of living indexes (4) Sickness Insurance (5) Regulation of Night Shift Work (6) Establishments of an All India Industrial Council for the Textile Industry (7) Holidays with Pay (8) Industrial Fatigue (9) Establishment of Provident Funds for Industrial Workers (10) Question of keeping labour at work during air raid conditions and (11) and (12) Examination of certain defects in the Workmen s Compensation and Payment of Wages Acts The Report of the proceedings of this Conference had not been published by the time we went to Press for this issue

Tripartite Conference for Industrial Peace.

As we go to Press we understand that the Government of India with a view to secure greater collaboration between employers, labour and the State have convened a Plenary Conference of all these interests to meet in New Delhi on 7th August 1942 in order to set up a Standing Advisory Committee for the purpose of advising Government on various labour

problems. As pointed out in the preceding paragraph, the Labour Member of the Government of India in opening the Third Conference of Labour Ministers stated that he would consider whether the next Conference should be held on a tripartite basis In view of the rapidly changing war situation the necessity for more frequent collaboration between Governments employers and workers has in the opinion of the Government of India become greater and they feel that there is an urgent need for some collaborative organisation at the Centre which could be called together fairly easily and whose advice would be available to the Government of India on subjects having India wide importance The Plenary Conference is to be composed of three representatives of the Central Government one representative from each Province with one Adviser each one representative from each of the larger States and of the Chamber of Princes with one adviser each four representatives each of the All India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour with one adviser for each of the delegations one representative from any other trade union representing in the opinion of the Central Government more than 50 000 workers and not affiliated to either the Trade Union Congress or the Federation and four representatives each of the Employers Federation of India and the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers with one adviser for each of the delegations The Conference is to be held under the chairmanship of the Labour Member of the Government of India

In the opinion of the Central Government it will be clearly impossible that the Conference in which must necessarily be a large one can be called together often enough to be able to serve by itself the object aimed at The Government of India therefore think that if the Conference were brought into being as a plenary one to meet once or twice a year it would be suitable for it to nominate a Standing Advisory Committee on Labour matters with powers to co-opt additional members It is proposed that this Standing Committee should be composed of the Labour Member as the ex-officio Chairman two representatives of all the Provinces two representatives of the States and four representatives each of the employers and of the employees

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Although some associations of employers such as the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Millowners Association Bombay have made efforts during the last few years to secure a certain measure of standardization in conditions in the concerns controlled by their members, conditions of work and employment in Indian industry vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre At the best therefore it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information can be found As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work etc Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all India mines administration reports The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is however contained in the series of four admirable reports published by the Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the perennial factories of the Province of Bombay in 1934 These four reports cover (1) the engineering, (2) the printing (3) the textile (cotton silk, wool and hosiery) and (4) all the remaining perennial factory industries. It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned but owing to the existence of innumerable variations the reports are fairly indicative of conditions in the whole of India

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wages and wage rates in India There is no wage fixing machinery in the country and, with a few exceptions there are no trade agreements or union rates One important exception is the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad where the Textile Labour Association and the Ahmedabad Millowners Association have been able to reach agreements with regard to the rates to be paid to siders doffers and weavers This and a list of the minimum rates of wages to be paid in time-rated unrationalised occupations in cotton mills in Bombay City drawn up by the Millowners Association Bombay in 1934 and in the drawing up of which Labour had no say are the only attempts which have been made so far at standardisation of wages in the country Except in the case of a very few firms like General Motors (India) Ltd, time rates of wages are not hourly rates as in the West but are daily or monthly rates or where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly daily and weekly or fortnightly rates The skilled engineering trades like fitting machinery etc are often divided into several grades and sub-grades Each individual Administration or unit has its own arbitrary method of grading but railway workshops and Government Ordnance Factories lay down standards for each grade and for the trade tests the passing of which alone entitles an individual workman to promotion Personal competence and efficiency and bargaining power are the main factors which determine the wage an individual should get in the vast majority of concerns where no grades have been fixed Where monthly rates of wages are paid, the month has a widely varying meaning It may be the calendar month or the number of working days in the month or a month of 26 or 27 working days or the Hindu month or a book month—a month of so many complete weeks or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G I P Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours Before the Payment of wages Act was passed employers resorted to various devices to deprive a worker of his dues by attaching various conditions which

would entitle him to secure the hypothetical pay for a Sunday or closed day *e g* presence on the Saturday or Monday or both Section 9 of that Act prescribes that the amount of deduction made from a monthly rate for absence from duty shall in no case bear to the wages payable a larger proportion than that which the period of absence bears to the number of working days in the wages period

Practically no industrial unit in India today pays a consolidated rate During the World War of 1914 18 and for a few years later dearness or war or grain allowances were given in addition to a basic wage Basic did not mean some fixed or prearranged amount universally paid at any particular moment It applied to the amount of wage an individual received at the time when the allowance was given to him A new corner to industry would not necessarily get the same basic wage and allowance given to his predecessor he might get the same but he would generally get a lower basic wage and the allowance or a consolidated rate The dearness allowances granted to industrial workers in India during the last war were never completely taken away Every attempt made by employers to do away with them or to reduce them was stoutly resisted and this resistance oftener than not resulted in prolonged stoppages of work The few years preceding the commencement of the present war were characterised by insistent demands by Labour for the consolidation of these allowances with basis rates of pay With the advent of the Second World War in September 1939 however dearness allowances have again been reintroduced in almost all industries in India as a separate item

It would be of interest to observe that certain industrial concerns in India have adopted the Halsey Weir or Bedaux point systems of wage payment The International Bedaux Company of New York and Amsterdam which is the largest organization of industrial consultants in the world extended its activities to India in 1936 Comprising a staff of highly trained engineers the Company provides an expert consultant service for all industrial problems of organization costing and labour and equipment rationalization The Company has carried out a large number of studies in the jute cotton textile engineering oil chemical and cement industries Government have also engaged the Services of the Bedaux Company as advisers in the manufacture of armaments and other munitions of war The Indian branch of the Company is known as The Eastern Bedaux Company and its address is Construction House Ballard Estate Bombay

Rates of Wages.

In view of what has been stated above it must be obvious that the rates of wages paid in Indian industries must vary widely They do not only as between industry and industry but also as between centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre in any one industry The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for the Province of Bombay The Government of India made an attempt to institute a general wage census in India in 1921 but the necessity for retrenchment at the time led to the abandonment of the project and to-day little or no definite information regarding rates of wages is available for any province outside the Province of Bombay Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour and is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages and in the reports of Courts of Inquiry appointed under the Indian Trade Disputes Act or in the reports of Provincial Committees appointed by certain Provincial Governments to enquire into wages and conditions of employment of workers in the cotton textile industry In the annual factory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no means be considered as being the dominant rates at any one time for any particular industry or area The annual Mines administration reports also contain figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines in the Provinces in which mines are situated but these are also subject to the same objection The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every Commission and Committee appointed in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely Moreover as will be seen from the observations which follow under the heading of Pay Periods there are wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of the gradings which have been referred to above The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India therefore must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not

biassed one way or the other may be secured In view of what has been stated it is obvious that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose The only Provincial Government in India which has such a staff is the Government of Bombay

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted five enquiries in the years 1921 1923 1926, 1933 and 1937 into the wages of cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay an enquiry into agricultural wages covering a period of twenty three years from 1900 to 1922 an enquiry into the wages of peons in Government and commercial offices in 1922 enquiries into the wages of all municipal employees in the Province in 1924 of clerical employees in Railway and Commercial offices in Bombay City in 1925 of printing press workers in Bombay City in 1929 of workers employed in the building trade in Bombay City in 1935 and of all employees in the retail trade in various important towns in the Province in the same year In 1934 the Labour Office conducted a general wage census covering all workers in all working perennial factories in the Province including cotton mill operatives. The second part of this census covering seasonal factories was conducted in the winter of 1935-36 The results of the special enquiry which that Office conducted into wages in cotton textile Mills in 1937 expressly for the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee have been published in the Committee s Report The results of all the other enquiries have been published either in special reports or in articles in the *Labour Gazette*

Information regarding wage rates can only be of value if accurate data are available to show the frequency distribution of the numbers of workers getting the same rate in different occupations in different industries in different centres Except for a few occupations in the engineering industry in Bombay City for which such information has been compiled in the first of the General Wage Census Reports this work has not been attempted any where in India Furthermore it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre The compiler of this note however has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates of wages including dearness allowances for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry as at the beginning of June 1942 —

Occupations	Most usual period of payment	Rates in		
		Cities	Towns	Mofussil
		Rs	Rs	Rs
Foremen (European)	Monthly	500 to 700	400 to 600	350 to 550
(Indian)		250 to 400	150 to 300	150 to 250
Chargemen		150 to 250	100 to 225	75 to 200
Maistries	,,	100 to 150	80 to 110	55 to 90
Steam Engine Drivers		50 to 75	40 to 70	30 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants		80 to 100	65 to 80	50 to 70
2nd		50 to 80	45 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen		45 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0
Cabinet Makers		4 8 0		
Carpenters 1st Class	Daily	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
2nd		2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Fitters Linesmen		4 0 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
,, Superior	,,	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
,, Ordinary		2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Machinists Superior		4 0 0	3 4 0	
Ordinary		2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Blacksmiths		2 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
Hammermen		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers		4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
Moulders Superior		3 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
,, Ordinary		2 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 0
Riveters		2 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
Welders		3 0 0	2 8 0	
Masons		2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Mechanics Assistants	,,	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters	,,	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semiskilled workers (all occupations)		1 8 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men	,,	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women		1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0

Earnings.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well being of the masses provided however that the term earnings has one uniform meaning in its computation and application In practice the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values (1) gross earnings (2) net earnings or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope In correct statistical parlance it is none of these three Let us explain Gross earnings for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates—time or piece—plus all the allowances bonuses and perquisites—or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employ *ment and includes wages given for any periods* of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency Perquisites may be in the form of free housing travelling allowances free medical attendance free railway passes the right to purchase from cheap grain and cloth shops etc Net earnings are gross earnings *less deductions for fines The amount in the* pay envelope is net earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent medical attendance subscriptions to provident funds income tax refunds of advances payments for purchases from co-operative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops repayments of loans from provident fund accounts or from co-operative credit societies subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes etc The amount in the pay envelope can never be *reckoned as earnings because every worker is* expected to pay for his income-tax house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income In all cases where fining is widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because there may be habitually liable to deductions for fines

Net earnings would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of net earnings can be Different statistician and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term earnings is so widely interpreted The most frequent and general *usage of the term for statistical* purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without evaluating such perquisites as free housing free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work This is the basis on which figures for earnings were collected by the Bombay Labour Office *for the purposes of the General Wage Census* and subject to minor modifications for its other enquiries into wages It is of the utmost importance that in the conduct of every enquiry into wages all the persons who are entrusted with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception as to what should or should not be included in earnings

Two sets of figures may be compiled for earnings (1) *average daily earnings* ascertained by dividing the *total earnings* for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group and (2) *average monthly earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group *Average percentage attendance* is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Province of Bombay covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries For the purposes of the census the Province of Bombay was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings for all monthly paid workers in all the occupations *concerned in each of these ten areas* It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here At pages 579 to 582 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication we have the following seven tables (1) the averages of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories but particularly in engineering work shops (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and common occupations in all factories, (3) the average monthly earnings in six of the *most important* cotton mill occupations (4) the general averages for Process operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency (5) the average daily earnings in the more numerically important occupations in the cotton textile industry for 1934 with the increases recommended by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in their Interim Report which was published in February 1938 and which were accepted by all Cotton Textile Mills in the Province and also the amounts granted as dearness allowances in centres where such increases were granted (6) the average daily earnings in the same occupations in July 1937 in cotton textile mills as published in the Committee s final Report with the recommended increases and the dearness allowances again added to the published figures and (7) the general averages of daily earnings for all male and women operatives for the whole of the Province of Bombay for all factory industries in Bombay excluding the Textile, the Engineering and the Printing Industries. The figures in brackets in the first the third, the fifth the sixth and the seventh tables showed the

numbers of workers covered by the averages to which they related The figures given in those tables no longer hold good today in view of the widely varying and rapidly fluctuating rates of dearness allowances which are being paid in different units of industry and in different centres There has been no wages enquiry conducted in India since 1937 and we therefore refrain from giving any figures relating to earnings

PAY PERIODS

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district, and within the same establishment different classes of workers are often paid for different pay periods If generalisations may be attempted the jute industry in Bengal coal mines tea plantations seasonal factories oil mills rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *haptas* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops) cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres engineering workshops dockyards printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in sugar mills and tanneries In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Tatanagar where nearly 50 000 workers are employed wages are paid weekly to men on daily rates and monthly to those on monthly rates The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies on three different occasions within the last nineteen years Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Act in such a way as to achieve this object The proposals however fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workers who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or weekly payments Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts Speaking broadly hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week The weekly hours of work in Indian mines vary widely and range from 38 to 51 hours per week The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9½ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 5½ hours on 4 hour day on Saturdays A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as *The Relay System* By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double subsittute work The time being Messrs E D Sassoon & Co Ltd in certain of their cotton Mills in Bombay City have been working three shifts of seven hours each for the last six or seven years but conditions in these Mills are highly rationalised that is to say more machines are allotted to each worker siders being asked to mind two sides and weavers six looms as against the normal of one side and two looms As far as the Jute Mill industry is concerned the Indian Jute Mills Association entered into an agreement intended to protect and defend the trade of the Indian Jute Mills which came into force on the 15th March 1939 for a period of five years in the first instance The hours of work are to be ordinarily limited to forty five per week If 75 per cent of the signatories vote for reduction the hours of work may be reduced to a minimum limit of 40 hours per week and if 51 per cent of the signatories vote for an increase the hours may be raised to a maximum limit of 54 which may be exceeded only under extraordinary circumstances such as a cycle of prosperity or war Under such conditions mills with 270 looms are entitled to work up to 72 hours per week If one unit in a group of mills is under the same management does not work the full complement of hours allowable it may transfer the unutilised number of hours of work to the other unit under the same management Since that agreement was entered into hours of work in Jute Mills in Bengal have varied from 45 hours per week with or without complete closure for one week out of every four to 60 hours per week according to the demand for jute manufactures and availability of shipping space During the period immediately prior to 18th May 1942 jute mills were working a 60 hour week but from that date the Indian Jute Mills Association decided to reduce hours of work to 54 per week and also to seal ten per cent of the looms against production at the same time

All the dock yards many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants Factories engaged in the production of metalware however work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories

Act as also do oil and sugar mills Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour as far as possible to close on the local bazaar day Most factories engaged in the production of munitions of war now work the maximum weekly hours permitted by the Factories Act and exemptions allowing factories from observing the Statutory regulations have been granted by all Provincial Governments to many factories Early in November 1941 the Government of India issued a Press Note stating that owing to a curtailment of imports of cotton textiles into India owing to difficulties of securing adequate transport there had been a large increase in the demand for the output of cloth from Indian cotton mills and that unless the production of Indian Mills was increased the poorer classes of India might find it difficult to obtain their necessary supplies of cloth at reasonable prices The Government of India after having given careful consideration to the question in consultation with the Provincial Governments decided that all Provincial Governments should permit cotton spinning and weaving mills throughout India to work a 60 hour week provided that the six additional hours over the 54 hours per week permitted by Statute were paid for at overtime rates All Provincial Governments which had cotton textile mills within their territories issued the necessary notifications in the matter but not many mills were able to take advantage of this relaxation owing to Labour opposition The period of six months lapsed at the beginning of May 1942 Most Provincial Governments have extended the relaxation for a further period of six months

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty four continuous hours once in one week

As far as railways are concerned hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours. As far as the hours of work of other classes of Railway servants are concerned the Indian Railways Act 1890 was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work and of grants of a periodical rest to certain classes of railway servants Under the new powers the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules 1931 were promulgated and put into effect These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops running staffs and watchmen watermen sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the Rules. The Report of the Supervisor of Railway Labour for the year 1940 41 states that all the Railways on which the Regulations in connection with Hours of Employment are now in force generally maintained a satisfactory standard in their application and took prompt measures to rectify the irregularities that were brought to their notice The most important matter in which there were frequent differences of opinion between the Supervisor of Railway Labour and the Railway administrations was the classification of staff In their natural desire to keep the expenditure low Railway administrations are sometimes inclined to take a less liberal view and classify the staff as essentially intermittent when they should be continuous or exclude them altogether from the scope of the Regulations which should not be the case

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day overtime being paid for at 33⅓ per cent over ordinary rates On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India most of the provincial Governments affected were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement The authority of the Karachi Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of decasualisation which would involve registration of all dock workers Stevedore labourers have however as a result of considerable agitation by their unions, succeeded in securing a reduction in their hours of work from 12 to 14 hours per day to nine to eleven hours per day

As ar as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may by the standards of to-day be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non-regulated industries and concerns

RECRUITMENT

Up to about five years ago recruitment of labour in almost all industrial undertakings in India with the possible exception of Railway workshops was effected through the medium of a recruiting agent a *Sardar* a *Mukkadam* or a jobber As a result however of the recommendations made on the subject by various Committees—notably the Royal Commissioner on Indian Labour and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which have condemned this method of recruitment owing to the

abuses which have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment. The old method is however still largely prevalent in the majority of the industrial concerns in the country

There are various forms in which a recruiting agent is remunerated He may be a salaried employee with a commission for every recruit he brings in, or he may receive a lump sum payment for each recruit or a gang of recruits or he may be paid a recurring sum for each man he places in employment as long as that man continues in employment Whatever be the method by which an employer remunerates the recruiting agent it is fairly well known that the agent keeps a continuous hold and grip on the recruit he places in employment and extracts from him recurring sums of money whilst he continues in that employment under pain of his losing his job

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour The Millowners Association Bombay have tackled the problem by establishing what is known as the Badli Control System The daily number of absentees in a cotton mill in Bombay are averaged and an additional percentage is added *Each mill issues badli or* substitute cards to this number of workers Daily casual vacancies are filled only from such card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these card holders The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated The system has been highly commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all other mills in the other centres of the cotton textile industry of the Province

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last fifteen years Early in 1926 the Government of India instituted a country wide inquiry into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of most important recommendations in the matter The Payment of Wages Act was passed in 1936 in order to implement these recommendations

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied; but, few if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for these. The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are the lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of employment are attractive For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1941 were Ahmedabad 4 15 Bombay 9 64 and Sholapur 15 13—figures which tell their own story Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment.

Under the Payment of Wages Act, every employer is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines will be inflicted These lists have to be approved by such authority as a Provincial Government may prescribe and are required to be prominently displayed in all places where the employees concerned are working Apart from this employers were not required to draw up any Standing Orders or rules of conduct governing the conditions of employment between them and their employees The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938 however requires every employer in an industry to which the Act has been made applicable to submit a draft for the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for regulating the relations between him and the employees to the Commissioner of Labour within two months of the date of the application of the Act to any industry and the Commissioner of Labour is empowered to settle such standing orders after he had consulted all the interests concerned in the industry Appeal against the orders of the Commissioner of Labour lies with the Industrial Court constituted under the Act In accordance with these provisions the Commissioner of Labour Bombay settled the Standing Orders for Cotton mill operatives in Bombay Ahmedabad, Sholapur and other centres in the Province of Bombay in September and October 1939 Appeals against most of these Orders were filed with the Industrial Court both by individual employers and associations of employers and by Trade Unions and individual workers These appeals were heard by the Industrial Court in November 1939 and the Court after hearing the parties, settled a new set of Standing Orders which it directed should come into force on and from 12th December 1939 Copies of these Standing Orders can be obtained from the Secretary The Industrial Court, High Court, Bombay Since the beginning of 1940 many employers all over India have drawn up Standing Orders for their operatives on the lines laid down by the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID

The subjects which we deal with under this section are pensions gratuities provident funds co-operative societies grain and cloth shops advances and loans

Pensions —All monthly and time rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years service has been put in The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48 Where permanent *monthly paid workers on piece rates* are admitted the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72 Commutation up to 50 per cent of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases Outside Government concerns pensions on retirement are almost non existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right The Government of Bengal have under contemplation the introduction of a system of pensions for jute mill workers

Gratuities —All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement Gratuities are also paid to non pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years service in Government concerns In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month s pay for *each year of service limited to fifteen months* pay in all Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate A few large industrial establishments in India such as Messrs Lever Bros (India) Ltd and others have started Retirement Benefit schemes where an account is opened for every individual worker to which a fortnight s or 15 days pay is credited every year interest is allowed and the amount standing at a worker s credit is paid to him on retirement

Provident Funds —These are of two kinds (1) contributory where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them and (2) non contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them The Provident Fund Rules of different Provincial Governments in India are by no means uniform The Government of Bombay by a notification dated 20th March 1941 made it compulsory for all Government servants in receipt of a monthly income of Rs 50 per month who joined Government service before that date or of Rs 25 per month who joined after that date to subscribe to the Government Provident Fund Pensionable Government servants can only join the non contributory section of the Fund State Railways and Ordinance factories have their own rules Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option Once the option to join has been exercised no withdrawal is permitted

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust whilst both compulsory and optional non contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd and the Burma Shell Corporation to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen Several others *have schemes for their supervisory and clerical* establishments but not for their workmen The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the amount put in by the employee The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money All provident funds rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions and for the compulsory repayment of these loans Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the *payment of that share of a contributory* provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variations

Co operative Societies —The co operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co operative credit *societies for their employees* Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co operative Societies in the various provinces

Cheap Grain and Cloth Shops —Employers grain and cloth shops were very common in India during the period of the first world war but with the subsequent fall in prices the majority of these shops disappeared Truck legislation in England was primarily aimed at employers shops (known as Tommy Shops) purchase at which was compulsory and where fantastically high prices were charged The Payment of Wages Act 1936 prohibits employers from making deductions from wages or from receiving payments from their employers for purchases from employers shops A few Provincial Governments in India have however notified cheap grain and cloth shops as amenities in respect of purchases from which employers may make deductions from wages In

all such cases both the qualities of the articles sold in such shops and the prices charged for them are controlled by a prescribed authority who is generally the Chief Inspector of Factories As a result of the outbreak of the Second World War almost all Provincial Governments in India have not only notified cheap grain and cloth shops as amenities for the purposes of the Payment of Wages Act but have opened such shops of their own and have also encouraged employers to do likewise The articles sold in *these shops are bought at wholesale prices and* are sold without any profit except for a small addition to cover working expenses of the shops For more detailed information regarding the initiation and the progress of such establishments in cotton textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad reference may be made to page 563 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally *most industrial concerns* in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment A few concerns however have set apart special funds for the purpose

Advances.—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand are more widely prevalent The Payment of Wages Act empowers Provincial Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

As in other countries the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past But the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one and that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery an organised safety first campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable All railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety first propaganda including the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernaculars at all prominent points and places the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines, addresses and magic-lantern lectures and the organisation of special safety first committees in the larger workshops The Millowners Association, Bombay, has done a considerable amount of good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety First In conjunction with the Factory Department and the Bombay Millowners Mutual Insurance Association it has posted attractive safety first posters in all cotton mills in Bombay City In conjunction with the St John's Ambulance Association it started classes in 1931 for first aid training These are attended by large numbers of workers from many cotton mills in the city Working in conjunction with the Safety first Association of India the Association drew up a safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published and put into operation from August 1940 In co-operation with the *Labour Welfare Department of the Government* of Bombay and the officials of the Khatau Makanji Mills a safety film for the textile industry was prepared and this has been exhibited in the various Government welfare centres and in some mills in Bombay The Safety First Association is conducting special courses to train persons in Air Raid Precaution In the Central Provinces and Berar fire drills are being systematically carried out in many large concerns Many large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur to mention only a few are with railways pioneers in the field of organisation of safety first measures It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety first committees by the *end of the year 1939 Factory Departments* in all Provinces in India do all they possibly can in improving safety measures in factories Since the beginning of the present war special attention has been paid to ordnance works consequent on the employment of workers not ordinarily used to machine shop hazards

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act 1934 and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here It may however be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal serious (*i e* accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station In addition It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a Provincial Government even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat

similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose Section 32 (b) of the factories Act 1934 makes it obligatory on all factory owners to maintain stores of first aid appliances and to provide for their custody in accordance with rules to be framed by Provincial Governments in the matter

As far as the statistics of accidents in factories are concerned, the Provincial Factory Administration Reports for the year 1940 show that the number of recorded accidents increased from 36 006 in 1939 to very nearly 41 000 in 1940 Fatal accidents rose from 221 in 1939 to 235 in 1940 serious accidents from 5 837 to over 6 800 and minor accidents from 29 948 to nearly 34 000 over the same period The increase has been variously attributed to better reporting big expansion in industrial activity especially in the production of munitions of war longer working hours with the attendant fatigue and longer exposure to risk and employment of persons unused to the hazards of their work

HOUSING AND FACTORY AMENITIES

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa sugar-cane growers and by tea planters in Assam All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with improved types of houses whose design construction ventilation and general amenities are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health Every house in the coal fields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution In Assam all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or lines as they are called These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible Almost all sugar factories provide housing for their employees because the factories are located near large sugarcane plantations Large slum clearance programmes have been drawn up by Municipalities and Improvement Trusts in almost all the larger towns and cities in India and much useful work has been done in the last five years by acquisition and demolition

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly 45 crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17 000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by the late Lord Lloyd then Governor of Bombay for the construction of 625 chawls having 50 000 tenements in all The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs 5 to Rs 8 per month. The chawls are situated at Naigaum Worli Sewri and at DeLisle Road. The Municipalities of Calcutta Bombay Cawnpore Madras and Karachi the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent schemes of industrial housing conceived in India are those launched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd at Jamshedpur and by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur The Tata Iron and Steel Company has laid out the town of Jamshedpur on Garden City lines and constructed over 8 000 houses of different types for its employees and has now a further extensive programme of housing construction in hand In 1941 over 8 000 employees were housed The capital cost of town buildings put up by the Company up to 31st March 1942 was about Rs 137 lakhs The Company has furnished all quarters carrying a rent of Rs 15 a month and above with electric lights and fans and the work of electrification of the lowest rented quarters is in hand The Company grants loans on liberal terms to its employees for building houses on land leased to them In 1923 the Empress Mills, Nagpur obtained from the Government on lease for 27 years extensive land in a locality known as Indora and constructed a Model Village with up-to-date sanitary and other conveniences for its operatives where each worker could own or rent a cottage for himself. Two sizes of plots each measuring 58 × 86 and 58' × 45' are allotted and not more than one-third of the area is allowed to be built upon Two types of model houses have been built by the mills, houses on the smaller plots costing about Rs 960 each and those on the larger plots Rs. 1 500 each Most houses are provided with their own flushed latrines and water taps are laid on in all the houses. Some of the houses built by the Mills have been sold to the workers who pay the cost by easy instalments covering a period of 5 to 7 years while some have been rented to them Many houses have been built by the workers themselves on plots of land sub-leased to them with moneys advanced to them on easy terms. A large number of the houses have their own gardens and a big garden also has been provided in the middle of the Settlement The Settlement has been provided with good roads street lights and playgrounds which are equipped with swings shoots etc for children. Many of the jute mills in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided housing for fair percentages of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers

It is of interest to observe that the Government of India following the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on India Labour in the matter amended the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers dwellings

the steam to be drawn away from sizing cylinders. Attempts are also being made to reduce dirt to a minimum and finally many cotton mills have installed special plants to carry the dust away

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres In addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them As all the Industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of the Provincial Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter almost all the large Indian employing establishments in India—cotton and jute mills mines engineering workshops tea plantations etc maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part time qualified medical officers

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

In India holidays with pay have hitherto been enjoyed by a very small percentage of the population and most leave whatever it has been granted has been without pay Exceptions are workmen in Government and railway factories and in the industrial establishments of local bodies public utility companies and in the factories of petroleum and kerosene installations and some go ahead concerns like General Motors India Ltd Ford Motors India Ltd and Messrs Lever Bros (India) Ltd to mention a few

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India according to the Fundamental Rules and for the factories owned and controlled by the Provincial Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case According to the rules which are in operation at present the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year To cite an example of special leave rules for certain categories reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10 15 or 20 days leave with pay every year according to whether they have put in three to ten ten to twenty or over twenty years service

The leave rules for railway workshopmen who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal One big company owned railway grants fifteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualifying minimum period of service

Perhaps the most liberal leave rules in any private industrial undertaking in India are those to be found in the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur where all monthly rated workers receive one month's leave with full pay for every year of service with the right to accumulate leave up to three months daily rated workers paid monthly get five days casual leave and fourteen days privilege leave with pay and daily rated workers paid weekly get five days casual leave with pay Monthly rated employees in addition get six months furlough on half pay or three months on full pay after seven years service with the Company

Proposed Legislation for Holidays with Pay

In accordance with the discussions at the First and the Third Conferences of Labour Ministers the Government of India have prepared a Draft Bill on the subject of Holidays with Pay and this has been forwarded to all Provincial Governments for opinion The proposed provisions are intended to be applied in the first case to perennial factories alone and the necessary legislation is therefore to be put through by amending the Factories Act 1934 The main features of the Draft Bill are (1) the minimum number of paid holidays is seven to run in one block (2) holidays cannot be accumulated (3) the qualifying service is to be one year (4) half the wages due for the holiday period are to be paid at its commencement (5) workers will be prohibited from undertaking other remunerative work during the period of paid holidays and (6) compensatory holidays are provided for workers deprived of the weekly holidays as a result of exemption of a factory from the provisions of section 35 of the Factories Act No provision has been made in the Draft Bill for the continuance or otherwise of local and other customary holidays at present given by individual employers the matter has been left for mutual adjustment between the employers and employees

LABOUR WELFARE.

Except for the information contained in the written memoranda submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour in India and that collected by the Government of Bombay during the General Wage Census of 1934 no effort has been

made in India to collect accurate data regarding the welfare activities conducted by individual employers in industry There is no recent information on the subject at all but it is well known that certain large organizations such as the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur the Railways the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras the Elgin Mills in Cawnpore the Empress Mills in Nagpur Messrs E D Sassoon & Co Ltd in Bombay the British India Corporation in the United Provinces and some others have devised wide welfare schemes for the benefit of their employees In most cases these schemes are controlled by expert and experienced welfare Officers specially trained for the job All this is however but a drop in the ocean and the vast majority of employees in India have no welfare schemes of any kind at all It is obviously not possible for us to give even the briefest outline of the different schemes that are in existence in India within the compass of a work such as this

Welfare work for labour employed in Indian industries has since the advent of Provincial Autonomy been taken over by Governments *Pioneering work in this direction was done by* that great and zealous friend of Indian Labour— Mr Gulzari Lal Nanda since 1921 the Secretary of the Textile Labour Association Ahmedabad and Parliamentary Secretary for Labour to the Prime Minister in the Congress Ministry in the Province of Bombay He knew that employers as a whole were doing little or nothing for the welfare of labour and that no amount of persuasion would yield tangible results He also knew that legislation to enforce welfare measures would not create that personal enthusiasm which is so vital for the success of any welfare scheme that might be launched He persuaded his Cabinet to set aside a sum of Rs 1 20 000 in the budget estimates for the year 1938 39 for industrial welfare and he then started looking for a benevolent person or persons who would donate the necessary buildings and equipment for the purpose He found such a person in Mr Ramnath Podar Managing Director of the Toyo Podar Mill in Bombay who contributed a sum of Rs 25,000 for the building of a recreation centre at DeLisle Road in Bombay City The lead given in the matter by Bombay has been successively taken up by the Governments of the United Provinces Bengal Sind the Central Provinces and Berar and Bihar The Central Government too have recognised the value of Governmental effort in the field of Labour Welfare and they have recently appointed Mr R S Nimbkar the prominent Labour Leader of Bombay who for many years was the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Bombay as Central Adviser on Labour Welfare to the Government of India

The total sum provided by the Government of Bombay for Industrial Welfare in the Budget Estimates for the current financial year (1942 43) amounts to Rs 1 93,200 The other Provincial Governments who have gone in for this type of work are not spending anything as much but still their activities in this direction are showing a tangible widening year by year It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to give an account of the manner in which Government activities in this direction have grown during recent years We are however giving a fairly full account of the scheme as it stands in the Province of Bombay today for purposes of guidance to other governments employers and welfare workers who might like to know as to what is being and what can be done in this field

Government Welfare Centres in the Province of Bombay are divided into four types A B C and D according to the type and the extent of the activities provided and the times at which they are open The scope of the work in the A type centres is of a very comprehensive character and covers almost all forms of outdoor and indoor recreational activities periodic cinema and dramatic performance and *bhajan* parties the running of libraries reading rooms canteens and restaurants the organisation of debates magic lantern and other lectures and many types of educational classes the provision of nursery schools medical aid and advice on maternity and health radios and *akhad a grams etc* These centres are open from 8 30 to 11 in the mornings and from 5 to 9 30 in the evenings for men and boys and from 1 to 4 in the afternoons for women and girls but the nursery school section supervised by a full time lady teacher is open at each A type centre from 8 a m to 5 p m The C type centres are open from 7 30 to 10 30 a m and from 6 to 9 p m for men and boys and literacy and sewing classes and indoors games for women are conducted from 1 to 4 p m The activities in the B type centres mainly cover indoor recreation and reading rooms The D type centres only cover outdoors recreation The Municipality of Bombay has consented to place ten open spaces in Bombay City at the disposal of Government for this purpose

An A type centre was erected at DeLisle Road out of the contribution of Rs 25 000 given to Government by Mr Ramnath Podar and this started functioning in March 1939 Two additional full fledged A type centres were started at Worli and Naigam with effect from 1st June 1940 At the moment of writing (June 1942) there are three C type centres in Bombay and one in Ahmedabad One is in the process of erection at Sholapur There are ten C type centres in Bombay four at Sholapur and one at Hubli and there are four D type centres in Bombay It is the intention of Government to extend these welfare activities so as to cover all the industrial areas of the Province

The Industrial Welfare Scheme of the Government of Bombay also covers an Industrial Training Workshop at Ahmedabad which was established to impart instruction in elementary engineering work to apprentices The primary aim of the workshop is to afford help in solving the problem of industrial unemployment. It is also intended to raise the standard of skill and efficiency of operatives in the cotton textile industry A sum of Rs 65 000 was earmarked in the budget estimates for the year 1941-42 from the Development Fund for the purchase of machinery for a second workshop at Ahmedabad, for constructional alterations in the existing A type centres and for starting circulating libraries Sports have been put up at the three A type centres in Bombay and these have also been

supplied with water taps and shower baths Circulating libraries have been established in Bombay Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli The books are circulated in such a way that they reach all *mohollas* (localities) consisting of ten or more *chawls*. Each Moholla has a Committee of 5 or 6 members and the Anti Drink Propaganda Inspector where one exists acts as the Secretary of the Committee Social welfare institutions and well organized labour unions are also to be used as agencies for circulating the books.

Until about the end of the year 1941 the whole of the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay was under the control and direction of Mr Gulzari Lal Nanda under the designation of Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour Consequent on his resignation the control of this Department has been transferred to the Commissioner of Labour with effect from 15th December 1941 and a special Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr A S Iyengar) has been appointed to assist him in this work Messrs E J S Ram M P Vakas and B J Mhatre are the Labour Welfare Officers at Bombay Ahmedabad and Sholapur and Miss P G David is the Lady Welfare Worker at Bombay

The Government of the United Provinces have opened five welfare centres in Cawnpore two at Lucknow and one each at Allahabad Hathras and Firozabad Each centre provides facilities for free medical and a reading room and a library some indoor and outdoor games a tea stall at which tea is sold at one pice per cup and a Co-operative Store A children's Section is attached to all the centres at Cawnpore and at one centre in Lucknow A *dai* and a trained Assistant Health Visitor look after the cleanliness of the children and the work is supervised by a trained Health Visitor Milk is distributed free of charge to those workers children who are under three years of age and toys are also supplied. Each centre is in charge of a full time staff consisting of an organizer an assistant organiser a medical officer and a compounder The Doctor visits the patients at home free of charge and the Health Visitors visit the *chalas* frequently attend to maternity cases and deliver lectures on sanitation and personal hygiene As in Bombay cinema and dramatic performances are held periodically and debates, lectures literacy and sewing classes are held frequently as a regular feature of a Centre's activities Besides a detailed programme of annual sports a Provincial Labour Welfare Tournament is organized every year under the auspices of the Government Labour Office Employers co-operate not only by participating in the events but also by giving generous contributions for the prizes Model living societies with their own Committees have also been organized In addition to the above centres a number of libraries and reading rooms have been established in important labour mohollas

It is not necessary to describe the welfare work done by Government in the Provinces of Bengal and Sind and in other Provinces This is conducted on lines similar to those adopted in Bombay and in the U P Over fifteen welfare centres have been opened in Calcutta and Howrah and two at Karachi The Government of Bengal have established Local Advisory Committees to assist the Labour Department with the work of administration of the centres

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first Province in India to complete and publish a price series intended for measuring changes in the cost of living A monthly cost of living index number for working classes in Bombay City compiled on the aggregate consumption method and with July 1914 as the base period was regularly published in the Bombay *Labour Gazette* from September 1921 to June 1937 when this series was replaced by another The scope and the method of the compilation of the old index were described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921 September 1923 and April 1929 A table giving the figures from that index for the months of January April July and October in each year from 1918 to 1939 and for the months of January and April 1937 was given at page 572 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication These figures are now of purely historical interest but it would be useful to reproduce the annual averages for the years 1918 to 1936 in order to show the general trend of prices 1918—154 1919—175 1920—183 1921—173 1922—164 1923—154 1924—157 1925 and 1926—155 1927—154 1928—147 1929—140 1930—137 1931—110 1932—109 1933—103 1934—97 1935—101 and 1936—102

The old Bombay Cost of Living Index series was considered to be somewhat defective as the weights used for its compilation were not based on any family budget enquiry The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay therefore conducted a comprehensive family budget inquiry in Bombay City between May 1932 and June 1933 and taking the weights based on the results of that inquiry it compiled a new cost of living index series on the price relative method with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100 A full note on the method used in the compilation of this index number has been given at pages 370-72 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1940 This new index has been made as comprehensive as possible by expanding the list of commodities covered and by adding a new group for miscellaneous expenditure which did not find a place in the old index The annual averages of the index numbers in the new series for the years 1934 to 1941 were as follows 1934 (four months)—99 1935—100 1936—101 1937—106 1938—106 1939—106 1940—112 and 1941—122. As this is the most important cost of living index series compiled in India we are reproducing in the table below the monthly movement of the

index since January 1939 (the year in which the Second World War broke out)

Bombay Cost of Living Index
(1933-34—100)

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942.
January	105	114	117	137
February	104	112	119	135
March	103	110	119	137
April	103	110	121	138
May	103	111	122	142
June	104	111	122	152
July	105	113	126	
August	105	114	131	
September	106	112	129	
October	108	113	125	
November	109	113	126	
December	113	115	129	

In addition to the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City it also compiles similar cost of living index series for three other centres in the Province of Bombay (1) Ahmedabad (2) Sholapur and (3) Jalgaon Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the *Labour Gazette* along with that for Bombay City The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended January 1928 Details regarding the scope and the method of compilation of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur series have been published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1930 and for February 1931 respectively

Other Provinces in India which compile cost of living index series for working classes are Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar the United Provinces Bihar the Punjab and Orissa The Government of Madras compiles nine series in all one for Madras City with the average prices for the year ended June 1936 equated to 100 and eight other series for low paid employees at Vizagapatam Ellore Bellary Cuddalore Coimbatore Madura, Trichinopoly and Calicut with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar compiles two series for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with prices *in January 1927 as base*. In the United Provinces one series with August 1939 as the base is compiled for working classes in Cawnpore and three other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially compiled for low paid Government employees at Lucknow Meerut and Gorakhpur The Government of Bihar compiles cost of living index numbers with the average cost of living for the five years ending December 1914 as the base for the following six centres in the Province Patna, Muzaffarpur Monghyr Jamshedpur Jharia and Ranchi Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living indexes for Lahore, Sialkot Ludhiana and Rohtak in the Punjab but the base period in the Punjab is the quinquennium ending December 1935 The Government of Orissa compiles only one cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack this is done on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar

In view of the varying base periods adopted by different Provinces for their cost of living series and also by the same Province for the series for *different centres* in that Province we do not think that it would be desirable to reproduce the cost of living index figures for a number of centres in one table It is obviously not possible for us with the space at our disposal, to give separate tables for every cost of living series compiled in India in the same way as we have done for Bombay It will be noted that the general averages for the old and the new series for Bombay City for the two years 1935 and 1936 are very similar (1935—old 101 new 100 1936—old 102 new 101) The general trend in prices is fairly uniform all over India and we are inclined to the view that the figures for Bombay may for all practical purposes be regarded as fairly continuous from 1914 to 1942 with 1914 as the base for the whole of India

STANDARD OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the extensive method form the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education recreation etc. is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921 22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively As has already been mentioned similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928 in Burma the Labour Statistics Bureau Rangoon published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. In Madras the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an enquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organised and unorganised industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure will serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at certain different centres in India —

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure

Groups	Bombay (1932 33)	Ahmedabad (1933 35)	Sholapur (1925)	Nagpur (1927)	Jubbulpore (1927)	Rangoon (1928)	Madras (1938)
Food	46 60	49 31	49 25	64 10	66 00	52 7	52 63
Fuel and light	7 11	6 65	9 60	9 62	7 95	5 2	6 67
Clothing	7 75	9 12	11 86	10 70	10 86	10 6	4 50
House rent	12 81	10 97	6 27	1 92	1 44	13 9	11 14
Miscellaneous	25 73	23 95	23 02	13 66	13 75	17 6	25 06
Total	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 0	100 00

NOTE.—The figures are not *strictly comparable* due to differences in the items included in the different groups But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income The following figures are of interest in this connection —

——	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Rangoon (Burmese)	Madras
Average size of the family (in persons)	3 70	4 05	4 57	4 33	3 76	3 01	6 03
Average monthly income	Rs a p 50 1 7	Rs a p 46 5 0	Rs a p 39 14 10	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p 58 8 3	Rs a p 37 5 11

It will be seen that the miscellaneous group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family In this group is included such items as interest on loans and instalments of debts repaid Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases The Royal Commission on Labour made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation The Payment of Wages Act 1936 was intended to secure to the workmen prompter payments of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts The Government of India have had under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which were also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission the Government of India have amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment Another recommendation of the Labour Commission was that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amounting to less than Rs 100 per month are concerned arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments decided to undertake legislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts After consulting public opinion and the views of the various Provincial Governments on this question the Government of India came to the conclusion that Central legislation on the subject was not called for The Government of Bengal at the suggestion of the Government of India, passed a Workmen s Protection Act in 1934 which makes besetting of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognisable offence Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation The Bombay Moneylenders Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was an effort in this direction But, unfortunately the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost

GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) The Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions (3) a Printers Union started in Calcutta in 1905 and (4) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907 The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay which came into existence in 1910 was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers Apart from the cases cited the trade union movement as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the first World War

The decade following the end of that War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India but it must be carefully admitted that even today organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many other countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell lack of a will to organize as far as the workers are concerned and the absence of efficient leadership Some labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart But quite a few went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation the latter were mere propagandists and mischief makers who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers at first constituted themselves into strike committees Many of these committees secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned but whereas most of them fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute a good few of them emboldened with the success they had met with set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers These were the beginnings of the trade union movement in India and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City and in some other centres.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the Annual Sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All India Railwaymen's Federation co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees The latter bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India In the former case, half yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at

Although there are a few unions of jute mills workers in Bengal and seven or eight unions of cotton textile mill workers in Bombay City the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform.

If employers in Indian industry had had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to grant wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been saidly different To a limited measure, the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organization and the holding of periodical International Conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to combat trade unionism. It is unfortunately too true that many employers in India have looked and even

today look askance at the growth of organisation among their workers and that employees who take part in trade union activities are victimised The trade union movement, therefore instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator and unfortunately for Indian trade unionism no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the workers in particular units or industries formed unions in those units or industries but with the exception of Ahmedabad where a strong trade union had been formed of the workers in cotton textile mills under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more stable and literate type of persons these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned trade unions were faced with a three edged weapon On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised on another the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders and on the third an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions As far as the third is concerned the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary In March 1921 the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India on the motion of Mr N M Joshi then General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was however so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book

The height of the trade union movement in India was reached in 1922-23 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50 000 textile workers in Bombay City for their Bombay Girni Kamgar Union The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was as subsequent events have proved purely adventitious The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929 This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it took ten years to recover

The communists made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All India Trade Union Congress They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54 000 and the G I P Railway Workers Union with a membership of 41 000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at The Tenth Session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr N M Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation The All India Railwaymen s Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935

At the eleventh session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931 a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs S V Deshpande and B T Randive broke away to form the All India Red Trade Union Congress By this time however trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All India Railwaymen s Federation. This

Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group, (2) the liberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable The Committee, therefore recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this platform of unity under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1935 the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation In 1935 the two sections of the All India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues. At the end of the year 1937 the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83 000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46 000 with 98 affiliated unions It is interesting however to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mr Gandhi have throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938 it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The principal terms of the agreement approved by the executives of both these bodies were that the basis of representation on the joint General Council of the new combined Trade Union Congress be fifty fifty—44 members from each group—and that the Trade Union Congress accept the constitution of the National Trade Union Federation *in toto* The General Council was to act for the combined body with the one limitation that questions relating to general strikes and affiliation with international bodies should be decided by a three fourth s majority If this scheme worked well, the task of unification should be pushed further and the two bodies merged into one The Provisional Affiliation entered into at Nagpur in April 1938 was formally ratified at the Eighteenth Session of The All India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay on the 28th and 29th September 1940.

This very same Session however was responsible for yet another split in the Congress The Session adopted a resolution of neutrality in connexion with the War Effort but certain elements headed by Dr Aftab Ali President of The Seamen s Union at Calcutta desired to support the War Effort The Trade Union Congress while adhering to the principle of neutrality however gave a free hand to such of their affiliated members as desired to support the War Effort This attitude of luke warmness did not satisfy Mr Aftab Ali and he disaffiliated his Union from the Congress Another section headed by Mr M N Roy and known as the Royists with Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta Barrister at-Law formed a new central organisation known as The Trade Union Federation with its head office at Delhi Mr Jamnadas M Mehta was appointed its President and Mr M N Roy its General Secretary Two hundred trade Unions in India with a total Membership of over a quarter of a Million have affiliated themselves to the new Federation which is carrying on a country wide campaign and propaganda for and out support by Indian Labour of the War Effort

The Nineteenth Session of the All India Trade Union Congress was held at Cawnpore in February 1942 No resolution on the war was passed owing to the want of a three fourth s majority The following office bearers were appointed President—Mr V V Giri Vice Presidents—Mrs Chando Bebi Dr Suresh Bannerjee Dr Charu Bannerjee and Messrs A A Zaman and M Khan Treasurer—Mr Lajpe Pendse General Secretary—Mr N M Joshi M L A (Central) and Assistant Secretaries—Mr R A Khedgikar and Miss Shanta Bhalerao

The All India Trade Union Congress at the moment is made up of three distinct groups (1) the Communists (2) the Nationalists (including the Indian National Congress and the Congress Socialist Party) and (3) the pure Trade Unionists There are however two important groups outside the Trade Union Congress One is the Royista The other is the Hindustan Mazdoor Seva Sangh which is the permanent offspring of the Labour Sub-committee set up by the Gandhi Seva Sangh in 1937 to organise labour on the principles set up by Mahatma Gandhi—Principles which have been followed by the Textile Labour Association Ahmedabad since its inception in 1921 The original Sub-Committee established a training school in Ahmedabad to educate interested persons in trade union work After completing a course of training in this school the trainees are sent out to different centres to organise and conduct *bona fide* trade unions Today the sphere of work of the Hindustan Mazdoor Seva Sangh of which Sardar Vallabhai Patel is the President and Messrs Jairamdas Doulatram and Shankarlal Banker are Secretaries extends to the Provinces of Bombay Madras the Central Provinces and Berar Bihar (the Jharia Coal field) and Sind. The Sangh acts as an Advisory Body and is not a federation of unions In politics its policy is the same as that of the Indian National Congress but it does not organise or conduct trade unions of workers on political lines.

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS.

In the section dealing with the Indian Trade Unions Act we have given a table showing the growth in the number of registered unions and their membership in India since the Act was brought into operation in July 1927 It is not possible to give similar statistics for all trade unions because no Province except Bombay has maintained any records for both registered and unregistered unions The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has however collected full and complete information regarding all trade unions in the Province of Bombay since the years 1922 The following Table shews the progress of the trade union movement in that Province during the last twenty years

Growth of Trade Unions in the Province of Bombay

Year	Average number of Unions during the year	Average Membership during the year
1923	18	41 080
1928	52	62 772
1929	91	191 037
193..	86	104 458
193..	103	103 4.9
1936	103	97 302
1937	105	93 453
1938	140	126 455
1939	170	150 026
1940	177	191 942
1941	174	184 517
1942 (First Quarter)	179*	185 541*

* Actual figures

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1942 (1st March) are analysed by industries the results are as set out below

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions

Class of Industry	Number of Unions.	Mem bership	Percen tage to total Mem-bership.
Textiles	31	86 944	46 86
Railways	7	26 884	14 42
Seamen	3	14 693	7 99
Post and Tele-graph	35	6 910	3 72
Municipal	10	9 817	5 29
Miscellaneous	93	40 293	21 72
Total	179	185 541	100 00

Out of the 31 unions of cotton textile workers in the Province of Bombay eight with a total membership of 26 505 are in Bombay City and ten with a total membership of 48 898 are in Ahmedabad

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR INTERESTS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

The question of representation of Labour in the Central and Provincial Legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the public in matters connected with Labour We have given a fairly detailed account of the extent of this representation prior to the advent of Provincial Autonomy and also in the New Legislatures which came into being by virtue of the Government of India Act 1935 at pages 592 and 593 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication In view of the improbability of any fresh elections to the Provincial Legisla tures being held during the duration of the present War we do not consider it necessary to reproduce the details regarding the qualifications of electors and candidates in this edition We however reproduce the name of the various Labour Constituencies in the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies together with the names of the persons elected from these Constituencies below

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Railway Trade Unions	Mr G Krishnamurthi Avl
Textile Trade Unions	Mr Genta Chelvapathi Chetti Garu
Textile Workers	Mr N G Ramaswami Nayadu Avl
Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding Textile and Railway Labour)	Mr P R K Sarma Avl
Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour	Mr Subbarao Karunakaram Garu
West Godavari *cum* Kistna *cum* Guntur Factory Labour	Mr V V Narasimham Garu

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions	Mr D K Jagtap.
Ahmedabad Textile Unions (Two seats)	Mr Gulzarilal Nanda
Ditto	Mr K A. Desai
Railway Unions (Two seats)	Mr S H Jhabvala
Ditto.	*Vacant*
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers	Mr A. H. Mirza.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Railway Trade Unions	Mr J N Gupta
Water Transport Trade Unions	Mr Aftab Ali.
Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories)	Mr Suresh Chandra Banerjee
Barrackpore (Registered Factories)	Mr Niharendra Dutt Mazumdar
Howrah (Registered Factories)	Mr Sibnath Banerjee.
Hooghly *cum* Serampore (Registered Factories)	Mr M A Zaman.
Collieries (Coal Mines)	Mr B Mukerjee.
Bengal Dooars (Western) Darjeeling Sadar Bengal Dooars (Eastern) and Kurseong	Mr Litta Sirdar

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Trade Union Constituency	Mr Raja Ram Shastri
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour	Mr Suraj Prasad Awasthi
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow Agra Allahabad and Aligarh	Mr B K Mukerjee

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Trade Unions	Mr Lala Sita Ram Mehra
East Punjab	Mr Dewan Chaman Lal
North Punjab Labour Constituency	Rai Saheb Sohan Lal

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mining Trade Unions	*Vil*
Jamshedpur Factory Labour	Mr Babu Natha Ram.
Monghyr *cum* Jamalpur Factory Labour	*Vid*
Hazaribag Mining Labour	Mr Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta.

C. P AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Trade Union Labour	Mr G S Page
Factory Labour	Mr V R Kalappa

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Doom Dooma Tinsukia and Dibrugarh	Mr Bideshy Pan Tanty
Jorhat, Nazjira and East Golaghat	Mr Bhairab Chandra Das
Thakurbari Biswanath and Paneri	Mr Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan.
Silchar Srimangal and Longa Valley	Mr Sanat Kumar Ahir

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Orissa Labour Constituency	Mr Babu Pyari Sankara Roy

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sind Labour Constituency	Mr N A Beohar

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions have had considerable effect both on the formation of new unions and on the registration of such of those as had not registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act Since Provincial Autonomy has come into existence registered unions have been making better endeavours than they had hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned however trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West the fear of victimisation is still strongly entrenched in the minds of the workers to enable them to enter into combinations promoted to safeguard their interests but things are showing a marked improvement during the last year or two One great difficulty experienced by trade union workers is the collection of subscriptions from members The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials were not able to collect subscriptions for the reason that the Indian workmen will not part with money for a purely problematic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily in a somewhat different position because it provides a host of welfare schemes in

the *form of hospitals* and *dispensaries* education and facilities for recreation co-operative stores and cheap grain shops etc and its members get more than value for their money In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested able and zealous officials like Mr Gulsarilal Nanda Mr Khandubhai K. Desai and Mr S P Dave who have made the union their life-work. The office of the union with its *hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry*

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India there are few if any, unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with *no funds* and *bolstered figures of membership*—bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned *re* their *bona fides* for recognition No trade union movement can stand on formulations such as these It is possible however that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the weak structure which exists to-day Whilst there are no indications for optimism there is at the same time no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement in India are as far as trade unionism is concerned in the laps of the gods

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation by the Treaty of Versailles of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919 twenty four further sessions were held till the end of the year 1939 and a total of sixty-seven Conventions were adopted We give below, in serial order the year and the place at which each of the twenty five sessions of the Conference were held the composition of the delegation from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session In the notes on the composition of the delegation Government Delegates are represented by the capital letter G Employers Delegates by the letter E and Workers Delegates by the letter W The names of the technical advisers to the Government Employers and Workers Delegates have been omitted in all cases Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken

1st Session (Washington 1919) Indian Delegation —Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw Employers—Sir Alexander Murray Workers—*Mr N M. Joshi*

Conventions

1 Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB)
2. Unemployment—(C)
3 Childbirth
4 Night Work (Women)—(AB)
5. Minimum Age (Industry)—(D)
6 Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB)
White Phosphorus—(D)

2nd Session (Geneva 1920) G—Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt D F Vines Seamen's Delegate—Mr A M Mazarello

Conventions

7 Minimum Age (Sea)—(E)
8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(E)
9 Placing of Seamen

3rd Session (Geneva 1921) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr I N Gupta E—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr A G Clow

Conventions

10 Minimum Age (Agriculture)
11 Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC)
12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)
13 White Lead (Painting)
14 Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB)
15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)—(AB)
16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB)

4th Session (Geneva 1922) G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw E—Sir Alfred Pickford W—Mr N M. Joshi Secretary—Mr C H Silver

5th Session (Geneva 1923) G—Sir Dadiba M Dalal and Sir Louis Kershaw E—Sir Joseph Kay W—*Mr K C Roy Chowdhury*

6th Session (Geneva 1924) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw E—Sir Alexander Murray W—Mr Joseph Baptista

7th Session (Geneva 1925) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw E—Sir Thomas Smith W—Mr N M. Joshi Secretary —Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)
18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC)
19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)—(AB)
20 Night Work (Bakeries)

8th Session (Geneva 1926) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw E—Sir Arthur Froom W—Mr Lajpat Rai Secretary —Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

21. Inspection of Emigrants—(AD)

9th Session (Geneva 1926) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw E—Sir Arthur Froom W—Mr M Daud Secretary—Mr R. N Gilchrist

Conventions

22 Seamen s Articles of Agreement—(AB)

23 Repatriation of Seamen

10th Session (Geneva 1927) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr R P Paranjpe (Substitute) E—Mr G D Birla W—Mr V V Giri Secretary—Mr S Lall

Conventions

24 Sickness Insurance (Industry etc)

25 Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)

11th Session (Geneva 1928) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe and Mr J C Walton (Substitute) E—Mr Narottam Morarjee W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall Secretary—Dr B C Rawlley

Conventions

26 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery

12th Session (Geneva 1929) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R. P Paranjpe and Mr A G Clow (Substitute) E—Mr Nasturbhai Lalbhai W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr A Dibdin

Conventions

27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB)

28 Protection against Accidents (Dockers)

13th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr C W A Turner (Substitute) E—Mr Jadunath Roy W—Mr M Daud Secretary—Mr C W A Turner

14th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R. P Paranjpe and Mr A Latiff (Substitute) E—Mr A L Ojha W—Mr S C Joshi Secretary—Mr G Graham Dixon

Conventions

29 Forced Labour

30 Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices)

15th Session (Geneva 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow E—Mr Walchand Hirachand W—Mr R R Bakhale Secretary—Mr N A. Mehrban

Conventions

31 Hours of Work (Coal mines)

16th Session (Geneva 1932) G—Sir Rhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee E—Mr Shanmukham Chetti W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall Secretary—Mr K. R. Menon

Conventions

32 Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised 1932)—(D)

33 Minimum Age (Non Industrial Employment)

17th Session (Geneva, 1933) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr J F Gennings, E—Sir Phiroze C Sethna, W—Mr Aftab Ali Secretary—Mr K. R. Menon

Conventions

34 Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.

35 Old Age Insurance (Industry etc.).

36 Old Age Insurance (Agriculture)

37 Invalidity Insurance (Industry etc.).

38 Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture)

39 Survivors Insurance (Industry etc)

40 Survivors Insurance (Agriculture)

18th Session (Geneva 1934) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A G Clow, E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai W—Mr Jamnadas M Mehta Secretary—Mr A Dibdin.

Conventions

41 Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB)

42 Workmen s Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)

43 Sheet Glass Works

44 Unemployment Provision.

19th Session (Geneva 1935) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore E—Mr H A Lalljee W—Mr V M. Ramaswami Mudaliar Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions

45 Underground Work (Women)—(A)

46 Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)

47 Forty Hour Week

48 Maintenance of Migrants Pension rights.

49 Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass Bottle Works)

20th Session (Geneva 1936) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr S N Roy E—Sir H M Mehta W—Rao Sahib R W Pulay Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions

50 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers

51 Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works)

52 Holidays with Pay

21st Session (Geneva 1936) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr A Dibdin E—Mr M. A. Master W—Mr Aftab Ali Secretary—Mr A F Morley

Conventions

53 Officers Competency Certificates

54 Holidays with Pay (Sea)

55 Shipowners Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen)

56 Sickness Insurance (Sea)

57 Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)

22nd Session (Geneva 1936) Same Delegation as at the *21st Session*.

Conventions

58 Minimum Age (Sea)

23rd Session (Geneva, 1937) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, E—Sir Hormusjee P Mody W—Mr S U. Sen Secretary—Mr S. R Zaman

Conventions

59 Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised)

60 Minimum Age (Non Industrial Employment) (Revised)

61 Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles)

62 Safety Provisions (Building)

24th Session (Geneva, 1938) G.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, E—Lala Shri Ram W—Mr S V Parulekar M L A (Bombay) Secretary—Mr M. Ikramullah

Conventions

63 Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries including building and construction and in agriculture

25th Session (Geneva 1939) G —Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce E —Mr M L Dahanukar W —Mr K. S Nimbkar Secretary —Mr M. Ikramullah

Conventions

64 Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers

65 Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers

66 Convention concerning the recruitment placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment.

67 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport

A — Unconditional ratification

B — Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention

C — Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference

D — Legislation passed

E — Legislation in progress or in preparation

India has ratified the following Convention unconditionally Hours of Work (Industry) (2) Night Work (Women) (3) Night Work (Young Persons), (4) Right of Association (Agriculture) (5) Weekly Rest (Industry) (6) Minimum Wage (Trimmers and Stokers) (7) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) (8) Workmen s Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (9) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) (10) Inspection of Emigrants (11) Seamen s Articles of Agreement (12) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels) (13) Night Work (Women) (Revised) and (14) Underground Work (Women) In 1938 India denounced the Unemployment Convention which it had ratified in 1921 Legislative or other measures have been adopted in India with reference to the following Conventions (1) Hours of Work (Industry) (2) Unemployment (3) Night Work (Women) (4) Minimum Age (Industry) (5) Night Work (Young Persons) (6) Right of Association (Agriculture) (7) Weekly Rest (Industry) (8) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) (9) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) (10) Workmen s Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (11) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) (12) Inspection of Emigrants (13) Seamen s Articles of Agreement (14) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels) (15) Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised 1932) (16) Night Work (Women) (Revised) and (17) Underground Work (Women) In addition legislation is either in progress or under preparation in connection with the following Conventions (1) Minimum Age (Sea) and (2) Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)

The outbreak of the Second World War found the International Labour Office prepared to continue its work and to carry out its constitutional obligations So far back as February 1939 the Governing Body had decided to appoint an Emergency Committee with a tripartite and representative character from its membership which could meet more rapidly in times of crisis The Committee set forth two important principles first that the I L O must continue to function as effectively and as completely as possible in case of war and second that the continued existence of the Organization as an instrument of co operation between Governments employers and workers would be of unusual importance in such circumstances

The Twenty Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference fixed to begin on 3rd June 1940 had to be postponed *sine die* on account of the War Several Committee Meetings had also to be cancelled By July 1940 Swiss territory was almost completely surrounded by German Occupation Forces and it became increasingly difficult to envisage the continuance in Geneva of an International organization which depended for its effectiveness upon regular communications with its States Members It became necessary therefore to establish a working centre outside Geneva and to transfer to it the staff required in order to carry out the obligations of the Organization to its members In August 1940, the Government of Canada officially indicated its willingness for the temporary transfer to the Dominion of the personnel necessary to maintain the essential services of the Organization Montreal was chosen as the most suitable and convenient site for its location and the McGill University very generously agreed to provide the necessary office accommodation and library facilities The transfer from Geneva to Montreal necessitated drastic administrative changes and reduction in personnel The work of collection and distribution of information regarding labour and social conditions throughout the world is now being continued from Montreal and plans have been made for carrying on unimpaired as far as conditions permit all the manifold activities of the Organization from that centre.

In furtherance of this programme a Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held at New York from 27th October to 5th November 1941 and on 6th November 1941 at the White House Washington Technically, the Conference was not a Session of the International Labour Conference and it therefore had no powers to adopt Conventions and Recommendations in the manner provided for in the

Constitution of the International Labour Organization, but ample evidence of the value of its work is furnished by the influence exercised by its debates and by the action taken by various Governments to implement the more important of the resolutions which it adopted. Further this Conference has a particular importance attaching to it as the first general international meeting held in the world since the outbreak of the War Thirty four States Members of the Organization were represented, twenty two of them by delegations including representatives of Governments, employers and workers, Major C R Attlee Deputy Prime Minister represented the Government of Great Britain while the Government of India was represented by Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr R S Malik I.C.S. The agenda consisted of two items (1) consideration of the report submitted by the Director of the International Labour Office under the title of The I L O and Reconstruction and (2) the question of Methods of Collaboration between Public Authorities Workers Organizations and Employers Organizations

Some twelve Resolutions were adopted by the Conference The most important of these was that on post war emergency and reconstruction measures The resolution requested the Governing Body of the I L O (*a*) to call the attention of Governments to the desirability of associating the International Labour Office with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction and to ask that the International Labour Organization should be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference which may be held after the end of the War (*b*) to suggest to Governments that they should if they had not already done so set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic needs of the post-war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the I L O (*c*) to set up from its own membership a small tripartite committee instructed to study and prepare both measures of reconstruction and emergency measures to deal with unemployment in co-operation where necessary with governmental inter governmental and private agencies (*d*) to make full use of the existing organs of the I L O and set up such new agencies as may be needed in order to meet the responsibilities implied in the Resolution (*e*) to direct the programme of the I.L O to fulfil the purposes of the Resolution, and (*f*) to report on the subject matter of the Resolution to the next and subsequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the I.L.O should be in a position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of improved labour standards economic advancement and social security A second resolution endorsed the social and economic principles of the Atlantic Charter and urged that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the I L O in giving effect to these principles Another resolution provided for the continuation of the work of the World Textile Conference held by the I L O in 1937 and requested the Director to begin immediately the preparation of a definite scheme for the establishment under the auspices of the I L O of a World Textile Office based on the tripartite principle to be responsible for the international organization of measures to secure prosperity and social justice in the textile industry The leading resolution on Government-employer worker collaboration declared that real collaboration is possible only "within the framework of democratic political institutions which guarantee the freedom of association of workers and employers and if in law and in fact the right of industrial organizations to represent workers and employers is recognised by the State

In addressing the Conference on the part to be played by the International Labour Organization in the winning of the War and of the peace at the concluding Session held at White House President Roosevelt said In the planning of such International action the International Labour Organization with its representation of labour and management its technical knowledge and experience will be an invaluable instrument for peace Your organization will have an essential part to play in building up a stable international system of social justice for all peoples every where

The Indian Branch of the International Labour Office of which Dr P P Pillai, Ph D is the Director and Mr K F Matthew the Deputy Director maintains its activities unimpaired and continues to function from its office at New Delhi

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with Labour The participation by India in the First Session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary however both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised Provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 which instituted inquiries into certain phases of factory work and published some reports in a series known as Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour" Before the utility of the Central Labour Bureau could be established it was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee The Department of Labour of the Central Government has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work initiated by that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India inquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian Industries

The Government of Bengal in 1920 invested a Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department with the additional work of a Labour Intelligence Officer whose duty would be to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Province as well as of labour organisations It was intended that this officer should conduct special inquiries from time to time as circumstances required but owing to financial stringency the Provincial Government could not provide him with adequate staff for the purpose A full time appointment of a Labour Commissioner was created in 1939 and this officer has now been supplied with a full staff The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 This Officer s duties were however primarily confined to the organization and the control of the operations for the betterment of the condition of the Depressed Classes in the Province with special regard to provision of water supply assignment of lands acquisition of house sites education through special schools and the grant of assistance in the form of scholarships and boarding grants and to the administration of Criminal Tribes Settlements He was also to watch and study the conditions of labour particularly industrial labour throughout the Province and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The duty of settling labour disputes through negotiation and conciliation has only been placed upon him during recent years

The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd then Governor of Bombay who created a Labour Office for the Bombay Presidency in 1921 In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions —

(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence* — These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages hours of labour family budgets strikes and lock-outs and similar matters

(2) *Industrial Disputes* —As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise

(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour* —The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed under the charge of a full time Director This post was abolished in 1926 and the Office was placed under the charge of the then Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence This designation was again altered in 1933 to Comissioner of Labour and Director of Information In 1939 on the retirement of Mr J F Gennings, C I E. C B E. who had held the post of Director of Information since 1921 the two posts were again separated and the Commissioner of Labour has since then dealt only with matters connected with labour

Consequent on the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India with effect from 1st April 1937 Sind was separated from the Presidency of Bombay and made into a separate Province. The new Government of Sind modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and created a Labour Office with a special Commissioner of Labour Since the year 1937 the Governments of the United Provinces Assam the Central Provinces and Berar and Bihar have also created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour but whereas the appointments in the United Provinces and Bihar are full time ones that in the Central Provinces and Berar has been coupled with the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies and that in Assam with that of The Controller of Emigrant Labour In the Punjab administrative matters connected with Labour are in the hands of the Director of Industries. Labour conditions in Orissa and in the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the creation of special appointments of Labour Commissioners

When the Workmen s Compensation Act was passed in 1923 the Governments of Bengal and Bombay created special full time appointments of Commissioners of Workmen s Compensation In the other Provinces, Judges of Small Causes Courts in Provincial Headquarters towns and District Magistrates District Judges or Sub-Judges in the mofussil were appointed ex-officio Commissioners and the administration of the Act was decentralised Even in those Provinces where Special Commissioners of Workmen s Compensation were appointed the jurisdiction of these Officers except in Bengal was limited to one or two cities of chief Industrial importance Thus the jurisdiction of the Bombay Commissioner extended to Bombay City and the Ahmedabad and the Bombay Suburban Districts the railway systems of the G I P and the B B & C I Railways in the Province the electricity generating plants conducted by Messrs Tata Sons (Ltd) and he was also Commissioner for non contested matters from the whole of the Province which could be disposed of in Bombay The special post of Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in Bombay was abolished in April 1928 and the duties attaching to this post were transferred to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence and later to the Commissioner of Labour

Under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 every Provincial Government was required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions In those Provinces where special appointments for administering matters connected with labour already existed the officers holding those appointments were entrusted with the duties of Registrars of Trade Unions e g as in Bombay Madras and Bengal and later in Sind. In others such as the Central Provinces and Berar and in the Punjab the Director of Industries was appointed the Registrar Today most Commissioners of Labour in the Provinces where such posts have been created are Registrars of Trade Unions as well In addition Commissioners of Labour have also been appointed as the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936

The Bengal Trade Union Regulations have been so amended as to empower the Registrar of Trade Unions to exercise greater control over registered trade unions with a view to the prevention of mal administration of their affairs It is hoped that many undesirable features in the administration of trade unions will disappear when the staff of the Registrar is sufficiently augmented to enable the work of inspection to be carried out efficiently

No Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation was appointed in Bengal under the Trade Disputes Act 1929 during the year ending 31st March 1942 but it is of great interest to observe that the Officers attached to the Labour Department dealt with 702 conciliation cases during the year 1941

During the year 1941 many requests were received by the Labour Commissioner Bengal from factories situated in Calcutta and other places considered to be danger zones for assistance in the formation of fire fighting parties and rescue and demolition squads from among their workers Such assistance was readily given by deputing the Labour Officers to address propaganda meetings where the objects and functions of the organisations were fully explained Very encouraging response was received from workers to the appeals made to them by the Labour Officers to join the A R P Organisation Slit trenches and covered shelters have been provided in all factories under the supervision of the Factories Department The personnel of the Labour Department of the Government of Bengal is as follows

Minister in charge of Labour The Hon ourable MR ABDUL KARIM Nawab Bahadur of Dacca

Joint Secretary Commerce and Labour Department M K KIRPALANI I C S

Deputy Secretaries Commerce and Labour Department A D KHAN I C S and D L MAZUMDAR I C S

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions A HUGHES I C S

Assistant Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector Shops and Establishments Bengal KHAN BAHADUR S A L B MURSHEDI

Commissioner for Workmen s Compensation and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act S N MODAK I C S

Labour Officers A TALEB K M AZAD D CHATTERJEE G MOBARAK and S B DATTA

Chief Inspector of Factories J B MCBRIDE O B E A M I MECH E

Certifying Surgeon A PRODHAN M B L R C P M R C S

BOMBAY

Of all the Provincial Governments in India the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well being of the industrial labour employed in the Province, and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last twenty years has been done by the Bombay Labour Office The Government resolution creating this Office and its various activities have been already dealt with in the prefatory paragraphs of this Chapter The principal work of the Labour Office during the year ending June 1942 was a successful effort to maintain the pre-war standard of life of the vast majority of the workers employed in the industries of the Province by securing for them from their employers adequate dearness allowances rising on a sliding scale with each upward movement in the cost of living The administration of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938 has resulted in a heavy strain on the Labour Organization of the Government The personnel of the executive and administrative staff of the Government of Bombay dealing with matters connected with Labour is as follows

Adviser to H P The Governor on Labour C H BRISTOW C I E I C S

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay H K KIRPALANI C I E I C S

Industrial Court President The Honourable Mr Justice H V DIVATIA *Members* G S RAJADHYAKSHA I C S and B K DALVI

Commissioner of Labour Commissioner for Workmen s Compensation Chief Conciliator Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and Registrar of Trade Unions G B CONSTANTINE I C S

Assistant Commissioners of Labour N A MEHRBAN M B E B Sc J P S V JOSHI B A (Cantab) J P A S IYENGAR and V P KENI Mr Keni is stationed at Ahmedabad Mr Mehrban is also Registrar of Unions Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and Mr Joshi is Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions Mr Joshi and Mr Keni are also conciliators under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act

Labour Officers M P LABOUCHARDIERE I P A S BANAVAILKAR M S WARTY and S S REGE

Assistant Labour Officers C N BAGVE and T D SAPRE

Chief Inspector of Factories T W JOHNSTONE O B E

Labour Welfare Officer Bombay E J S RAM

Lady Welfare Worker MISS P G DAVID

MADRAS.

The Commissioner of Labour in Madras is also the Chief Inspector of Factories but for the administration of the Factories Act he has a Technical Personal Assistant at Headquarters who is also in charge of the Madras Factories Circle The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Province The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agricultural Wages has however been placed in his hands and with a view to the proper administration of the Payment of Wages Act a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of

industrial wages statistics information regarding which is included in the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Factories Act

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour T G RUTHERFORD C S.I C I E. I C S

Commissioner of Labour Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Registrar of Trade Unions Chief Inspector of Factories and the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act F R BRISLEE I C S

Labour Conciliation Officers K S KRISHNA SWAMI AYYANGAR (at Coimbatore) R JAGAN NADHAN NAIDU (at Bimilipatam) and M VENKANNA NAIDU (at Neilimarla)

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Prior to January 1942 when the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar created the post of a Commissioner of Labour matters in connection with the administration of questions connected with Labour were dealt with by the Director of Industries The new Labour Office in Nagpur has been modelled on lines similar to that in Bombay and it is to be responsible for the collection of statistics relating to the cost of living industrial disputes and trade unions The Commissioner of Labour is assisted by a Labour Officer and two Assistant Labour Officers The Commissioner and the Labour Officer have been appointed Conciliators under the Trade Disputes Act 1929

As a result of prolonged strikes in the Empress and in the Model Mills at Nagpur in May 1941 the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Textile Labour Inquiry Committee to make a survey of wages dearness allowances and industrial strife in textile mills in the Province and to make recommendations The Committee was composed of Mr T C S Jayaratnam C I E I C S as Chairman Messrs R W Fulay C B Parakh and K. D Guha (Director of Industries) as members and Messrs S H Batliwalla G Mohota R S Rukar and J N Mujumdar as Associate Members Mr Guha was also Secretary to the Committee This Committee submitted its Report to Government in October 1941 It recommended restoration of wages to the levels of 1931 32, supported the recommendations of the Mahalanobis Committee regarding the payment of dearness allowances and advised legislation for the recognition by employers of registered trade unions Among other important recommendations were the creation of a Labour Office institution of provident funds for industrial workers payment of a regularity bonus, etc

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour SIR GEOFFREY FOWNALL BURTON K C.I.E I C.S.

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions D V REGE, B A (Cantab) I C S Bar-at-Law

Labour Officer R. D GOUR, B Sc

Assistant Labour Officers M P SHRIVASTAVA, M.Sc and R. T VARMA. M A

UNITED PROVINCES.

Following the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, the Government of the United Provinces sanctioned the post of a whole-time Labour Commissioner in March 1940 This Officer like the Commissioner of Labour in Bombay was to hold all the statutory appointments connected with Labour and he was provided with a permanent staff with effect from 1st April 1941 The work of the Labour Office of the United Provinces has been defined under the following four main heads (1) Settlement of industrial disputes and disposal of individual complaints received from workmen or their organizations (2) Collection, compilation and publication of statistics of prices wages hours of work and conditions of employment, (3) Superintendence direction and control of Labour Welfare Work and (4) Publication of a Monthly Labour Bulletin on the lines of the Bombay Labour Gazette "

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour DR PANNA LAL M A B Sc (Cantab) D Litt. (Agra) Barrister-at-Law C I E I C S

Labour Commissioner Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Registrar of Trade Unions, and Chairman Sugar Commission United Provinces and Bihar J E PEDLEY C I E. M C I C S

Labour Officer DR R B GUPTA M.A. PH D (This Officer is on deputation to the Government of India as Labour Welfare Officer Gun and Shell Factory Cossipur)

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers K K BATLIWALA M I MAR.E A INST NAV.E

BIHAR.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee a permanent Department of Labour on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office was brought into existence in Bihar with effect from 1st July 1942. When the appointment of its full personnel is completed the staff will consist of a Labour Commissioner two Assistant Labour Commissioners two Labour Officers and Statistical and other assistants The newly formed Labour Department has been engaged in the settlement of industrial disputes and in the examination of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee.

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour R E RUSSELL C I E I C S

Commissioner of Labour S N MAZUMDAR, I C S

Labour Assistant to Government VIDYA BHUSAN SHUKLA M.A.

Registrar of Trade Unions Rai Bahadur NRIPENDRA NATH DAS M A B L

Chief Inspector of Factories R SAHAY

SIND

In July 1940 the Government of Sind constituted an Advisory Board of Labour consisting of persons interested in labour matters for promoting better relations between employers and employees and to advise Government on labour matters in general. The Honourable Minister holding the Education Portfolio is the Chairman and the Commissioner of Labour is the Secretary. There are eighteen other members of the Board whose functions are to examine labour problems

and to conduct surveys on all questions connected with Labour to devise schemes for the development of better relations between employers and employees and to offer expert opinion and advice to Government on all important matters concerning Labour In March 1941 the Government of Sind opened a Government Labour Exchange in Karachi and appointed the Commissioner of Labour as Labour Exchange Officer

It is of interest to observe that the Commissioner of Labour in Sind has been appointed as an Arbitrator in a number of industrial disputes and that the Government of Sind has also appointed him as an Adjudicator in several cases referred to adjudication under Rule 81 A of the Defence of India Rules As far as we believe Sind is the only Province in India where adjudication has been entrusted to an Officer of the Labour Department

Minister for Labour The Honourable PIR ELLAHI BUX NAWABJI M A LL B

Commissioner of Labour Registrar of Trade Unions Labour Exchange Officer (Chief Inspector of Shops and Conciliator Trade Disputes Act M A SAYYID B A (Hons) (Oxon) M A LL B J P

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers A J TUFFIELD A M I M E

PUNJAB

Punjab is the only Major Province in India which has so far not appointed a Commissioner of Labour The administration of labour matters in the Province is in the hands of the Director of Industries who is also the Registrar of Trade Unions The personnel of the administrative staff of the Government of Punjab dealing with matters connected with Labour is as follows

Minister for Development and Labour The Honourable SIR CHAUDHRI CHHOTU RAM

Secretary to Government for Labour S K KIRPALANI I C S

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions M H MAHMOOD B A (Oxon) Barrister at Law

Chief Inspector of Factories C W STOWERS

OTHER PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces As inter provincial migration is a central subject the Provincial Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions Notwithstanding this however the Government of Assam have obtained the approval of the Government of India and the vote of the Legislature for appointing the Controller of Emigrant Labour as part time Labour Commissioner with a whole time Assistant In Assam J N TALUQDAR I C S is the present Controller of Emigrant Labour and Commissioner of Labour but as no Trade Unions have as yet been registered in the Province there is no Registrar of Trade Unions functioning but for the purposes of the Act the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is ex officio Registrar of Trade Unions Labour conditions in Orissa and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners In Orissa the Revenue Commissioner (P T MANSFIELD C S I C I E I C S) is the Registrar of Trade Unions In the North West Frontier Province the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes and Khan Saheb SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID KHAN is the Registrar of Trade Unions In Ajmer Merwara the Extra Officer Ajmer Merwara is Registrar of Trade Unions

At pages 607 to 609 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication we gave a special Chapter to Labour in Indian States As there have not been any changes of substance with regard to the administration of questions connected with Labour in those States for which information was given Mysore Baroda Indore Travancore and Cochin—we are not reproducing the information already given regarding these States in the present Edition We have however received information regarding Labour in H E H The Nizam's Dominions for the first time this year and some interesting particulars connected therewith are reproduced below

On the 1st April 1941 there were 629 Industrial concerns subject to the Hyderabad Factories Act in the State of Hyderabad employing 42 219 operatives of whom 12 822 were engaged in coal mining 9 516 in cotton spinning and weaving and 7 891 in Shahabad stone quarrying Various Labour Acts and Regulations have been instituted in the Dominions In addition to the Factories Act which embodies provisions for the health and safety of labourers there is a Mines Act (1320F) a Boiler and Machinery Act The Hyderabad Labour Compensation Act (1349F) and a Maternity Benefit Act Debt Conciliation Land Mortgage and Money Lenders Regulations have been framed for the protection of agriculturists and agricultural labour Hours of work in the majority of the factories do not exceed 54 or 60 per week and in Government concerns are limited to 7 to 8 per day

H E H The Nizam's Government have appointed a Committee for speeding up further labour legislation to regulate trade unions, payment of wages and employment of child labour and to provide for the settlement of industrial disputes The Hyderabad Trade Unions Bill and the Protection of Debtors Bill were under the consideration of the Hyderabad Legislative Council when we went to Press In the new scheme of Reforms which is being drawn up the Government has approved of the proposals to reserve two seats for labour representatives in the Legislative Council and to form a Board for safeguarding the interests of the labouring classes A departmental Employment Bureau has been created for solving the problem of unemployment The Department of Statistics (*Director* MAZHAR HUSAIN) has instituted quinquennial inquiries into wages and conditions of employment of agricultural and industrial labourers since the year 1920 and the first printed Report on the Labour Census was published in 1935 The Second Report on Labour Wages Census (Rural and Urban) 1940 is under the consideration of Government The Department is reported to have chalked out schemes for adequate standards of life for families of labourers and for the compilation of cost of living index numbers for working and middle classes

THE INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distance and 1st and 2nd class single journey railway fares (inclusive of increased charge) from Bombay to the Principal centres of other parts of India are as follows —

G I P Railway

VICTORIA TERMINUS to	Miles	1st Class	2nd Class
		Rs a p	Rs a p
Delhi (*via Agra*)	957	98 12 0	49 5 0
Calcutta (Howrah) (*via Jubbulpore & Nasik*)	1 349	144 2 9	72 1 9
Calcutta (Howrah) (*via Nagpur*)	1 223	135 12 9	67 14 9
Madras (*via Raichur*)	794	100 12 0	50 5 0

B B & C I Railway

BOMBAY CENTRAL to	Miles	1st Class	2nd Class
		Rs a p	Rs a p
Delhi (*via Baroda and Muttra*)	861	98 12 0	49 5 0
Simla (*via Baroda Muttra and Delhi*)	1 301	146 3 0	73 12 0
Lahore (*via Baroda Muttra and Delhi*)	1 158	133 6 0	66 10 0

CIVIL AVIATION

The development of internal air services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918 23) The first air service was organised by the Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force It was purely a Government venture and was established as a temporary and experimental measure during the fair weather season of 1920 with the object of testing the extent to which an airmail service was likely to be used by the public It was closed down as sufficient data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India, stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for air craft from other countries

The problem of internal air services was frankly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio Force of circumstances has already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt Col F C (now Sir Francis Shelmerdine O B E

Non-official members of the Assembly under the leadership of Dr Moonje then an elected member for sometime strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in civil aviation They foresaw that the development of civil aviation in India was only a matter of time.

The reflection of this foresight is mirrored today in the organisation of the trunk air lines of India The aerodromes and landing grounds on the main air routes are controlled by Indian Aerodrome Officers who are responsible for their safe operation while the flying personnel on the internal air routes is 90 per cent. Indian. On the engineering side Indians are now taking their places not only as Assistant but as Chief Ground Engineers to Internal operating companies and are already finding their way to responsible positions as Aircraft Inspectors with the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Development of Internal Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of essential internal aerial services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Ceylon and Karachi was on 30th December 1929 extended to New Delhi mails from and for Europe being carried to and fro each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that British Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of India Passengers as well as mails were carried On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with British Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi Delhi air mail Passengers were also carried by this service This like the earlier special arrangement with British Airways was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation in 1932 It filled the need of the moment pending the development of a permanent scheme Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade work carried out by Col Shelmerdine before he resigned his appointment as D C A in order to take up the corresponding post in England A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by British Airways Ltd to and to England If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind they would have been unable to prevent British Airways or some other non Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services

The acute financial stringency following on the world depression necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi Calcutta service in 1931 Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy The machine continued in Their Excellencies' service until 1934 when a new up-to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933 Arrangements were made with the British Government and British Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England Australia air service A private company called The Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd., was formed with a rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors in which shares are held by British Airways, Ltd hold 51% of the shares Indian National Airways, Ltd. 25 per cent and the Government of India 24 per cent This Company then operated jointly with British Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways weekly service from Singapore to Australia

Indian National Airways Ltd was established largely through the efforts of Mr R E Grant Govan, C B E to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with British Airways London Karachi services The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935 owing to lack of public support

Before all these developments, however the first move had taken place in Western India Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd under a ten year contract with the Government of India a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London Karachi service From the beginning of 1935 British Airways London Karachi service and with it the Trans India service to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi Lahore and Karachi Bombay Madras were operated twice weekly The second trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936

Empire Air Mail Scheme.—The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government In September 1937 an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi Madras service to Colombo The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938 with four services a week each way from London to Calcutta The frequency of the two feeder air mail services in India, viz Karachi Madras-Colombo and Karachi-Lahore was simultaneously increased to four each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk service The frequency was increased to five when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July 1938 and all first class mails to Empire participating countries were conveyed by air The Empire Air Mail scheme was suspended in September 1939 on the outbreak of the War with Germany, but a restricted service was maintained until June, 1940 when on Italy a entry into the war air mails to the United Kingdom were totally suspended In December 1940 the possibilities of introducing a direct air link between Britain

seven clubs in British India which came into operation on 1st April, 1939 for a period of three years. Bonuses of Rs 100 and Rs 50 are paid obcapening the cost of flying to the individual and so tending to promote a revival of interest in private flying as a sport the scheme is also designed to encourage the clubs to equip themselves with more modern types of training aircraft The subsidy which is limited to a maximum of Rs 25 000 per annum (hitherto Rs. 21 000) to each club is divided into two parts as shown below —

(1) *Fixed Annual Subsidy* —A fixed payment is made to each club according to the number and types of aeroplanes maintained for the use of members on the following scale —

No of aeroplanes	Class A (over 120 H P) Rs	Class B (between 75 120 H P) Rs	Class C (below 75 H P) Rs
1	10 000	8 000	6 000
2	12 000	9 500	7 000
3	14 000	11 000	8 000
4 or more	16 000	12 500	9 000

Whereas the previous scheme provided a fixed subsidy for the maintenance of aircraft up to a limit of three under the new scheme the number is raised to four Aircraft are reclassified each year The horse power is a general guide but such factors as obsolescence of the type of aircraft and general utility for training purposes are also taken into account

(2) *Bonus for pilots trained* —Subject to a maximum payment of Rs 9 000 a year for each club a bonus of Rs 300 is paid for each new pilot trained *ab initio* for an A licence on club aircraft and Rs 100 for each A licence renewed with a minimum of five hours flying on club aircraft (provided that the pilot does not hold a higher category of licence) From these bonuses payments of Rs 100 and Rs 50 respectively are made to the pilots as already mentioned in the case of British subjects and the subjects of Indian States only Bonuses of the above rates are also paid to the Jodhpur Flying Club

In the year 1938-39 the last year of the previous subsidy scheme, it was again found that the clubs were unable to earn the maximum grants permissible under the subsidy agreements As in previous years this situation was met by granting a bonus on flying hours in addition to the payments made for pilots A licences issued and renewed

In 1941 the Air Force took over the Lahore Club and was also using the Delhi Club The Cawnpore Club has now decided to close down and the Calcutta Club is unable to function

The Government of India have not decided to stop subsidies to flying clubs but the position of clubs is not very clear in view of operational factors which determine whether a particular club can continue to function or not.

In March 1942 one of the members of the Council of State moved a resolution recommending to Government not to discontinue the subsidies to civil flying Clubs in the country except in provinces where a proclamation of emergency was in force In reply the communications Secretary observed that if the Air Force felt that more concerted training was required at a central organisation under the immediate control of the Defence Department with a view to obtaining more co-ordinated and quicker results the flying clubs must give way If however after satisfying Air Force requirements Government considered it possible to enable some clubs to discharge their present functions Government would continue to help them

Purchase of Tiger Moths —In order to assist the clubs in modernising their equipment and to meet the need for a larger reserve of modern training aircraft in India the purchase of seven Tiger moths was sanctioned one of which was issued on loan to each of the seven subsidised clubs The cost of the seven aeroplanes amounted to Rs 1 20 000 The Tiger Moth is a type widely used by the Royal Air Force for *ab initio* training and is already in use by a number of the clubs in this country It has the particular advantage that it is simple to repair and maintain and spare parts are readily obtainable The aircraft was complete with blind flying and night flying equipment for advanced training

The Indian Gliding Association—The Indian Gliding Association was founded by Mr P M Kaball as a private enterprise in 1931 It has instituted fortnightly instructional course in gliding and soaring The course is designed for the benefit of those who are willing to devote a holiday to learn to glide or if already qualified pilots to add as much as possible to the quality and quantity of their flying During the first two years the Association trained several pupils Mr Kaball was the first in India to be given a licence From the year 1938 onwards the Association remained defunct In 1940 it received Government support and as a result the Association has revived its activities The Office is located at Brabourne Stadium Bombay

Aero Club of India and Burma—The Aero Club of India and Burma besides being the parent club to which the flying clubs are affiliated is also the representative in India of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and the Automobile Association The Aero Club also serves the private aviator in connection with customs carnets diplomatic permits licences for the carriage of arms and camera and maps for flights abroad Due to war the normal Club activities have been suspended

Civil Aviation Scholarships.—(*a*) *Government of India* Apart from the assistance given to pilots for advanced training, the Government gave the undermentioned scholarships —

Pilot Instructors —A scholarship was awarded to an Indian B pilot He was given an instructor's course with the United Provinces Flying Club and has since found employment.

ransport Pilots.—An Indian B licence s with assistance from the Government of ia has completed his training in England employment as a First Officer by Indian ns-Continental Airways Ltd.

) *Provincial Governments*.—The Govern nt of the United Provinces has provided a of Rs. 5 000 for the training of 10 A licence ts at half rates of whom two will be selected rain for the commercial pilot s B licence at half rates

) *Private Bodies*.—The Trustees of the see Panchayat Funds and Properties of nbay have awarded financial assistance to A licence pilots for obtaining B licences

he Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Trust of nbay have awarded assistance amounting Rs 5 300 to two students for aeronautical ning One will be enabled to train for A B C

D ground *engineer* s licences in England. other will receive training for the pilot s B nce in India

he Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of nbay have also awarded assistance to two ients for technical training in England One ient has been given a grant of Rs 3 000 and other a grant of £300

d) *Public Companies*.—Two scholarships e been given by British Airways Ltd and by Sir Homi Mehta Vice Chairman of ian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd for a cial course of training in England for Indian licence pilots with a view to their employ nt as First Officers

ndian Pilots and Empire Air Mail.—In 5 British Airways sent an Indian B nce pilot to England for advanced training h a view to his employment as a First Officer is pilot was given further training by Govern nt in 1938 in the Avro X Aeroplane on his urn to India He was confirmed in his ointment as a First Officer, but subsequently igned Pursuing the policy of training ected Indians as First Officers for the Empire mail routes Government gave assistance in 35 to another Indian, but he did not complete course In 1936 assistance was given Government to a third Indian who has npleted his training Early in 1939 selection was made of three Indian B nce pilots for training in England Two of se received scholarships from British rways and the third from Sir Homi Mehta, e-Chairman of Indian Trans-Continental rways Ltd.

Advanced Training of Pilots in India.—ere is no training school in India for giving vanced training to commercial pilots to able them to obtain endorsements on the licences to fly multi-engined aircraft. In 37 Government placed six Avro engined ro X at the disposal of selected B licence ots for this purpose In 1937 six pilots re afforded some degree of financial assist se for the training. Owing to the success the scheme two further schemes were enco aged in 1938. Under the first scheme two ots received training on their own expense and two at half the normal flying rate Under the second scheme nine commercial pilots were given 5 hours flying instruction each at Government expenses Out of these four were again selected for further training to complete 10 hours solo in this aeroplane This scheme was completed early in 1939

Wireless Operators.—Three candidates for W T Operator's licences received training at the Aeronautical Training Centre during 1938

Eleven licences were issued in 1938 of which four were for operators holding United Kingdom licences Four are provisional licences to enable the holders to secure the flying experience necessary for the issue of a regular licence Of these 11 operators nine are in employment

Ground Engineers.—48 ground engineers obtained licences in 1938 Ten were trained by the flying clubs 22 by the Aeronautical Training Centre six in England and 10 by operating companies The majority of these men have received training only up to the standard of the A or C categories. 23 of them have only the single A or C' category For the present, since the field for employment of ground engineers with these qualifications is limited the flying clubs have been advised to restrict new entries of apprentices

Aeronautical Technical Institute.—Since 1937 the Air Services of India Limited run the Aeronautical Technical Institute at Jamnagar which has provision for training a limited number of students as ground Engineers according to the course prescribed for A and C licences and also for B and D licences issued by the Government of India Besides their own cadets for ground engineering the Institute has also undertaken to train 100 Government mechanics

Indian Air Races.—The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi Agra Jhansi Lucknow Agra-Delhi course in February 1932 and was very successful There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933 when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race

There was no race in 1934 One was programmed for December 1934 to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore Six months notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy were offered but only six entries were received The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to the *effect* said that in *their opinion* the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be

encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sports men and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund for flying sport prizes The fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club

The club held in February 1936 a two-day race from Madras *via* Bombay to New Delhi Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad The race was a great success It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and was regarded as having contributed in an important degree to general air mindedness in India

All-India Air Rally—On the 5th and 6th December 1938 an All India Rally was held at Karachi on the occasion of opening of the newly constructed Air Port Building His Excellency the Governor of Sind performed the opening ceremony and gave away the prizes to the winners

All flying clubs in India affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma participated The Viceroy's Cup given for the best aggregate results obtained by one of the competing clubs was won by the Karachi Aero Club The Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy given for the best all round progress during the year was awarded to the Karachi Aero Club

International Flights.—In 1938 there were 21 international flights to from or across India by non Indian Aircraft and one flight to India by an Indian Aircraft.

Two Royal Air Force aeroplanes succeeded in flying non stop from Ismailia (Egypt) to Darwin (Australia) a distance of 7 126 miles which was flown in just over 48 hours at an average speed of 149 miles per hour A third machine landed owing to lack of fuel only a few hundred miles short of its destination. These flights were aided by the aeronautical wireless and meteorological services in India

A non-stop flight in an Avro light aeroplane from Benghazi (Tripoli) to Gaya was made at the beginning of January by the German pilots, Lieutenants Pulkowski and Jennet The distance covered was approximately 4 000 miles and the feat was claimed to be a record for light aeroplanes. Lieutenant Pulkowski unfortunately met his death in an accident to the aeroplane at Madras.

Two French military aeroplanes crossed India in January 1939 on their way to Indo-China

Record flights were made in March 1938 by Flying Officer A E Clouston and Mr V Ricketts from England to New Zealand and back and in April 1938 by Mr H F Broadbent from Australia to England

Flying by Private Owners.—While no flights by Indian private owners were noteworthy from a record breaking point of view three of them deserve mention. A private owner in a two-seater Hornet Moth flew with a passenger from Calcutta to Batavia and back. Inclusive of two days sight-seeing in Batavia and a day's halt at Singapore, only 14 days were spent on the round journey The same return trip by boat takes about one month.

The second flight was from Lahore to Srinagar and back. The pilot claimed to be the first private owner to take a single engined aeroplane into Kashmir In order to get above the clouds over the Pir Panjal Range he found it necessary to fly as high as 19 000 feet

A third private owner flew his two-seater Miles Hawk on a business trip from North Bihar to Rangoon and back. His flying time to Rangoon was 8½ hours as against 4 days by train and boat He stated that his actual expenses in fuel worked out to Rs 130 for the double journey As he and his passenger shared the expenses it cost them Rs 65 each as against a fare by train and boat of Rs 450

The number of registered privately-owned aircraft on the 31st December 1938, was 65 as against 64 on the same date in the previous year All except ten were of British design and manufacture Twenty were owned by Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Ground Organisation.—An additional Rs. 10 82 lakhs was made available for Civil Aviation Capital Works by the decision that capital expenditure on wireless works, which had been included originally in the Civil Aviation Works Programme should be borne by the Posts and Telegraphs Department The total amount provided for expenditure under this head in India now stands at Rs 87 93 lakhs (£659 475) The expenditure during 1938 39 amounted to Rs 19 60 000 (£147 000) making the total expenditure to the end of that year Rs 69,21 000 (£519 100)

Night Lighting Equipment.—The lighting installations are continuing to give excellent service and to be used with increasing frequency At Karachi for example the number of arrivals and departures between sunset and sunrise on regular air services increased from 163 in 1937 to 743 in 1938 Revenue from the extra fees charged for night landings at all lighted aerodromes amounted to Rs 5 551 in 1938 as against Rs 3 041 in 1937 The value of the free facilities given to air mail contractors in respect of such fees was Rs. 4 653 and Rs 2 643 respectively The Electrical and Mechanical staff which is responsible for operation and maintenance is being recruited up to full strength and the entire work of maintaining ground lighting installations is undertaken departmentally With the exception of temporary breakdowns of new beacons installed at Larkhana and Nawabshaw on the Karachi Lahore route, there have been no instances of failure of lighting equipment.

Several improvements have been made to lighting systems. At Dum Dum and Allahabad flood lights have been reafted to conform with other improvements effected to the aerodromes approaches At Delhi Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bombay and Hyderabad (Sind) the substitution

o red for orange boundary lights on sections of the aerodrome boundary which are unfavourable for take-off and landing has been completed

Arrangements have been made with the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses for trials to be made at Karachi to determine the effectiveness of the Manora marine light as an air beacon. Karachi Airport is already provided with a location beacon of Neon type which affords guidance to pilots within a range of 25 miles when they may be flying at a height above the beam of the Manora light.

On the Karachi-Jacobabad route the ground lighting installations at Jacobabad and Pad Idan have been completed and the airway beacons at Nawabshah and Larkhana are operating regularly Indian National Airways have found these beacons very useful during the short days of the cold weather season when early departures and late arrivals at Karachi have necessitated a certain amount of night flying Lighting equipment on the Karachi Bombay route has been completed

Aerodrome and route traffic control.—The efficiency of the system of aerodrome and route traffic control has in the past been handicapped by the shortage of aerodrome staff and the lack of training of recently recruited staff and the incomplete state of the communication system

On the Trans-India route the ground services are now staffed to provide a 24 hour watch when required whilst the developments which have taken place in wireless and meteorological facilities and the progressive improvement in methods have raised the efficiency of the organisation very considerably The training school at Karachi is now actively at work and the staff side of the new aerodrome organisation is now in a position to obtain the specialised technical knowledge as well as the practical experience which the duties require

Trans-India Seaplane Route Organisation.—An inspection of the organisation of the seaplane route from England to Singapore to assist in reaching a decision on all outstanding problems was carried out early in 1939 by Lt-Commander A J Tillard of the Air Ministry

It was decided after consideration of all the data and experience collected in the past years that there is no suitable alternative to Raj Samand.

The lighting of the Calcutta seaplane port for night operation has been completed Schemes for night lighting at Allahabad Gwalior and Raj Samand have been drawn up Hitherto lighting facilities had been provided only at Karachi seaplane port

During the cold weather months December to February some difficulty was experienced in connection with early departures and late arrivals of flying boats at Calcutta owing to the prevalence of morning and evening fog on the river Arrangements were therefore made with the Director General of Observatories to station a current weather observer at Bally Reach to give immediate warning of fog formation. This precaution proved effective in keeping pilots informed of the possibility of dangerous conditions developing.

The problem still remains of finding an alternative alighting place so much less subject to influence of fog conditions that it can be relied upon to serve as an emergency base at times when Bally Reach is fog bound. Further action in this direction will be taken in conjunction with the Air Ministry At the request of the Air Ministry investigations have been made with regard to the selection of a permanent shore site at Bally Reach

Wireless Services.—The aeronautical wireless service now comprises eleven stations namely —Ahmedabad Allahabad Bombay Calcutta, Chittagong Delhi, Gaya, Hyderabad (Deccan) Jodhpur Karachi and Madras In addition there are three stations at Gwalior Raj Samand and Jhwani which at present are operated by British Airways Ltd on behalf of the Air Ministry

The installation of new wireless equipment is still in progress both on the Trans-India route and the South India route and the process of improvement will be carried several steps further by the programme of new works sanctioned When it is completed it is expected that the full development of the present wireless programme will be reached and a sufficient number of operators will have been trained to provide the full hours of watch deemed A 24-hour service is now being given at D F stations on the Trans India route but for the present except at Karachi the short and medium wave installations at the aerodromes will not usually be manned for more than 18 hours daily

On the South India route the aeronautical wireless service between Karachi and Bombay on the standard aviation wave length of 900 metres is regularly used by Tata s aircraft. To relieve congestion at Karachi it is intended to adopt a wave length of 850 metres for the South India route as soon as a second medium wave transmitter and receiver have been installed there

South of Bombay a wireless service for aviation is at present operated on the shipping wave length of 600 metres of Madras and Colombo pending the completion of aeronautical stations at these places. Tata s aircraft operating on this section of the route are not at present equipped with wireless and the traffic consists of point-to-point messages

In August 1939 Tata Air Lines erected their own wireless station at Bhuj aerodrome This station gives advance information regarding weather conditions for the Bhuj Karachi and Bhuj Ahmedabad sections and also intimates the pilot in advance the condition of the Bhuj landing ground during the monsoon

Wireless communication facilities are also given from this station to British Airway's flying boats when operating on the Karachi Jal/Raj Samand route

Meteorological Services.—Further improvements were effected by the India Meteorological Department in the Meteorological arrangements for aviation. Now double-flight pilot

balloon observatories were established at Raj Samand and Gwalior to meet the requirements of the flying boat service The pilot balloon and current weather observatory at Gwalior was transferred to Jiwani the pilot balloon and current weather observatories at Allahabad and Alipore (Calcutta) were moved to the aerodromes, and a temporary observer was posted at the seaplane base at Calcutta for the issue of special reports particularly regarding visibility for the benefit of the flying boat service On the Karachi Colombo route the observatories at Bhuj Malegaon and Hyderabad (Begumpet) began taking regular afternoon pilot balloon observations and arrangements were made for an additional pilot balloon ascent at Ahmedabad in the early morning The observatory at Bangalore also commenced an additional daily pilot balloon observation in the afternoon

A new aviation section has been set up at the Upper Air Office Agra which will be later transferred with the upper Air Office to Delhi This aviation section will be responsible for the organisation of the meteorological service on air routes and when transferred to Delhi will maintain liaison with the Civil Aviation Department

The international codes have been adopted for all current weather reports including reports of dangerous phenomena and improvement thereof New editions of the pamphlet on meteorological organisation for airmen and of the Aviation Weather Codes (Pocket Card) were issued

On the Trans India air route the routine arrangements for the issue of forecasts upper wind and current weather reports by W/T to all main aerodromes and to aircraft in flight were continued Airmen are able to refer to the latest report on Weather Notice Boards at aerodromes or to get reports by W/T while in the air at routine times and at other times on requisition. On other routes weather reports are prepared by the Meteorological Office to suit the time-table and needs of the air services

Arrangements have been made for the routine distribution of pilot balloon and current weather reports along the Karachi Colombo route and the system is working satisfactorily

Legislation Rules, etc—The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 was further amended by the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1938 The latter empowers the Central Government to take measures for the sanitary control of air navigation in emergencies

The draft of the Public Health (Aircraft) Rules which are based on the International Sanitary Convention for Air Navigation with modifications to suit conditions in India has reached a final form and the Rules will be promulgated shortly

International Commission for Air Navigation—India was represented at the 26th Session of the International Commission for Air Navigation held at The Hague during May and June 1938 by Mr J A. Shillidy CBI ICS (retd)

Aeronautical Maps—The preparation of a series of aeronautical maps for India on the scale of 1/1 000 000 has been undertaken by the Survey of India, Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps on this scale namely the Carte Internationale series and the India and Adjacent Countries series. In order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up-to-date it has been decided to concentrate in future on one series only The Carte Internationale has been selected and this will be the basis of the new aeronautical maps As an essential first step the map sheets are being completely revised and reprinted in turn. As each sheet is completed a special edition will be prepared on which will be surprinted air information conforming so far as possible with the recommendations for the International Local Aeronautical Map of Annexe F of the International Convention

The Aeronautical information comprises details of aerodromes and landing grounds wireless and meteorological facilities obstructions to air navigation such as high factory chimneys and power lines air and marine lights prohibited areas etc

Accidents.—A total of 24 notifiable accidents occurred in the calendar year 1938 all of which were flying accidents The corresponding totals for 1936 and 1937 were respectively 1936, 30 (all flying accidents) 1937 18 (15 flying accidents).

Aircraft Manufacture—The demand for aircraft caused by the war led to the exploration of possibilities of aircraft manufacture in India and two Indian industrial concerns evinced interest in the project The matter was taken up seriously by Mr Walchand Hirachand. As a result The Hindustan Aircraft Company with a capital of Rs 40 lakhs was floated in December 1940 The Company decided to establish a factory in Bangalore The choice of Bangalore was prompted by the availability of cheap electricity and high grade steel from the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works Subsequently the issued share capital of Rs 40 lakhs of which one half was subscribed by the Mysore Government was raised to Rs 75 lakhs and instead of only two parties, the Mysore Government and Mr Walchand Hirachand Government of India also subscribed to the Company's capital Latterly however the Government of India took over the Company for the duration of the War

India's first plane came out for test flight in July 1941 The aircraft assembled in India was the Harlow an up-to-date type of aircraft having the same characteristics as modern fighters and bombers It was a low wing single-engined monoplane with constant speed propeller flaps and retractable undercarriage

Parachute Manufacture—The possibility of making complete parachutes in India is also being examined at the instance of the Supply Department Government of India The Department has asked the Controllers of Supplies in the provinces to investigate the availability of materials and facilities for their manufacture. The proposal is likely to result in an extension of the scope of Indian industry

Air Routes.

A Trans Continental Air Routes Across India.—Air services operating from Europe to and across India to the East were as follows.—

(1) British Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited

Until September 1939 the two companies abovementioned operated five services each way per week between India and England Of these three services were operated by British Airways Limited with C Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Sydney The other two were operated jointly by British Air ways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited between England and Calcutta The England Australia air service was suspended in June 1940 on Italy's entry into the war but a weekly service was established between South Africa and Australia *via* Egypt A Government *communique from Simla issued on July 11 1940* announced that arrangements had been made for the transmission of mails by air to the United Kingdom and European countries with which communication was still maintained by the Sydney Durban service up to Durban and by sea the rest of the way

(2) K L M and Air France

K L M (Dutch) operated a regular service thrice per week from Amsterdam to Bandoeng and Air France once weekly from Paris to Hanoi Both the services operated to a 2½ day schedule from Europe to Karachi and their route across India was from Karachi *via* Jodhpur and Allahabad to Calcutta K L M operated a weekly service between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia) Both these services have now been suspended

B *Indian Air Services*.—There are three companies operating scheduled air lines in India They are —

(1) *Tata Air Lines Bombay* commenced operating a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras in 1932 connecting at Karachi with British Airways service The service was duplicated from January 1935

With the introduction of the Empire Air Mail Scheme the service was extended to Colombo and increased in frequency to four times per week The frequency was *further increased to* five times per week from the end of July 1938 and later reduced to four The route is from Karachi *via* Bhuj Ahmedabad Bombay Hyderabad Madras and Trichinopoly to Colombo In 1935, Tata Sons established a weekly service to Trivandrum from Bombay *via* Goa and Cannanore connecting at Bombay with one of the Karachi Madras services. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichinopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Colombo services. From November 1937 the Company began a bi weekly service from Bombay *via* Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior to Delhi The Bombay Trivandrum Trichinopoly and the Bombay Delhi services are operated only during the fair season (October to April) Passengers, freight and mails are carried on all these services.

(2) *Indian National Airways Limited New Delhi*.—This company began operations in December 1934 and now run the following services.—Delhi Lahore-Karachi every Thursday Karachi Calcutta *via* Lahore and Delhi Sundays and Mondays Calcutta Karachi *via* Delhi and Lahore Thursdays and Fridays

They are the principal agents in India for the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Indian Trans Continental Airways Ltd and maintain a fleet of large and small aircraft for charters

(3) *Air Services of India Limited Bombay*.—This company was formed during 1936 and opened a regular service from Bombay to the Kathiawar States in November 1937 The service has now been suspended

Calcutta-Chungking Air Service

On January 18 1941 the China National Airways Corporation sent a machine on the first trial trip to India All the negotiations now being complete the Corporation has established a regular service between Calcutta and Chungking At the present time the Corporation runs three inward and three outward services each week

Sub-Stratosphere Flights

The Director General of the British Overseas Airways Mr Leslie Runciman who recently returned to London after escaping from Thailand foreshadows sub stratosphere flights bringing all parts of the world closer to Britain. He considers it possible to reach India South Africa and Australia *in 20 30 and 50 hours* respectively On the India Australia route stops would be in Cairo Karachi Calcutta Singapore Darwin and Sydney with not more than two hours wait at each halt

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869 the Suez Canal constitutes an artificial waterway about 106 miles long linking Port Said on the Mediterranean with Suez on the Red Sea. The Canal shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3 660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course substantially reducing the distance to Australia. Using the Canal the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4 000 miles.

Control and Finance

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company whose property valued in the market at £120,000 000 (before the war) passes to the Egyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17 1968. This is of course in default of other arrangements. The British Government owns 44 per cent. of the shares thanks to Disraeli's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4 000 000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's holdings. The shares before the war were valued at £84 000 000 and the profits amounted to about £3 500 000 a year. Most of the remaining shares are held in France but not by the French Government which does not own a share. The Board comprises 21 Frenchmen 10 Britishers a Dutchman and an Egyptian. Only three of the British directors represent the British Government, the remaining seven represent British shipping and commercial interests. Incidentally nearly 60 per cent. of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The enterprise is managed in Egypt.

Development

Since the Great War the work of widening deepening and straightening the Canal has been taken in hand with redoubled vigour. Operations are directed from Ismailia. When the Canal was opened in 1869 the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney there is no Eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 106 miles. Today the Canal is on an average, 45 feet deep and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in just under thirteen hours. About 15 ships can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has however, still to tie up to let a second pass though there is plenty of room for both. The biggest vessel yet to navigate The Cut was of 27 000 tons.

Neutrality

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company guaranteed by an international Convention of 29th October 1888. The provisions of the Convention are that subject only to exercise of the right of the legitimate self-defence and to action to injure the safety of the canal there can be no restriction provided that the rules are observed, on the free use of the Canal. On two occasions in the past the Canal has been closed and on a third the question of free use was raised. The first was in 1882, six years before the signature of the Conventions when during the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedive of Egypt the safety of the Canal was thought to be imperilled. During the Spanish American war of 1898 the attempt of the Spanish Fleet to sail at Suez on its way through the Canal was frustrated by the Canal authorities in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The third occasion on which the Canal was closed was during the Great War when free access and transit was stopped for a short period during which the Egyptian territory and the safety of the Canal were actually endangered by the advance of the Turkish Forces.

Since Italy entered the present war several bombing attacks have been made on the Canal.

No traffic or revenue statistics of the Suez Canal for 1940 are of course available nor can any be had for the duration of the War. The latest figures available are those for 1939. *See Indian Year Book 1940 41.*)

Travel in India

Fifty years ago a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow and the fact that for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheaf of letters of introduction. Nowadays travel in India is easy and is no more expensive than [illegible] other countries. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines wh[illegible]e at any rate reduce—changes to a [illegible]the Indian Hotels have improved [illegible]ly in the last few years.

The traveller to India has [illegible]any ports by which he may enter [illegible]ity of visitors from Europe and the [illegible] provides their first glimpse of [illegible]alls others enter by Calcutta Madras and Karachi and via Colombo

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats thrones of mystery stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness Every school boy knows the stories of the Mahratta campaigns and the bright anecdotes of Rajput courage and chivalry but Rajputs and Mahrattas are not all that India has They are only a few of the tribes and clans that inhabit this vast sub-continent One of the greatest attractions of India for the visitor is the great diversity to be found in every respect mode of living dress food language and religion In fact a traveller can never get bored You will find life in its most up-to date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum the chant of the muezzin announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his prophet and the song of the Pandit consisting character-sketch of Rama or Krishna the tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten ed in a turquoise sky the silver moon sailing ross the purple vault of heaven will awaken you feelings which you have never known fore If the visitor seeks variety and pictures ness there is no region in all the world full of vivid colour of populous cities, of ildings designed by master architects, of ygone days of diverse races of absorbing bjects for study and observation such as the ustoms, religions philosophy and art of one the oldest civilisations

To the true lover of nature the botanist and the naturalist India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley cultivated plain and wild waste

To the sportsman it can furnish sport such as few countries can give the tiger in the forest the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the leaking pig and many another kind Jungle life in its enchanting reality still calls the visitor to the Sunder Bans (the Prettiy Jungle) in Bengal

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains [illegible] the world and some of the few famous [illegible] which are still unclimbed Nanda Devi [illegible] Everest still provide thrills to many

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers [illegible] and the Caves of Elephanta are among [illegible] to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P Railway via the Ellora and Ajanta Caves Sanchi Gwalior Agra and Muttra or by the B B & C I Railway via Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra If you decide to go by the G I P Railway route you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B C The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble the **Taj Mahal** Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The building is better known than any other in the world Visit it by moonlight and later by daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold the sun stains in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where

you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air of buoyant cupola and climbing campanile Here is grandeur as well as beauty

The Taj Mahal, however is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra and its Fort Itimad-ud Daulah's Tomb Akbar's Tomb 5 miles from Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour of proud and noble dignity or with a more sovereign grace crowns its red bastions with so wonderous a collection of palaces mosques halls of state baths kiosques balconies and terraces as Agra Fort a mile and a half in circumference with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born

There in the year 1569 A D on a lonely eminence Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna until Delhi is reached **Delhi** the capital of India in days-gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India has no rival in greatness as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthrall him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghal Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India the Juma Masjid or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar

Kutab the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A D of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron, devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India

New Delhi the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab Siri Tughlakabad Jahanabad Firosabad, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad the present day Delhi Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where [illegible] could start with a free hand

It [illegible]de to take the route northwards from [illegible]y via Rajputana then you will see [illegible] but equally interesting side of India's Rajputana the land of chivalry attracts the visitor as few places do Alone at **Udaipur** is there in its perfection the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw

Mount Abu the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods The Dilwara Temples the masterpiece of Jain architecture contain some of the finest carvings in India Forests of marble columns carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come Here you will find Amritsar the home of the Sikhs Lahore one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass the historic gateway into India from the North the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple) The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square In the midst approached by a marble causeway rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar the founder of that dynasty made it a place of Royal Residence reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavillions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India

Khyber Pass the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North West Frontier is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering

poets have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise accompanied by stern strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight

Kashmir described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar the capital of Kashmir Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes a trip can be made up the valleys and you can *live in Arcady* and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain does on the hill tops

For those who have arrived at Delhi *via* Bombay an interesting return trip can be made *via* Benares to Calcutta Many visitors however enter India *via* Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made

Calcutta one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India was founded by Job Charnock It is now the second largest city in the Empire Its public buildings the Indian museum the Fort the Jain Temple the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front the Hindu shrines particularly the Kali Temple are all worthy of attention

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling and to Puri The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest the world s highest peak and in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away past Ghoom station to Tiger s Hill (8 514 ft) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn Then at the end you will find a view *unequalled* in any other part of the world Twelve peaks over 20 000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchanjungha in the centre are spread out before you

Darjeeling is one of the nicest hill stations in India and is unequalled for its snow views From any where in the town you see the awe inspiring Kanchanjungha The sheer grandeur of the Kanchanjungha snows give Darjeeling a high place in the list of hill stations

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta There in front of the gate of the temple is the *famous* black marble pillar one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Dawa on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Krishna is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple These cars 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels seven feet in diameter are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast *or 54 miles by motor road* stands the unique chariot temple at Konarak the temple of Surya (The Sun God)

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and *most interesting of all the sacred sites of* the Buddhists for it is the scene of the Great Renunciation and the Enlightenment of Gautama *afterward named Buddha It marks* the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics the Mahabharata and the Ramayana which deal with events long before the Christian era Benares is however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares for he is transported at once to Siva s Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa north of Lake Manasa where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past the present and the future sits in profound meditation

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight *of Aurangzeb s* Mosque and the *many* picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one s imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva s divinity

About 6 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archæology of vivid interest The Mahabodhi Society (The Central Organisation of the Buddhists) have their headquarters here and in their grounds is included a Buddhist temple with marvellous frescoes on its walls

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice *Its appeal to the Westerner* is influenced by its historical connections its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour *so closely* associated with the East Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama the mythological hero of the Ramayana the epic poem of the Hindus but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh 1732 1856)

Visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrible odds until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well known. Sir Henry Havelock is buried in Alam Bagh (Garden of the World) which is about 4 miles from the Residency

Among the historic monuments of Lucknow are the Great Imambara (Machi Bhawan) the Small Imambara (Palace of Lights) and Shah Najaf built by Nawab Haidar Ali as a Masoleum An old institution of note are the La Martinier Colleges built by General Claude Martin for the education of European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls though latterly children of Indian gentlemen are also being admitted Claude Martin is buried in one of the vaults in the building Fifty boys from the college helped in the defence of the Residency during the Mutiny Other places of interest are the Dilkusha Gardens Sikandra Bagh (now Government Horticultural Gardens) and Victoria Park Life size portraits of the Nawabs of Oudh are hung in a building situated in the last named resort Two huge masoleums rise on Hazratganj Road—the main business centre—which are the tombs of Wajid Ali Shah the last Nawab of Oudh and his Begum

Like Delhi Lucknow is replete with historical lore and a visit to this town will greatly interest the visitor Lucknow also boasts of an up to date museum and in the Harcourt Butler Zoological gardens the animals live as near as possible in their natural surroundings

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations

Northern and Central India is however not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World South India is a land of temples full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States can show you fine buildings falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery which is the India of the old picture books traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahishasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery The Capital which bears the same name as the State is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore

At **Madura** and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the Athens of South India " and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it Near Shiva s shrine and in the hall (Mandapam as it is called in the Vernacular and Sanskrit) of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world The workmanship is so fine the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men women and animals

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

Travancore, the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its confines. It has scenery ranging from a country of lakes creeks and canals to low hills undulating land, rice fields and forests of cocoanut and areca palms with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca The dominant note in Travancore is one of luxuriance in vegetation. It has a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5 000 feet to over 8 000 feet and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison tiger, bear black panther and wild boar and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat

Trivandrum the capital is also accessible by well kept roads from British India and is connected by air with Bombay Madras and Colombo except during the monsoon.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing Cape Comorin, the Land s End of India is the southernmost

point of Travancore, where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari the virgin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road is the busy seaport of Alleppey

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing Burma for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby whatever be your interest, be it sport history ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man bordering rushing torrents, or yet again you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters Chins Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo Rangoon, the capital is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry the magnificent buildings of an older age the sport and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer

December January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north It is a land of sunshine and colour But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India , Simla the summer capital of India Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burmian tour will depend upon the port of arrival the port of departure personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos Cook & Son Ltd , the American Express Co Cox s & King's (Agents) Ltd. Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co Messrs. Jeens & Co., Bombay etc. and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours There are certain places, which are very well known such as Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjeeling Jaipur the Khyber Pass Kashmir and Mysore but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow Amritsar Udaipur Mount Abu Gwalior Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma Mandalay and the famous old cities of Ava and Amarpura nearby are well worth a visit

HOTELS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

AGRA.—Cecil Imperial Empress Lawries

AMRITSAR.—The Amritsar

AURANGABAD.—State Railway Hotel

BANGALORE.—The West End Lavender s Central

BARODA.—State Guest House near Railway Station (For Europeans and Indians)

BENARES.—Clarke s Cecil Civil.

BOMBAY.—The Taj Mahal Green s Majestic Ritz Grand Pyrkes Apollo

CALCUTTA.—Grand Great Eastern Spence s Continental

CAPE COMORIN.—The Cape Hotel

CAWNPORE.—Berkeley House Bellevue Hotel

COONOOR.—Hill Grove Hampton

DARJEELING.—Bellevue Mount Everest Alice Villa and Carlton New Elgin.

DELHI.—Imperial (New Delhi) Maidens Cecil Swiss Marina York Woodlands

ERNAKULAM.—Malabar Hotel.

GWALIOR.—Hotel de Gwalior

HYDERABAD (Dn.) AND SECUNDERABAD.—Percy's, Percy s, Montgomery's Viceroy s, Jobb's.

JAIPUR.—Jaipur State Kaiser-i Hind New Hotel

JODHPUR.—The State Hotel

KALIMPONG.—Himalayan.

KARACHI.—Killarney Bristol Carlton Central North Western Stanyon s

KURSEONG.—Woodhill.

LAHORE.—Faletti s Nedou s Sunny View Braganza s.

LUCKNOW.—Carlton Royal Burlington

MADRAS.—Commemara Spencers Bosotto

MAHABLESHWAR.—Granville De Russe Frederick

MORMUGAO HARBOUR.—Antigo Palacio Mr Lobo s

MOUNT ABU.—The Rajputana Hotel.

MUSSOORIE.—Charleville Hakman s Grand Savoy

MUSTRA.—Royal

MYSORE.—Metropole, Savoy Carlton.

NAINITAL.—Metropole Royal

OOTACAMUND —Ooty Club Savoy Willingdon House Cecil Firgrove
PESHAWAR.—Dean s
POONA —Napier Wellesly Royal
PURI —B N Railway The Lodge
RANCHI —B N R Hotel Claytons Silver Oaks
SHILLONG —Pinewood Ferndale Stonylands Hermitage
SIMLA —Cecil Clarke s Corstorphans Grand Metropole Central
SRINAGAR (Kashmir) —Nedou s
TRIVANDRUM —Mascot
UDAIPUR.—Udaipur Hotel Lake View Hotel
WALTAIR —Sea View Beach Grand

Ceylon

ANURADHAPURA —Grand
BANDARAWELA —Bandarawela
COLOMBO —Bristol Dominion Galle Face Globe Grand Oriental Metropole Isabel Court Victoria
GALLE —New Oriental
HAPUTALE —Buona Vista
HATTON —Addam s Peak
KANDY —Suisse Queen s
MOUNT LAVINIA —Grand
NUWARA ELIYA —Carlton Grand Grosvenor Mayfield St Andrew s
TRINCOMALEE —Mayfield Welcombe
TALAWAKELE —Coronation

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY

Afghanistan —115 Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Belgium —9 Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill
Brazil —Asian Building Nicol Road Ballard Estate
China —Rajjab Mahal 127 No 1 New Marine Lines Fort
Cuba —Petite Fleur Ranade Road Dadar
Czechoslovakia —West View No 87 Wodehouse Road Colaba
Denmark —Vulcan House Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Egypt —Cambata Building Churchgate Reclamation
Finland —Finnish interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay
France —French interests are looked after by the Consulate for the U S A at Bombay
Germany —German interests are looked after by the Consul Genl for Switzerland at Bombay
Greece —21 Ravelin Street Fort
Hungary —Hungarian interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay
Iran —No 45 G Gamadia Road off Warden Road Cumballa Hill
Iraq — Panorama 203 Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Italy —Italian interests are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay
Monaco —Mohomed Building 39 Pydhoni Road Khadak Bombay 9
Netherlands —314 Hornby Road Fort
Nicaragua —Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
Norway —Imperial Chambers Wilson Road Ballard Estate
Poland — Rugby House 39, Nepean Sea Road
Portugal —17 Cuffe Parade Colaba
Roumania —Roumanian Interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay
Spain —Oceana Marine Drive Churchgate Reclamation Bombay
Sweden —Vulcan House Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Switzerland —Maneckjee Wadia Building 125 Esplanade Road
Turkey —Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests
United States of America —Bombay Mutual Life Building Hornby Road

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay

Argentine Republic —5 Fairlie Place (c/o Hoare Miller & Co)
Bolivia —Wellesley House Wellesley Place
Columbia —6 Cokhale Road
Dominican Republic —102 and 104 Bavabazar Street
Ecuador —6 Lyons Range (c/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Estonia —Mousell & Co Mercantile Buildings Lal Bazar
Hayti —36 Galstaun Mansions Park Street
Panama —9 Esplanade Mansions
Peru —223 Grand Hotel Calcutta
Turkey —C/o Mousell & Co Mercantile Buildings Lall Bazar
Venezuela —6, Ghokale Road

N B —There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica Liberia Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta. The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to April 1942

Name	Appointment	Station
Afghanistan		
Monsieur Muhammad Shafi Khan	Consul General	Delhi
Monsieur Muhammad Shuaib Khan	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Muhammad Akbar Khan	Do	Karachi
Argentine Republic		
*J B Turnbull (in charge of the Vice Consulate)	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Belgium		
Monsieur M Goosse	Consul General	Bombay
Monsieur R H Gerard	Do	Calcutta
*A T O Deas (Acting)	Consul	Karachi
*F F Hooper (Acting)	Do	Madras
Bolivia		
*B Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta
Brazil		
*Vacant	Consul	Bombay
**Senhor Jaime N Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do
Senhor Sylvio Mourao Camarinha	Consul	Calcutta
China		
Chung Chien Pao	Consul General	Calcutta
Kwang Hsun Tseng	Consul	Do
Yi Yuan Chen	Vice Consul	Do
Yen-Lai Tsang	Do	Do
Chung Chien Yap	Chancellor	Do
William T S Kwong	Do	Do
Chia Tung Tsiang	Consul	Bombay
D H Cheng	Vice Consul	Do
Ping Kwang Shen	Chancellor	Do
Colombia		
*Vacant	Consul General	Madras
*H Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta
Costa Rica		
*Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Cuba		
*Dr P de Braganca Cunha	Consul General	Calcutta
*Monsieur W F Pais	Consul	Bombay
Czechoslovakia		
Monsieur Ladislav Urban	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Zdenek Augenthaler	Do	Do.
*G B Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*J J Walmsley	Do	Karachi
Denmark		
*Monsieur B A Thorstenson	Consul	Bombay
*A N Wardley	Do	Calcutta
*A Hansen	Do	Calicut
*K Moller	Do	Madras
*G C H Kent	Vice Consul	Calcutta
*E J McNulty	Do	Karachi

*Honorary

Name	Appointment.	Station.
Dominican Republic.		
*B. N Roy	Consul	Calcutta.
*Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do
Ecuador		
*L W Balcombe	Consul	Calcutta
Egypt.		
Monsieur Mohammad Awad El Khouly	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Ahmad Choukry	Vice-Consul	Do
Estonia		
*A Summerfield (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
*F L. Gresham (Acting)	Do	Do
Finland		
Consular Officers for Sweden in India are in charge of Finnish interests		
Vichy France		
Consular Officers for the U S A in India are in charge of Vichy French interests in India		
Germany		
Consul-General for Switzerland at Bombay is in charge of German interests in India		
Greece		
*Monsieur M Presvelos	Consul General	Calcutta
*Vacant	Deputy Consul	Do
*Monsieur P N Philon	Consul	Bombay
*Colonel H J Mahon O B E V D	Do	Karachi
*J Humphrey O B E	Deputy Consul	Do
*Monsieur N N Pantazopulos	Do	Bombay
Hayti		
*Monsieur F de Braganca (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
Hungary		
Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Hungarian interests		
Iran		
Monsieur Abdul Samad Aliabadi	Consul General for Iran in India	Delhi
Monsieur Mehdi Foroobar	Consul	Do
Dr Amir Asiani	Vice Consul	Do
Monsieur Abol Ghassim Panahy	Do	Bombay.
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Monsieur Ebrahim Bavandi	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Monsieur Baghir Varasteh	Do	Quetta.

* Honorary

Name	Appointment	Station
Iraq		
Saiyid Tewfik A K as Saadoun (Acting)	Consul General	Bombay
Saiyid Abdul Hadi Rawi	Vice-Consul	Do
Saiyid Kadhim Al Dujaily	Consul	Karachi
Italy		
Italian interests in India are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay except those in the Province of Bengal where the Consul for Brazil at Calcutta is in charge of such interests		
Japan		
Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Japanese interest		
Latvia		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Madras
Liberia		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Luxemburg		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay
*R C L Van Damme (Acting)	Do	Do.
Mexico		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Monaco		
* Khan Bahadur H S Mahomed	Consul	Bombay
Nepal		
Prakhyat Trishakti Patta Pravala Gorkha Dakina Bahu Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana C B E	Consul General	Delhi
Netherlands		
Monsieur A Merens	Consul General	Calcutta
*Monsieur C E van Aken	Consul	Do
Vacant	Do	Do
Vacant	Vice Consul	Do
*Monsieur G Velthorst (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
*Monsieur G H Heintzen (Acting)	Do	Do
*A D Charles	Do	Madras
*Monsieur C J J Hardebeck	Do	Cochin (British)
*Monsieur C Voegell	Do	Karachi
Nicaragua		
*C H. A. B Hardcastle (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
*C W H P Wand (Acting)	Do.	Do
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Norway		
*Monsieur G. Löehen	Consul General ...	Calcutta.
*Monsieur S Gyllseth Consul	Do (Acting)	Do
*Monsieur Emil Fiermeros	Vice-Consul	Do
*Monsieur T Ahlsand	Consul	Bombay
*Monsieur W T Williams	Do	Madras
*Monsieur A T O Deas	Vice-Consul	Karachi
*Monsieur J E Pitcairn	Do	Cochin

* Honorary

Name	Appointment.	Station.
Panama.		
The interests of Panama in Calcutta Bombay and Karachi are in charge of American Consular Officers.		
Peru		
Senhor don Jose Francisco Mariategui	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Poland.		
Dr Eugeniusz Banasinski	Consul-General	Bombay
Witold Okonski	Consul	Do
Dr Tadeusz Lisiecki	Vice-Consul	Do
Portugal		
Vacant	Consul General	Bombay
*Senhor A. P J Fernandes (in charge of the Consulate-General)	Vice Consul	Do
B M V Gasper (in charge of the Consulate)		Calcutta
*Rev Alberto Lopes	Consul	Madras
*Dr J T Alfonso	Vice-Consul	Karachi.
Roumania		
Roumanian interests within the jurisdiction of the former Honorary Consul for Roumania at Bombay are in charge of the Consul for Sweden at Bombay		
Salvador		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Spain		
Senor Don Gonzalo Sebastian de Erice Y O Shea	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do
Vacant	Do	Calcutta.
*W D Young	Do	Karachi.
Vacant	Do	Madras.
Sweden.		
Monsieur O C G Lundquist	Consul General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do.
*Monsieur S C Sundgren	Consul	Bombay
*C G Hylten-Cavallius (on leave)	Do	Karachi.
*W D Rose (Acting)	Do	Do
*E O Ellis	Do.	Madras
Switzerland.		
Monsieur A. Sonderegger	Consul-General	Bombay
*Ernest Flury	Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur C Voegeli	Consular Agent	Karachi.
*Monsieur F Hofmann	Do	Madras.
Thailand.		
Swiss Consular Officers in India are in charge of Thai interests.		

* Honorary

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Turkey		
•Monsieur L C Monsell (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta.
•E A. Langham (Acting)	Do.	Do.
United States of America.		
Lester L. Schnare	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Clayton Lane	Consul	Do
Robert L Buell	Do	Do
Carl E Christopherson	Do	Do
Adrian B Colquitt	Vice-Consul	Do
Martin J Hillenbrand	Do	Do
W *William Duff*	*Do*	*Do*
Howard Donovan	Consul	Bombay
Hedley V Cooke Jr	Do	Do
James T Scott	Do	Do
Ray L Thurston	Vice-Consul	Do
Joseph J Wagner	Do	Do
Charles W Adair Jr	Do	Do
Clarence E Macy	Consul	Karachi
J Kittredge Vinson	Vice Consul	Do
John B Ketcham	Consul	Madras
Nicholas Feld	Vice-Consul	Do
Uruguay		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Venezuela		
•H Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta

• Honorary

Foreign Representatives in India.

United States of America

Name	Appointment	Station
The Hon ble Colonel Louis A. Jhonson	Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America to India	New Delhi.
Vacant	Commissioner of the U.S A to India.	Do
George R. Merrell	Secretary to the Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America to India.	Do
Norris S Haselton	Do	Do
James Lampton Berry	Do	Do
China.		
Shen Shih Hua	Commissioner of China to India.	New Delhi
Shou Heng Sih	Secretary to the Commissioner of China to India.	Do

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May and at Christmas time everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2 000 to 8 000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful Here one can usually ride, walk play tennis and golf or simply lase in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order —

COONOOR

An ideal health resort It is 12 miles from Ootacamund by rail and stands on the lower ridge of the main plateau at an altitude of 6 000 feet The town has a good water supply and natural drainage facilities and is claimed to be one of the cleanliest towns in South India The climate is best described as mild and genial neither hot in summer nor cold in winter the keenness of the air not being biting as that of Ootacamund The mean day temperature is 64 degrees The north east monsoon sets in about the middle of October and lasts for about two months but during this period a day rarely passes without a few hours brilliant sunshine To those who have spent a long time on the plains the climate is especially recommended

There are many places in and around Coonoor which are the favourite haunts of picnic parties owing to their beautiful scenery Dorabji's Droog Sims Park The Dolfin Nose The Lamb's Rock Law Falls Katerl Falls Lady Canning Seat The Ralliah Dam and Catherine Falls Mount Pleasant near the railway station which contains several Indian residential quarters is on an elevation and commands a fine prospect of the country around

Like its sister station Ootacamund Coonoor has equal facilities for visitors in the way of hotels and shops while the easy journey by rail lends itself to an exchange of amenities

Hotel —Hill Grove

DARJEELING

(8 000 ft)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen The temperature averages 2 above that of London all the year round that is it neither exceeds 80 in summer nor falls below 30° in winter Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal To reach it the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri a journey of 10 hours From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor in about 3 hours or hill railway in about 6 hours The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest the Bellevue and the Windmare Hotel

KANGRA VALLEY

The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaula Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie Dharmsala and Kangra The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffe's Grand View and the Arraumoor and at Dharmsala the Switzers

KASHMIR

Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G I P or B B & C I) from Bombay to Rawalpindi or Jammu (Tawi)—about 48 hours—whence the remainder of the journey to Srinagar the capital city of Kashmir about 200 miles by either route is accomplished by motor Maximum temperature of the place is 98 Fahr and the average height of the valley about 6 000 ft it is entirely surrounded by the snow covered lofty outer ranges of the Karakoram and the Himalayas The valley covers an area of 85 miles north to south and 30 miles east to west The river Jhelum gliding gracefully south to north connects with the lake area near Srinagar by a canal and grazes the outskirts of the Wular Lake near Banyar and Sopore Visitors usually stay at Srinagar Gulmarg Sohbabal and Pahalgam in boarding houses and bungalows rented through agencies The Sind Bringht and Ledar valleys are also frequented where camping arrangements can reliably be entrusted to one of the numerous agencies in Srinagar Or one can hire houseboat which is always available and live in the lake area near Srinagar at Nagin Bagh Nasim Bagh Sadrakhun and Gagribal or on the river Jhelum at Chinar Bagh Shalteng Shadipore Ganderbal and Ningli At Gulmarg Nedous is the only Hotel but boarding houses are also available besides a sufficiently large number of well furnished wooden huts People also live in tents as at Pahalgam Sonemarg and Kokarnag or when on trekking trout fishing and shooting

KODAIKANAL

Kodaikanal was discovered about 1820 and became popular with the advent of the American Missionaries from Madura who founded a colony in the Hills Successive Collectors of the district chose the hills as a summer habitation and to these must be attributed the many improvements that were undertaken In particular Mr Vere Levinge who was Collector of Madura in 1860 planned the lake constructed several roads and bridlepaths and introduced European fruits and flowers

Kodaikanal one of the healthiest hill stations in India stands on the southern crest of the upper Palni Hills at an elevation of about 7 000 feet above sea level It is within three hours reach from the railway station at Kodaikanal Road Until about 30 years ago when the first car ascended the hill travellers had to undergo a wearisome journey by bullock carts and dhollies and the more adventurous on horseback. The journey occupied nearly forty-eight hours, and though the wooded hills and the mountain air rendered the prospect cheerful, it was a fatiguing attempt not undertaken by all Now there is an excellent motor road. An enterprising firm once made attempts to construct a tramway to the hills but the project was finally abandoned and all attention was concentrated on perfecting the road. There is now a regular bus service between the hills station and the plains Kodaikanal is within fifteen hours journey from Madras

The station has a mean annual rainfall of about 65 inches a major portion falling in the months of October November and December Pleasant showers are experienced during April May and June the season months and help to keep the station dust-free for parties and picnics. Neither hot nor cold, Kodaikanal ever accords a warm welcome to every visitor seeking a holiday, a haven of ease and comfort to recoup and rejuvenate free from the heat of the plains Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener Flowers bloom all the year round.

Water-Supply.—The town enjoys the benefit of an excellent water-supply from the Pambar stream which was dammed and converted into a reservoir in 1914 Within the last thirty years there was not a single occasion on which the water was found to be chemically or bacteriologically impure This is mainly due to the fact that the entire catchment area comprising 500 acres has been properly enclosed

Amenities.—Kodaikanal affords a variety of exhilarating amusements to the tired visitor The lake is the chief attraction and is skirted by a three mile road which provides excellent walks Overlooking the lake are the several residences The excellent golf course is popular during the season The many waterfalls make for ideal picnic resorts The Fairy falls just below the Observatory Silver Cascades on the Law Ghat Road Bear Shola Falls extremely pretty and a good place for picnics and Glen Falls on the way to Vilpatti are some of the popular sights

Coaker s Walk (so named after a Lieutenant who was on duty in the district from 1870 to 1872) is a semi circular footpath by the side of the English Church which runs along the southern brink overlooking the plains The view from here is considered by many as unrivalled On Coaker s Walk the visitor is alone with nature in its varied profusion Away in the hazy distance lies the ancient city of Madura and on the right the rugged face of the cliff known as the Dolphins Nose

The Pillar Rocks are three masses of granite some 400 feet high, which stand on the edge of the same side of the plateau as Coaker s Walk but about three miles farther on They are reached by a fine road which runs through beautiful scenery well wooded with pines and eucalyptus and form a favourite rendezvous for picnic parties Between and below them are several caves and chasms into which the more adventurous can descend

Solar Observatory.—Crowning the heights of the Palni Hills and 850 feet higher than the lake is the Government Solar Observatory surrounded by beautiful fir plantations It is a long pull and a strong pull from the lake bund though only two miles in distance

Sport.—The adventurous can find big game within a few miles of Kodaikanal Riding is not popular on the hills for lack of facilities Hiking finds many votaries The station is well equipped with the ordinary amenities of life

Kodaikanal Club is open to visitors There are also the Boat Club an Indian Club and a Ladies Club. Hotels and travellers bungalows are available. The Municipal authorities publish annually a list of bungalows available for renting and are willing to help visitors during their stay at the station

For those in quest of real rest tonic air and the company of serene nature there is no better place in India than this lovely hill station.

The latest addition to the roads on the hills is the Goechen Road popularly known as the Forty Miles Round leaving the municipal limits at Pillar Rocks to the Berijam lake and thence to Mannavanur and back to Kodaikanal. The Scenery throughout is of pleasing downs in contrast to the wooded areas in the vicinity of Kodaikanal

The South Indian Railway has opened an Out Agency on the hills for through booking and transport of all descriptions of traffic between Kodaikanal Road station and the hills Rail *cum* Road tickets to the Out Agency are issued from and to all stations in India and Ceylon A regular bus service connects all important trains at Kodaikanal Road station Pleasure cars can also be obtained on previous notice at about Rs 20 for each trip

KOTAGIRI

It is about 14 miles from Coonoor and 18 miles from Ootacamund Motor buses run from Coonoor railway station daily in connection *with the Mail trains and the road journey does* not occupy more than an hour The bus fare is about ten to twelve annas per passenger for a single journey Cars are also available at about Rs 7 per trip or Rs 10 to and fro

Kotagiri stands similar to Coonoor on the lower ridge of the main plateau but 500 feet higher than Coonoor and 800 feet below Ootacamund Ooty it thus enjoys a climate half way between that of Coonoor and Ootacamund—the mean day temperature being 62 degrees It is also visited by the north-east monsoon and its rainfall is identical with that of Coonoor

There are not naturally the same facilities as at Coonoor or Ootacamund but the natural surroundings are even more beautiful and to those who seek rest and seclusion in a mild form it is an ideal resort

Hotel —Blue Mountain

KULU VALLEY

The Kulu Valley (Valley of the Gods so named because of each little Hamlet having its own deity) is situated north of Simla and east of Kangra There is a fairly good motor road from Pathankot *via* Baijnath Paprola and on *via* Mandi through the Kulu Valley to Manali where the road terminates and only a track is then available over the Rohtang Pass (13 500 ft) to Lahoul thence to Leh and Ladhak.

From Pathankot to Baijnath Paprola there is also a small mountain railway running a daily service but the connection for passengers proceeding *via* Amritsar is not very suitable as at the present time as the service is Inter and 3rd class only It is cheaper and quicker to travel from Pathankot by bus—the fare Pathankot-Baijnath Paprola is less than Rs 4 per person

No other motorable roads into Kulu are available but the journey could be made by trekking from Simla and a few other centres.

From Pathankot to Manali, a distance of about 198 miles, the road is through well wooded

hills offering magnificent scenery rising on either side of the Valley to heights of 7 000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the river Beas running part of the way nearby

Climate.—The Valley is open the whole year and having a fairly temperate climate it can be visited at any time Climatically the best seasons are from April to July and from August to October inclusive June and July are usually hot months, particularly in Raison and Katrain, whilst July in Manali is generally wet

Visitors are advised to take certain of their own stores to which they are partial especially liquor and tobacco as these are not usually obtainable in the Valley and even when obtainable, the price would be high

The main centres in Kulu Valley are

Baijnath Paprola (3 500 ft) The present terminus of the mountain railway It provides comfortable accommodation in a P W D and Civil Rest Houses

Kulu (or Sultanpur) 4 000 ft The principal town in Kulu District and the main shopping centre for the higher part of the Valley Has a comfortable Rest House

Raison 4 700 ft. Situated amidst very fine scenery and a good centre for trout fishing Good accommodation for European visitors Golf Tennis and Swimming available Hotels Mayflower and The Shacks

Routes.—The main route is *via* Pathankot at which place visitors can either take the mountain railway or the motor road to Baijnath Paprola thence by road to Raison Katrain and Manali

The Kangra Union Motor Service Co runs between Pathankot and Baijnath Paprola whilst the Mandi Transport Co and the Kulu Valley Motor Company run services between Baijnath Paprola and the Kulu resorts These services usually connect with the train arrivals at Pathankot and Baijnath Paprola but it is advisable to order seats in advance.

MATHERAN

(2,500 ft) —The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony rickshaw or on foot by a good walker

Though Matheran is no more than 2,650 feet high, there are few stations in India, even though their height is far greater which yield such magnificent views The reason for this is that the plain from which hills rise is itself several hundred feet above sea level Matheran looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghats.

In his walk round the eighteen miles circumference of Matheran Hill the visitor can reach no less than twenty points Each has its own character and at almost every one of them the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. At least six Points call for special notice-Garbut, Panorama Porcupine, Louise, Chowk and Alexander Points.

Hotels.—S. Lord's Central Lord, Dave, Hindu and the Rugby

MAHABLESHWAR.

(4,500 ft.)—Until recently when expenditure had to be cut down the summer seat of the Government of Bombay Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation orchids and lilies bloom in April and May

Hotels —Frederick Hotel de Buase Race View

MOUNT ABU

(4 500 ft)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archaeological excursion. Reached by B B & C I. trains to Ahmedabad thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road whence the journey is completed by car The Rajputana Hotel is recommended There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer P W D Mount Abu There are excellent golf links and arrangements have been completed to electrify the station

MURREE.

(7 000 ft)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command Magnificent views and walks Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car The principal hotels are the Cecil the Viewforth and the Brightlands

MUSSOORIE.

(7 500) ft.—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate Reached from Bombay by G I P or B B & C I trains to Dehra Dun a journey of 35 hours where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later

Mussoorie has an excellent water-supply electric lighting system hospitals Nursing Homes churches, banks and some of the best schools in India both for boys and for girls

What it particularly boasts of however are the number of interesting and beautiful walks and places for excursions

The leading hotels are the Charleville Hackman s and the Savoy

NAINI TAL.

(6 500 ft)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces From Bombay there are two ways of getting there The first is to take either G I P or B B & C I train to Muttra thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam and thence by motor (2 hours) The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G I P train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway The Manor House Metropole and Royal are the best hotels

OOTACAMUND

Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7 500 feet The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57 33 degrees

In no month is the day temperature less than 54 38 degrees or more than 61 66 degrees. The nights are, however cold and during the winter months, the thermometer touches freezing point

One of the main features that distinguish Ootacamund from other hill stations is the length of motorable roads it has. The town itself has the appearance of a vast park with its broad well kept roads which traversed country of beautiful gardens and extensive stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The Botanical gardens in the centre the Race Course, the palaces of the several noblemen, the Assembly rooms and the Government House help to make the town attractive and cheerful. The hydro-electric head works at Pykara is within 18 miles of Ootacamund and is worth a visit.

Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for three months of the year from April to July Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam *Via* Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund.

Ootacamund is a Sportsman's paradise where plenty of shooting is available Trout fishing is a special attraction. It possesses one of the best golf courses in India and tournaments are held in May and September

The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil

PACHMARHI

(3 500 ft)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills of Satpura Range is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces A delightful hot-weather health resort Reached by G I P railway to Pipariya *Via* Jubbulpore and two hours motor journey The best hotel is the Pachmarhi Hotel

SIMLA.

The summer headquarters of the Government of India (Central Government) and the Govern ment of the Punjab the General Headquarters and the Royal Navy is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas at a mean elevation of 7 100 feet above sea-level The Governor General and C in-C are in residence in Simla from May to October every year

For 1942 at least, because of the war the seat of Government will be New Delhi. The Viceroy Commander In-Chief and staffs and the major portion of General Headquarters will not move to Simla

From the beginning of October to about the middle of December Simla enjoys the best climate in the world and throughout the year it is very equable there being a variation of about 10 degrees between night and day tem peratures. The mean rainfall approximates 64 inches. Mean maximum temperature 60 degrees, mean minimum 50 degrees Kalka, which is 2,100 feet above sea-level is the ter minus for the broad-gauge railway system and from thence onwards the metre-gauge takes its place meandering to Simla through over 100 tunnels For those who prefer a more luxurious mode of travel, rail motors are run by the rail way and *en route* the scenery is superb with luxuriant foliage, chiefly of conifers oak and rhododendron ? At Kalka motor cars are avail able for those who would prefer to travel by road and the journey is completed within 3½ hours

There are several excellent hotels in Simla the Cecil Corstorphans Clarkes Grand and for orthodox Indians Hindu, Muslim and Royal. In Mashobra 7 miles out of Simla, there are the Gables and Wild Flower Hotels Boarding houses are in the minority the best known is Talbot House The Y W C A and the Y M. C A hostels are open for the greater portion of the year

The climate of Simla may be divided into four seasons of about three months each. The first quarter beginning with January rough, snowy stormy and raw The second dry and sunny With gradually increasing dust and heat. The third rainy damp and relaxing The fourth bright clear and bracing In May and June the average maximum temperature is about 73 degrees In January and February the average minimum temperature is about 26 degrees.

There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda Kotgarh and Rampur Bushahr are lodged in rest-houses that line the road. From Simla there are 2 routes to Mus soorie a distance of 145 miles and little difficulty is experienced for accommodation *en route*, permission to occupy Dak bungalows and Forest Rest Houses must be obtained from the officials concerned.

There are also direct routes to Tibbet, Srinagar, (Kashmir) and Dalhousie, and motor vehicles are permitted to ply by the Municipality on a pass as far as Narkunda The scenery *en route* is lovely

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world s highest mountain range There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumer able lesser summits of much formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measure ments is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalaya began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,576 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst L. S Peacock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 23,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explor ed the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and

made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Panhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25 000 ft on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties and a bold attempt was made by A. F Mummery Professor N Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon C G Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D W Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain

A New Phase.—Meanwhile thanks to Brigadier General Bruce, Gurkhas and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class porterage Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr and Mrs Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W W Graham made a number of remarkable ascents with Swiss guides including an ascent of Kabru 24 000 ft. which has been the subject of much controversy Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs Rubenstein and Monrad Aas who got within a few feet of that top

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr A M. Kellas who died during the 1921 Everest expedition He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where with Colonel H T Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23 500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr T G Longstaff and A L. Mumm explored the Garhwal Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel ascended Trisul, 23 406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft. was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C F Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained Captain Morris Slingsby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, A F Farmer who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters Subsequently they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24 344 ft.

The fifth Attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929 One of the party H Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr F S Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25,447 ft) the first peak over 25 000 ft. to be climbed

Mount Everest.—There have been six Expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922 1924 1933 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C K Howard Bury The approaches to Mt Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined and relations were established with the local authorities On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen the Hon C G Bruce Capt G L Finch and Capt J G Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen Bruce But owing to his ill health Lt. Colonel E F Norton took on the command Lt.-Col E. F Norton and Dr T H Somervell reached a height of 28,100 feet Then a final attempt was made by A. L. Mallory and A C Irvine they were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N E. Odell and J de V Hazard On June 6th they left the 25 000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 28 800 ft On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 26 800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col J L R Weir Political Officer in Sikkim to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain An Everest Committee was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge formerly of the I.C.S accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition Included in it as members were Mr F S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E St. J Birnie, R.E. Shipton and Dr C R Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling one at the base camp and a third at Camp III 21 000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23 000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25 500 ft several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th Wyn Harris L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27 400 ft. 600 ft. higher than in 1924 after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then sent the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28 100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites strained hearts and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing however to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then succeeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21 000 feet, by Mr E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereo-photogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20 000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr Hugh Buttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs Shipton Smythe and Wyn Harris and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempts had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. E. Odell, Dr. C. R. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Mr. Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £3,500 as against the £10 000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible

and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col. was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col from the west *via* the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 9th Camp 5 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions however proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27 300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L V S Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt Lt. A McIntyre second pilot and Major P T Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes adaptations of the well-known Wapiti were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier so as to circle Mt. Everest but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountain-flight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R. A. F at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October 1932. The expedition was commanded by F Lt. Isaacs and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken. Such flights are now frequently made by the R.A.F.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat. It was conducted by Dr Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. H Frier of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr Rand Herron and Miss E Knowlton of Boston U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Fritz and Saugster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to reach to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally after a height of 25 600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937 another attempt was made to climb **Nanga Parbat** by a German expedition, headed by Dr Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor Dr Luft had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23 000 ft. but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufshnaiter explored the Diamirai flank of Nanga Parbat.

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr G Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party, state it to be more than 1 000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs E E Shipton and H. W Tilman by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T G Longstaff and Mr Hugh Rattledge. Messrs. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri *via* the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Profiting by the

discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr H W Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi *via* the south-west ridge Messrs. H. W Tilman and N E. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas

In 1939 the first Polish expedition to visit the Himalayas successfully climbed the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi. Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S Bernadskiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier

Lt.-Col C F Stoehr R.E., and Lt D M. Burn, R.E. lost their lives on 12th August 1932 while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 36,25,400 feet in the western Karakorams was made by Lieut J Waller Lieut J Hunt Dr J S Caralis and W R Brotherhood R.A.F A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24 500 feet There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr C R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr C Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude cough and the risk of frostbite This ascent was made on November 18th an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter as least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams like the Everest expedition encountered very bad weather and accomplished little

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Sinolchu a peak once designated as the embodiment of inaccessibility in the Kanchenjunga range This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer Sinolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas

In 1939 a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr Marco Pallis s party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr C R. Cooke and Mr F Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20 000 feet including the Pinted Peak.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by Mr F Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft by Captain F R. Oliver and Mr. F S Smythe The latter completing the ascent alone as Capt Oliver was incapacitated by acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,451 ft. were also climbed by Messrs Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrated by bad weather They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut R. A Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition Mr Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Kankar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. During this expedition Mr Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirka or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

In 1938 Mr C S Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2 28 150 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the N W ridge the party which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N E ridge to a height of 26 000 ft.

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster Mr Dudley Wolfe and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt J B Harrison, Lieut. J O M. Roberts, Mr R. A. Hodgkin, Dr T Graham Brown and Lieut J Waller together with Dr G A Dr Teasdale and Dr Elizabeth Teasdale The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft After establishing Camp 7 at 24,000 ft. Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25 000 ft. before being forced to retreat by bad weather In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as the result of which they were seriously frostbitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs. Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 by Mr Shipton during his expedition to the Mare Koram in 1939

The Himalayan Club was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., assistant Surveyor-General.

Freemasonry in India.

In 1736 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo Pomfret authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal. Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt Farwinter who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1780, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No 72 at Bengal in the East Indies" The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zesh Gee, who held office in 1740 after whom came the Hon Roger Drake appointed 10th April 1755 The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756 Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post but though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive it is Improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befel the settlement

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta was present at the meeting of that body November 17 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the 'Lodges in the East Indies" Cullin Smith was appointed P G M in 1762 At this period it was the custom in Bengal to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep Prov Grand Master" This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P G M. circa) in 1767 but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the Admiral Watson, Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st 1765, and as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D G M. Unfortunately the records of the P G L date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No 222) was established in Madras in 1752 Three others were also established about 1766. In 1767 Capt Edmund Pascal was appointed P G M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated he considered the tide of English Masonas one of the most honourable that he possessed This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge

Bombay—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798 both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared A Provincial Grand Master James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1793 In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley In 1818 Lord Moria was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect The Petitioners further requested that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge Orion in-the-West was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833 According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which, however left no

trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No 802

Here Orion unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members who obtained a warrant on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of 'Orion-in the-West had reached England nor had any fees been received although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers Ultimately a new warrant No 598 was granted as already stated in 1833 Lodge Perseverance was started in Bombay No 818 in 1828 Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded but in 1836 Dr James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of **Scotland** P G M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838 the second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry But the times were propitious There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration soon got to work and presented such attractions to **Scottish Freemasonry** that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland In one case indeed a Lodge "Perseverance under England went over bodily to Scotland with its name, jewels furniture and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished and English Masonry declined until the year 1846 when a Lodge St George No 549 on the *Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England* was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic or Speculative Freemasonry A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860 and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861

The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India By far the largest is the first the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed

Bengal

74 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Capt A Barr Pollock P G D District Grand Master
Dy D G M F W Hockenhull P G D
Asst D G Ms Hon Mr Justice F G Rowland I C S Pag R and S K. Ghose P G St B

Madras

36 Lodges Dis G M Rt Wor Bro Sir George Boag K C I E C S I M A *I C S Dy D G M* ∨ *W Bro Diwan* Bahadur P M Sivangnana Mudaliar P Dy G Regr

Punjab

34 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Rt Rev The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C I E, O B E., V.D., M.A District Grand Master Wor Bro Sir Colin Garbett, K C I E, C.S.I, C M G I C S Deputy Dt Grand Master

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LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1942-43

Rt Wor Bro	His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley G C I E T D W A C Bromham O B E J P	Dist. Grand Master D D G.M.
Wor Bro	Sohrab R. Davar	Asst D G.M.
	J Humphery O.B E	Asst D G.M.
	W M Martin	D S G W
	B P Gharda	D.J G W
	Dr S P Kapadia	D G Chap
	F C W Gregory	D G Chap
	H Glover	D G Treasurer.
	M A. Vakil	D G Reg.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1942-43—*contd.*

Wor Bro.	Geo Barnes	P B. of G P
,, ,	Khan Bahadur Palanji N Davar	D G Secretary
,,	E. W Fairbrass	D G D of C
,, ,	S W Little	D S G D
, ,	Lt.-Col. E V Bennett	D S G D
,, ,	V G Mulgaoker	D.S G D
,	K. S Sethna	D.J G D
	C W Lloyd	D J G D
	H. S Jassawalla	D J G D
, ,	J Roy	D G Swd. Br
,	M Graham Brash	D D G D of C
	G Tippins	D G Supdt of W
,	R A B Graveston	D A G D of C
	Major F J Bayman	D A G D of C
	K Gopala Swami	D.A.G D of C
	F Drew	D A.G D of C
,	Von Essen	D G St Br
	A J Mackie	D G St Br
	F G Baker	D G Org
	W Westerman	D A G Secy
	F D Dhondy	D G Pur
	A J Bilimoria	D A G Pur
	P H Sabnani	D G Stewd
	B M Darukhanawalla	D G Stewd.
	T C Hetherington	D G Stewd.
	S K Irani	D G Stewd.
	R D Banaji	D G Stewd.
	H W Roberts	D G Stewd.
	W H Perkins	D G Tyler

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY

		Number	Place
1	Orion in the West	415	Poona.
2	St George	549	Bombay
3	Concord	757	Bombay
4	Union	767	Karachi.
5	Industry	873	Hydersbad Sind.
6	Truth	944	Bombay
7	Alexandra	1065	Jubbulpore
8	Emulation	1100	Bombay
9	Corinth	1122	Nagpur
10	Eastern Star	1189	Bombay
11.	Friendship & Harmony	1270	Igatpuri.
12.	Cyrus	1359	Bombay
13.	Sukkur	1508	Sukkur
14.	Berar	1549	Amraoti.
15	Aryan	1709	Bombay
16	Ezeelsior in Khandesh	1733	Bhusawal.
17	Hiram of Past Masters	1784	Bombay
18.	Malwa	1994	Mhow
19	Justice	2145	Abu Road
20.	Tyrrell Leith	2162	Baroda
21	Friendship	2207	Ajmer
22.	Royal Connaught	2277	Ahmednagar.
23.	Faith	2433	Kasmeri

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY—*Contd.*

		Number	Place
24	Dharwar	2837	Dharwar.
25	Khan Bahadur B Rajkotwala	2581	Kamari.
26	St Andrew	800	Kamptee
27	Kathiawar	2787	Rajkote
28	Rajputana	2500	Mount Abu.
29	Research	3184	Bombay
30	Light of the Craft	3265	Jubbulpore
31	Sir Lawrence Jenkins	3275	Bombay
32	Burnett	3284	Poona.
33	Utdqne In the East	3338	Kirkee.
34	Bhore Ghaut	3465	Bombay
35	Central India	3467	Indore
36	Chhatisgarh	3507	Raipur
37	Army & Navy	3651	Bombay
38	Deolali	3710	Deolali
39	Heart of India	3760	Bilaspur
40	Gymkhana	3796	Bombay
41	Haig Brown	3829	Bombay
42	Universal Brotherhood	3835	Bombay
43	Light in Arabia	3870	Aden.
44	Knight	3918	Deolali
45	Scinde	4284	Karachi
46	Indus	4325	Kamachi.
47	Leslie Wilson	4880	Poona.
48	Cornwallis	5062	Bombay
49	Dawn of Peace	5360	Lonavla
50	Justice and Peace	5442	Bombay
51	Reginald Spence	5514	Bombay
52	Vishvanath	5716	Bombay
53	Morning Star	5831	Bombay

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1942

District Grand Master Rt. Wor Bro. Capt A. Barr-Pollock, P G D
Deputy District Grand Master Wor. Bro F W Hoekenhull P G.D
Assistant , ,, ,, , Hon. Mr Justice F G Rowland, I.C.S P A G Registrar
, , S K Ghosh P G St B

Senior Grand Warden	W Br S K. Mukerjee.
Junior Grand Warden	Rev J L. Jenkins M.B.E.
Grand Chaplain	Rev Canon J E. Robson.
Grand Chaplain	Rev G A. Grenier
Grand Treasurer	E T Cordwell (Elected)
Grand Registrar	S N Banerjee, Bar-at-law
President of the Board	, S W Redelift, M.B.E.
Grand Secretary	, Guy D Robinson, P D G W (Bom.)
Grand Director of Ceremonies	,, H. Evans.
Senior Grand Deacon	D E Billimoria
Senior Grand Deacon	L A Brett
Senior Grand Deacon	Capt. S T Haynes, I.E.
Senior Grand Deacon	F A Bird.
Junior Grand Deacon	, A Clifton.
Junior Grand Deacon	Major T M. Oag, I.E.
Junior Grand Deacon	, Capt. E C Odell, R.E.
Junior Grand Deacon	J H Marrows.
Grand Sword Bearer	, N H Hunt.
Grand Suprdt. of Works	,, H. F Bhamaik, O.B.E.
Deputy Grand Dir of Cerms.	,, C L. Watson.

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1942—Contd

Asst Grand Dir of Cerms.	W Br	L V L Estrange
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms		R C Roy
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms		R. A Mather
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms		L H Sharpe
Asst. Grand Dir of Cerms		F J Durnford
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms		Dr S Majumdar
Deputy Grand Sword Bearer		E Keith
Grand Standard Bearer		C A Hart
Grand Standard Bearer		H S Allen.
Asst Grand Standard Bearer		D E. Goldup
Grand Organist		B Woodfall.
Asst Grand Secretary		C Gardner
Grand Pursuivant		N M Medora
Asst Grand Pursuivant		H Wade
Grand Tyler		C A Ward
Grand Steward (Chairman)		H I Mathews M C
Grand Steward		J D C Birney
Grand Steward		B B Chakravorti
Grand Steward		D C Chakravorti
Grand Steward		J B Sawhney
Grand Steward		Capt T H Symonds

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland The Hon ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick Blackwell Kt M B E the present incumbent of the office, and controls 71 Lodges Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents —

Lt Col T T Jones G Supdt Northern India

N Iredale G Supdt Central India.

J Dundas G Supdt Southern India

Dr B N C Roy G Supdt Eastern India

I H. Taunton C I E I C S G Supdt Sind

The Grand Secretary is R.W Bro Khan Bahadur J C Mistree, J P 17 Murzban Road Fort Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837 but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Provinces there being two already viz , English and Scottish the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911 however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being one of which is now defunct

The Irish Constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India who is Ex. Wor Bro Mr Justice Munroe of the Lahore High Court. He has two Asst Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor Bro. A Finan, and one for Bengal who is Wor Bro E. O Rees

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places

Bombay

Nos 319 419 648.

Calcutta

Nos 263 382 464 465 490 and 567

Lahore

No 19

Simla

No 458

Royal Arch Masonry —Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation

The English five Districts are constituted as under —

Bengal

31 Chapters Grand Supdt Most Ex. Comp Capt A Barr Pollock.

Madras

20 Chapters. Grand Supdt Most Excellent Comp Sir George Boag K C I.E. C.S.I M A I C S

Bombay

27 Chapters Most Ex. Comp. His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley G C I.E T D Grand Superintendent

Punjab

22 Chapters. Most Ex Comp Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Lahore C I.E., O B.E., V.D M.A. D D Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M E Camp Sir Shapoorjee B Billimoria Kt M.R.H J P under whom there are 33 Chapters in India The Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E of Scottish R A Masonry

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry—Under England Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales and divided into separate Districts but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master

Bengal

22 Lodges Rt W Bro Capt A Barr Pollock District Grand Master

Bombay

18 Lodges Rt W Bro Sohrab R Davar P G Ov District Grand Master

Madras

16 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Sir George Boag K.C.I.E C S I M A I C S District Grand Master

Punjab

12 Lodges. Rt W Bro Rt Rev The Lord Bishop of Lahore C I E O B E. V D M.A D D District Grand Master

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters The Mark degree is worked in some S C Lodges but essentially in R A Chapters in which the Excellent R.A M and other degrees can be obtained S C Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt Wor Master as the S C Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt W Mark Master This is confined strictly to Chapters Each Chapter has a Lodge of M M M working under its charter Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by lodge attached to Mark lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree.

There are 10 R. A. M. Lodges under Bengal, 5 under Bombay 4 under Madras and 4 under Punjab.

Other Degrees—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India With them are worked the degrees of K.H S and Kt of St John They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct

The Conclaves working in India are —

No 43 Bombay and No 160 Simla

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conclaves under Bombay 7 under Madras, and 1 in Calcutta

Benevolent Associations—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District The names and addresses of **District Grand Secretaries** are given below —

D G S., Bengal

Guy D Robinson P D G W (Bombay) 19 Park Street Calcutta.

D G S., Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N Davar P.A G.R P D G W Freemasons Hall, Bavelin Street, Fort Bombay

D G S Madras

Rao Bahadur S T Srinivasa Gopala Chari P G D P D G W Freemasons Hall Egmore Madras

D G S Punjab

G Reeves Brown P.A.G D of C (Eng) Freemasons Hall Lahore

Scottish Constitution—It has two Benevolent Funds known as (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India) and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C Mistree J P 17 Murzban Road, Fort Bombay

Office-Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1941-42 —

The Hon'ble Mr Justice C P Blackwell Kt M B E	Grand Master
H Royal M B E , V D J P , P M 888	Depute Grand Master
Sir Shapoorjee B Billimoria, Kt , M B E J P P M. 800 and in 1041	Subs Grand Master
Lt Col T P Jones, P M 1296 and in 691	G Supdt Northern India.
N Iredale P M. 793 in 939	G Supdt. Central India.
J Dundas, P M 1068 and 1342	G Supdt Southern India
Dr B N C Roy P M 371	G Supdt Eastern India.
I H Taunton I C S P M 1041	G Supdt Sind
J G Calderwood P M. 628	Senior Grand Warden.
E E Ranicar, P M 928	,
L Brentford, P M 1068	,
J Dysart, P M 1296	,
J C Sett, P M. 404	Junior
V H Simms P M 526	,
Mahomedali E Sewjee P M 587 and in 1588	
Capt E R Rutterford P M 691 and in 594	
Khan Bahadur J C Mistree, J P P M 506 & in 1041	Grand Secretary
Dady C Panday P M 800	Grand Treasurer
A Vorhaid, P M 490	Grand Chaplain
J M Donaldson P M 813	
M P Dube P M 1031	
L A Pym P M 1324	
J N Satarwalla, P M 343 and 702	Senior Grand Deacon.
J M Rakshit P M 404	
Capt T C Jaini P M 644 and in 1384	
G M Hopewell P M 756	
Syed Iftikhar Hosain P M 787	
Cyrus F Minwalla P M 1233	
K J Mody P M 1298	
N N Mukerji P M in 371	Junior
V N Suktanker P M 465	, ,
Rai Harbans Chandra P M 569	
Dr Dinshaw J Doctor P M 584	
T K Rajkotwalla P M 742	
D G Smollett P M 1066	
Pandit Sham Lall P M 1384 and in 1395	
E B Ghasvala J P P M 342 and in 1041	Grand Dir of Ceremonies
J H Gillespie P M 490	Asst Grand Dir of Cer
A R Colline P M 611	
C Rajagopaia Aiyar M B E R W M 661 & 831	
P M Sundaram P M 1168 and in 1031	
A E Mackintosh P M 1235	
Rustomji B Patel P M 1233	
Lieut T H Symonds P M 1296	
Dr A B Osbourne P M 337	Grand Architect
G N Gupta P M 371	Asst Grand Architect
Ramniklal V Parikh P M 563	
Manbhoy B Maniar P M 587	
Major J R Jackson P M 1090 and in 1163	,
Rao Saheb C A Swami Reddi P M 1106	
A W Taylor P M 1205	
Sajid Ali Khan P M 1395	
T E O Moore P M 756	Grand Jeweller
F A Allibhoy P M 691	Asst Grand Jeweller
S Venkataram P M 1148	
T Cathro P M 1208	
Gurmukh Singh Chawla P M 1281	,,
E K Palia R W M 1290	
M F M Dadysetna P M 1363	,,
Nawabsada S C Dhanjibhoy P M 1364	,,
W J K Osborne P M 568	Grand Bible Bearer
C B Clode, P M 1127	
Cawasbaw B Namavaty P M 584	Zend Avesta Bearer
Vicajee A Taraporwalla P M 1363	
Abdul Hossain Abdul Carim P M 787	Koran Bearer ,,
Dr S B Vahidy P M 1384	
Durgaprasad S Laskari P M 563	Gita Bearer
Dr R D Khote, P M 1297	, ,,

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of India for the year 1941-42—Contd.

Narayandas Bhagwandas, P.M. 567	Grand Bard.
Framji C Framji P.M. 594	"
S V Naik P.M. 754	"
F P Canteenwalla, P.M. 800	"
E F B Heyshem P.M. 1127	
A D Dysart P M. 1208	
Khushal Chand Mehra P.M. 1281	
Kishan Singh Kalal, P M. 957	Grand Sword Bearer
Rustomji S Patel P M. 389	Asst Grand Sword Bearer
S L Tarneja, P.M 485	
J Toner P.M. 490	" "
P R Shroff P M. 506	" " "
Bhawani Shankar P M. 644	"
Dr Maneck S H Mody P M. 702 and in 843	
J Symon R W M 1131	
H Grant P M. 611	Grand Director of Music
J C Hogg P M 837	Asst. Grand Dir of Music.
R G Anderson, R W M 691	"
A Warburton R W N 909	"
Ian McTear, R W M. 928	
P F Campbell P M. 1031	
D Reid P M. 1206	
F C Hurrell R W M. 1324	
H A Robertson R W M 566	Grand Organist
Lt Col H D H Y Nepean, R W M 1101	Grand Stand Bearer
E A Nadirshah, J P R W M. 702 P M. 1041	Asst Grand Stand. Bearer
M H Variawa P M 742 and in 1297	"
Fakirji P Golwalla P.M. 1064 and in 1233	
Dr K C Batliwala, R W M. 1069	
J W Lyon R. W N 1256	
H J Billimoria R. W M 1298	
Sardar Sahib Bakhshi Dalip Singh, P M. 1364	
F D Bulimoria R W M. 843	Grand Marshal
G T Kamath R W M 363	Asst Grand Marshal
Ardeshir K Modi R W M 584	"
Hemandas Chandiram R W M 611	
W Hughes R W M. 634	
K G Bhagwager R W M 957	
Dr Nazir Ahmed O B E J P R W M. 1041	
K S Ramaswamy R W M 1297	
G H Lamb, R W M. 338	Grand Inner Guard.
J T Wheatley R W M 785	Asst Grand Inner Guard.
Pestonji D Master W W M 800	
H J Pentland R W M 813	
Hiralal S Bharvani R W M. 1064	
W S Goode R W M 1068	
R McGregor Morren R W M 1342	
Sahibzada Abdul Jalil Khan R. W M. 1384	
W F Fairbairn R W M 490	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
Dawoodi E Ebrahim R W M 587	"
B N Roy R W M 644	"
Dr F B Khambatta, R W M 788	"
Syed Mohamed Taki R W M. 787	
Rajah Rama Krishna Ranga Rao Bahadur R. W M. 1065	"
J Ward R W M. 1066	"
Dr A C Malvade R W M 389	Vice-Presdt of Grand Stwds.
K S Kathuria R W M. 485	"
K. E. Ratzads R W M 1163	"
Sant Singh, R W M. 1231	"
C M. Badshaw P M 1363	"
Jal P Mistri, R W M. 1388 and in 475	"
W H. Perkins P M. 702	Grand Tyler

GRAND STEWARDS.

Robert William C Tomlin	327	Shaik Abdul Ghani	389
Maxwell E Carr	338	Rajat Chandra Sen	404
S D Vimadalal	342	F S Gumley	474
Dr V S Bovani	343	Manockshaw D Billimoria	475
Charles Bone	363	Kamchand G Chugani	485
Lt -Col. Anil Chandra Chatterji	371	H K. Hirth	490

Grand Stewards—*contd*

Sorab N Mistry	506	N V Ranganadham	1065
Sitaram Surajmal Jajjoo	526	E Cheetham	1066
Sakarlal Narsilal Shah	563	F G Stapleton	1068
J C Rishworth	568	K C Boyce	1069
Rai Jadbans Chandra	569	D R Patel	1101
Dr Sharosh P Bhacca	584	R Subba Rao	1108
Saif Fais Badruddin Tyabji	587	Thomas Elias Jones	1127
B P Gattani	594	L H Alliston	1131
H T R Koch	611	S Kandaswami Mudaliar	1148
Joseph Hynes	634	Ram Chandra	1163
Shehriar Jamshedji	644	J M Calder	1205
Rai Bahadur Prem Nath	661	Stewart Robb	1208
Gokal Chand Sabharwal	691	Ardeshir F Kanga	1233
Bhawani Prasad Mukerjee	702	Alexander Fairweather	1256
N R Jadhav	735	Archibald Dempster	1279
Dr J S Kapadia	742	Brijmohan Mehra	1281
T Venkatrow	756	A P Rastogi	1290
Bhagwati Pershad	783	Major E G Poole	1294
Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur	787	N N Kamat	1297
Kaikhushru B Pastakia	800	Hormusji Byramji Kabr	1298
J Hodkinson	813	D Brown	1324
J Scott Ferguson	828	S N Haywood	1342
Asa Nand	831	Dr J D Mistri	1363
Richard W Chamarette	909	Narinder Singh Uberoi	1364
S J Bruford	928	R P Bhathena	1366
G L Bedeker	957	Hon ble Mr Hori Lal Varma	1384
Arthur Daniel Dean	1031	N L Kodikal	1388
Rustam J J Modi	1041		
Bherusung Premsing	1064	khan Saheb Mohiuddin Ahmad R W M	1395

Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India —

Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE	
327	Hope	Karachi
338	Perseverance	Bombay
342	Rising Star of W I	Bombay
343	St Andrews in the East	Poona
363	Victoria	Belgaum
371	St David in the East	Calcutta
389	St Paul	Mhow
404	St Thomas in the East	Calcutta
474	Endeavour	Calcutta
475	Barton	Lonavla
485	Harmony	Karachi
490	Caledonia	Bombay
506	Rising Sun	Bombay
526	Rajputana	Neemuch
563	Salem	Ahmedabad
568	Southern Cross	Oorgaum
569	Morland	Hyderabad (Dn)
584	Hamilton	Surat
587	Islam	Bombay
594	Kindred Hope	Nasirabad
611	Bonnie Doon	Colombo
634	Hope & Sincerity	Ahmedabad
644	Independence	Lucknow
661	Caledonia	Meerut
691	Bolan	Quetta
702	Level	Kirkee
735	Hubli	Hubli
742	Royal Jubilee	Sholapur
756	Ekram	Secunderabad
783	Charity	Bandikui
787	Hyderabad	Hyderabad (Dn)
800	Zoroaster	Bombay
813	Albyn	Calcutta
828	The Scots	Bombay
831	Clair	Meerut
909	Cataract	Gokak Falls

Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE	
928	Heather	Munnar
957	Coronation	Khandwa
1031	Elysium	Simla
1041	Imperial Brotherhood	Bombay
1064	Sir Charles Napier	Hyderabad, Sind
1065	Nicopolis	Vizianagaram
1066	Forman	Bombay
1068	St Andrew	Lahore
1069	Beaman	Bombay
1090	Gibbs	Bangalore
1101	Scindia	Gwalior
1108	Godavery	Rajahmundry
1127	St James in the East	Calcutta
1131	Calcutta Kilwinning	Calcutta
1148	Asoka	Madras
1163	Imperial	New Delhi
1205	Loric	Calcutta
1208	Universal Peace	Barrackpore
1233	Temperance & Benevolence	Karachi
1256	Black Mountain	Rawalpindi & Murree
1279	Wallace	Kanchrapara
1281	Universal Brotherhood	Amritsar
1290	Star of the South	Bangalore
1296	Wilson	Bannu
1297	Jennings	Bombay
1298	Bharat	Bombay
1324	Masjid i Suleman	Maidani Nattun (Iran)
1342	Madras	Madras
1363	Sohrab Bharoocha	Bombay
1364	Murree	Murree & Rawalpindi
1366	K R Cama	Bombay
1384	Afghan	Rampur
1388	Mother India	Bombay
1395	Raza	Aligarh
1399	Hindustan	Cawnpore

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875 and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 126 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well known members as Anderson, Wood Mason, Alcock and Annandale.

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research namely *The Records* and *The Memoirs* of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India.

Botanical Survey.—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was under the control of a Director. The Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta was *ex-officio* Director. The Director having retired since December 3 1929 the Department is awaiting some reorganisation. The duties of the Director are distributed amongst (i) Dr. K. P. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, (ii) S. C. Sen, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I. Chem., Superintendent, Cinchona, Bengal and Principal, Quinine Officer of the Government of India, and (iii) S. N. Bal, M.Sc., Ph. C., Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the *Industrial* Section. The Director held administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona distribution in India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey like that of the Geological Survey has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plantlife—the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India. The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State-importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaption of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has avoided the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them intimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which are carried out in India :

Precise levelling for the determination of heights

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-one ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey

Observation of the direction and force of gravity

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a re consideration of the whole theory of isostasy

Topographical Surveys —In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1905

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is uncon cerned with the surface features ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together

By 1905 however all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys for which they had always paid and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1 inch to 1-mile scale as recommended by a commission which sat at that time to consider the existing maps of India

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed infor mation to be shown on maps especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

Although new surveys are carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area roughly that of England—the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old printed mostly in black only and have hill features shewn by roughly sketched form lines or hachures, such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but are entered from data gathered from outside sources

While some of the unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Naga hills of Assam and the high Himalayas most are accessible Large areas in Central Burma Eastern Bengal North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujrat, Sind and Western Rajputana have yet to be mapped on modern lines

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April 1937 the Burma Survey Party Survey of India, has been placed on foreign service conditions under the Government of Burma. Technical and administrative control is however still exercised by the Surveyor General of India The activities of the Survey of India have gone beyond the borders of India in the past Nepal, for instance was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927

Large Scale Surveys —Surveys and records of international state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1 inch to 1 mile scale is inadequate

Miscellaneous —While expending on topo graphical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys on payment by those concerned such as

Forest and cantonment surveys

Riverain irrigation railway and city surveys

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations

Administrative assistance is also given and executive officers lent in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments and the public for such work as the printing of special maps illustration for Reports and all diagrams for patents

Military Requirements and Air Survey —The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements especially in air survey

In view of its high military importance air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible assistance and continuous research is being carried on in the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground and in the air

Administration is in the hands of the Surveyor General under the Education Health and Lands Department of the Government of India

The Headquarters office is at Delhi under the Asstt Surveyor General and there are 5 Directors The circle area (covering Burma) is administered personally by the Surveyor General

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the *Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director* or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Dehra Dun Director Geodetic Branch Dehra Dun Director Frontier Circle Simla Director Eastern Circle Dehra Dun and Officer-in-Charge Burma Survey party, Survey of India, Maymyo

Indian Science Congress.—The Indian science Congress was founded in 1914 largely through the efforts of Prof P S Macmahon and *Dr J L. Simonsen*. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The general administrative work of the Office of the Congress was under the management of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1989 The Association at present has a permanent staff of its own and an office to administer its own affairs. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually

The Congress meets in January each year in one of the principal cities. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government usually becomes Patron of the Congress and the session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year The President is chosen annually, the different sections being usually represented in turn The sections are (1) Mathematics and Statistics (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Geology and Geography (5) Botany (6) Zoology and Entomology (7) Anthropology and Archæology (8) Medical and Veterinary Sciences, (9) Agriculture Sciences (10) Physiology (11) Psychology and Educational Sciences (12) Engineering and Metallurgy when the Sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, Special discussions and symposia are held in the mornings or in the afternoon during the Session Social functions and visits to places of scientific and industrial interest are arranged in the afternoons by the Local Reception Committee which is formed at the time of the Congress to arrange for the work of the Session Popular Lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are delivered in the evenings for the general public and form an important and attractive feature of the programme

General Secretaries.—Prof. S K. Mitra, M B D Sc., F.N.I., University College of Science 92, Upper Circular Road Calcutta, Prof P Parija, M.A. F.N.I. I.E.S., Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The Indian Research Fund Association.—This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5 00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental means generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries.

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body the President of which is the Member-in-charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Secretary of the Board and of the Governing Body Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5 000 is entitled to become a permanent life member while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member

The original Governing Body of the Association was, until 1929 composed exclusively of officials, but in that year the Raja of Parlakimedi, made a donation of Rs. 1 00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member In the same year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association.

A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta.

In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938 (In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future No Conference has, however been held since nor is one to be held in 1942 on account of the war) At this conference free discussions were held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the members of the Scientific Advisory Board to make their recommendations for the programme for the following year The Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on more important items of research, *e.g.*, cholera malaria maternal mortality nutrition and plague, who examine the proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India," all of which are issued under the authority of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the scientific world These publications are obtainable from Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment.

Since the inception of the Association a large number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place Enquiries which have been, or are, in progress include investigations on cholera bacteriophage malaria nutrition leprosy plague, vaccines tuberculosis pharmacology indigenous drugs maternal mortality helminthology medical mycology dracontiasis and filariasis protozoal parasites, cancer epidemic dropsy kala azar dried blood plasma, sandfly fever typhus bacillary dysentery snake venoms fluorosis etc

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers The expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum The Association has been supporting the Malaria Institute of India which now enjoys international recognition As a part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross s intimate association with India an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January 1927 and named the Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria. This was transferred to Delhi on 1st March 1939 Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria problem The Public Health Section of the Institute has been taken over by Government since April 1940

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23 The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and planning of satisfactory diets has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition The Coonoor laboratories undertake the task of collaboration in the nutrition work of the League of Nations and act as a liaison laboratory for the Far Eastern countries. The nutrition advisory committee of the Association has been recognised by the Government of India as the National Advisory nutrition committee for India.

Research work at the nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor brought to light the high value of dried amla powder as an anti scorbutic As a result of this and at the request of the Medical Stores Department, the Association s laboratories at Coonoor have manufactured large quantities of amla powder for army purposes

The Association have recently adopted a scheme for the award of Research Fellowships of the value of Rs 150 per mensem each tenable for a period of 2 years. The fellowships are intended to encourage young medical graduates who have shown initiative and are considered suitable to undertake independent research Five scholars have been selected this year to hold the fellowships

Geological Survey—The Geological Survey of India is one of the oldest Geological Surveys of the world It was initiated in 1846 with a view to making a geological examination of the coal formations of India in order to provide accurate information on the mode of occurrence of the coal seams and thus enable mining operations for the extraction of coal to be conducted with knowledge and confidence By 1857, the activities of the Geological Survey of India included a systematic geological survey of the whole of India as well as special investigations in connection with mineral deposits. The gazetted cadre of the Department at present consists of a Director 4 Superintending Geologists 16 Geologists 1 Chemist, 1 Assistant Chemist and 26 Assistant Geologists

The primary function of the Geological Survey of India is to investigate and estimate the mineral resources of the country The fundamental work underlying such investigations is a thorough comprehension of the geological structure of the country and for this purpose a systematic field geological survey is undertaken and geological maps are prepared. From the data thus obtained it is possible almost automatically to locate the possible sources of mineral wealth A considerable portion of the mineral wealth of India has been discovered direct by the Department while of the remainder (excluding Mysore which maintains its own Geological Department) the discoveries have been in a large measure rendered possible by the work of the Department.

The regular field work of the Department is supplemented by work at headquarters involving the study of specimens completion of field maps and the writing of reports. The results of minerological and petrographical study often require confirmation by chemical investigation For this purpose a chemical laboratory has been provided in which specimens of minerals ores and rocks sent in by the public for determination are also examined As a rule it is not possible to make quantitative determinations but specimens are identified in return for the name of the precise locality from which they have been obtained and this information is kept confidential if so desired After study the specimens collected in the field are stored in the Indian Museum for future reference to which the public (including students) have access In all branches of Geological work it is necessary to compare new results with those previously obtained both in India and abroad and for the purpose a Library is maintained in the Department. This Library is open to those who wish to consult geological and mining publications

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in three series of publications. These are—(a) Memoirs which are devoted to the more complete surveys, dealing either with a particular region or with a particular mineral (b) Records which consist of shorter papers on stratigraphical, mineralogical petrological or palæontological subjects including Bulletins on minerals of economic im

portance (c) Palæontologia Indica containing the result of palæontological work with numerous illustrative plates.

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is obtained by the Central Government on all questions of mineral policy

The functions of the Geological Survey of India are not confined to the investigation and estimation of mineral resources. The Department is prepared to survey and is frequently consulted on problems of water-supply, sites for storage dams and reservoirs, location of tunnels and bridge foundations, stability of hillsides suitability of stone for building and road metal and other engineering aspects of geology The Department has also been paying considerable attention in recent years to questions of earthquake danger flood control and drainage on the one hand and the smelting of iron-ore cement manufacture and the generation of electricity from coal on the other hand It also undertakes to present collections of minerals rocks and fossils to schools and colleges and to give lectures to students and at times to the public with a view to popularising the study of geology

The chief aim of the Geological Survey is the development of the mineral resources of India. As mineral development is a Provincial subject under the new constitution, the work of the survey is done largely for the benefit of the Provinces. Every year before the programme of the field surveys is made each Provincial Government is asked whether any geological investigations mineral survey or engineering enquiry is desired in the Province during the regular field season. When any such work has to be done it is included in the programme of work and is carried out as a normal work of the Department without any charge But if any special problem has to be dealt with which does not come under the regular operations of the Department *e g* a mineral survey of a particular area or an enquiry connected with a great engineering project a charge is made for the services of the officer deputed for such work.

Director—Dr Cyril S Fox D Sc M.I. Min.E F G S *Address* 27 Chowringhee Calcutta

PROVING OF WILLS

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible. If the Will is in a vernacular, it has to be officially translated into English A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immoveable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years purchase on the next Municipal assess ment in the absence of a report from a com petent architect

Scale of probate duty—Up to Rs 1 000—Nil

For the next Rs 9 000 (*i e* upto Rs 10 000) 1 per cent for the next Rs 40 000 (*i e* upto Rs 50,000) 3 per cent for the next Rs 50 000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 1 00 000) 4 per cent for the next Rs. 1 00 000 (*i e* upto Rs 2 00 000) 4½ per cent for the next Rs 50 000 (*i e* upto Rs 2 50 000) 5 per cent for the next Rs 50 000 (*i e* upto Rs 3,00 000) 5½ per cent for the next Rs 1,00 000 (*i e* upto Rs 4 00 000) 6 per cent for the next Rs 1 00 000 (*i e* upto Rs 5 00 000) 6½ per cent for amounts exceeding Rs 5 00 000 (or the portion over Rs 5 00 000) 7 per cent

Exemptions from probate duty—In deter mining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted

1 Debts left by the deceased including mort gage encumbrances

2 The amount of funeral expenses

3 Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest

Procedure.—The particulars of the pro perty of the deceased and the particulars of all items allowed by law to be deducted have to be shown in separate schedules It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue Authorities and if the properties particularly immoveable properties have not been properly valued the High Court issues a notice to the petitioner requiring him to amend the schedule of property accordingly In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate If no objection is lodged by any person so inter ested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect that nothing should be done in the matter of the petition for probate without notice to the person objecting or to use the technical language the caveator and if the Will is shown to have been properly executed probate is ordered to be granted If an objec tion or caveat is filed the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant

Probate Could, etc.—Probate has effect over all the property and estate moveable or immoveable of the deceased throughout the province in which the same is granted and is conclusive as to the representative title of the person to whom the probate is granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to the deceased and will afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate is granted Probate can only be granted to an executor appointed by the Will and the appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind Where several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them simultaneously or at different times If a codicil is discovered after the grant of probate a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will If different executors are appointed by the codicil probate of the Will will be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and codicil together When probate has been granted to several executors and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship letters of administration will not be granted to any other person until a cita tion has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce the executorship but when one or more of several executors have proved the Will the Court may on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor If an executor renounces or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof the Will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the Will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy

Residuary Legatee.—When no executor has been appointed by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the Will or when an executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased a universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate or so much of it as may be unadministered

After any grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted has the power to sue or prosecute any suit or otherwise act as representative of the deceased until such Probate or Letters of Administration has or have been recalled or revoked

Earthquakes.

Physical divisions of India and their relation to Earthquakes.—The Indian continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas but were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute India's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are counterponeate of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophies as we know from our recent experience of the Bihar earthquake (January 1934).

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in India, being comparatively free from severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however 'one region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust though there is no direct evidence of this. These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map which is essentially the same as the one prepared by W. D West of the Geological Survey of India.

Causes.—It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating. While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults as the geologists call them, and thrust planes. In the case of thrust planes certain sets of rocks override others, instead of being merely dislocated. The epicentre, that is the place of maximum intensity frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations. A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes. It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such "faults" as are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in the Peninsular area appear to be inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. There is, however no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep-seated as, for example differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in delicate areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec 1927). The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Sulaiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges.

Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous.

Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life.—The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends. Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings and the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of damage done is often greater in India where pucca houses are more common, than in Burma where houses are mostly wooden though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happened in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May 1930).

The time at which the earthquake occurs makes a considerable difference to loss of life, for an earthquake occurring at night takes people unawares (Kangra, 20 000 lives lost; Quetta, toll of life 25,000). Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10 000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable. Dr. A M. Heron, Director, Geological Survey of India certain observations in the case of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1909. He remarks that certain communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off lived in pucca houses, which naturally suffered more damage. The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock, but upon the time of occurrence and various other factors.

Sources of Information.—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 893 A.D. and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes being those of the Caliphs), the Ahsanul-ul Tawarikh by

Ibn Isfahir—a historical work of the Arabians the *Mir-át-ul- Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal *Beddom* (Bibliotheca Indica), Babar's memoirs, Khafi Khán's *Muntakhab ullubáb* etc. Much information is gleaned from the Journals of the *Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal* the *Philosophical Transactions* etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn

Historical Review—The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A.D or early in 894 A.D when Daibul or Daipul an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkámil fi-l Tárikh* According to him both these works mention the month of Shawwal (Hijra 280) as the date of occurrence Since the month of Shawwal commenced 90 days before the 18th of March 894 A D that is the 14th December 893 the date of this earthquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A D 893 or early 894 A.D

6th July 1505—This earthquake affected *Afghanistan* and *Northern India* It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month Oldham mentions that this earthquake is recorded in the *Mir-át-ul Alam* an unpublished work in the *library of the* Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in *Beddom's* (Bibliotheca Indica Vol I p 319) in the Memoirs of Babar (Erskines edition, p 170) in *Farishtah* (Lucknow edition p 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded

The Province of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552 but no details are available

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664 On the 26th of May 1618 Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels Lakhugar in Assam suffered an earthquake on the 7th February 1663 Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected India occurred in 1668 between the dates 2nd—11th May Its effect was so serious that Samáji or Samáwani—a town of 80,000 in habitants sank into the ground. A record of this appears in the *Ma asir i Jahangiri* (Edit Bibl. Indica, p 74)

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the 14 Muharam of Aurangzib's 12th year (*Mir-át-ul- Alam*, an unpublished work of Bakhtiwar Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669 This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which it is reported, falling into a lake caused its waters to overflow!

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on 22nd June 1669 and 23rd June 1669 respectively, but not much damage appears to have been done

A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, the 17th of July 1720 at about mid-day and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period !

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737 It is reported that 20 000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground and 300 000 people lost their lives It is further reported that 80 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river !

Bengal Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on 2nd April 1762 In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake but that is an obvious exaggeration though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of India—Calcutta Kashmir Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between 13th July 1782 and 22nd May 1808 but they were not of much importance

A violent earthquake took place on 1st Sept 1803 affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal Kumaon and Delhi At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it though it is stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning

16th June 1819—This was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in India Its effect was the severest in Cutch the chief town of which—Bhuj—*was completely ruined* and 2 000 persons perished. Ahmedabad Broach Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves A tract 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or God's Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on 29th October 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan in Nepal

1827 *Sept (before 26th Sept* 1827)—The fort of Kohtaran, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

6th June 1828.—There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the Indian region between the above-mentioned date and the year 1899 but of these only two are worth mention, namely the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on 6th June 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region, Northern India In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day!

26th August 1833.—Felt in Khatmandu (Nepal) and North Bihar In Khatmandu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma more particularly Amarapura and Ava on 23rd March 1839 It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily

19th *February* 1842.—Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar Jallalabad etc It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished The area affected was about 216 000 square miles The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor importance Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded for the Deccan, being a stable landmass is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity Sholapur Malital Hingruganli Beldar Kurnool Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage The epicentre was near Bellary

Severe shocks local in their effect occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852 Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed.

24*th August* 1858.—Burma was affected but the shocks were not of great intensity False Island situated south east of Cheduba Island (18° 38 N 93 55½ E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean. The same earthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage was done

10*th January* 1869.—Experienced in Assam (Cachar) total area where shocks were felt was 250 000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Akra, Cossacmund and Calicut in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano in Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr

30*th May* 1885.—This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3 000 persons perished in Kashmir The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar The radius of felt area was 300—450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

14*th July* 1885.—The epicentre of this earthquake was north west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The area affected was approximately 230 400 square miles

20*th December* 1892.—This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a N.N.E. direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet! The earthquake was, however local in its effects.

The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897 Stone buildings in Shillong Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected Over 1 600 lives were lost and the earth quake was felt in an area of 1 750 000 square miles The earthquake was caused by a movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles The movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905 more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep There was heavy loss of life—20 000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1 625 000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

21*st October* 1909.—This earthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 18—45 miles. The elongated epicentre was N W —S E. in direction The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvians, this is more or less conjectural.

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 21st May 1912, and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Yunnan. An area of 125,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 23rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 375 000 square miles. Numerous after shocks

continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epicentre was close to the great Kyaukkyan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North-west India as far as Lahore It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam), where many tea-estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17*th December* 1927 —Was experienced in Rangoon, but very little damage was done Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to " forces of uplift causing movement *along lines of weakness below the deltaic alluvium.*" Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929 in the North-West Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 *kms* Which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre *was situated about 25 miles north-west of* Abbottabad Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost

8*th August* 1929 —This earthquake which affected the small town of Swa in Burma was connected with several of the later earthquakes that occurred in different parts of Burma—the Pegu earthquake of 5th May 1930 the Pods earthquakes of July to December 1930 and the Pyu disaster of 4th December 1930 The epicentral area was quite small and lay about 6 miles to the north-west of Swa. Damage was done to railway lines and bridges. Loaded trucks were lifted off the track and thrown to one side. The shocks were due to movement along a fault in the Tertiary rocks more or less parallel to the great fault which is known as the Boundary Fault.

A violent shock occurred at about 8-15 P M. on 5th May 1930, and practically levelled the whole town of Pegu. About 550 lives were lost and considerable damage was done to property in Rangoon as well. The actual area affected was about 220,000 square miles. This earthquake came without any preliminary warning and lasted only 90 seconds. The earlier Burmese earthquake previously mentioned was presumably a forerunner of the present one and did not indicate the dying out of still earlier movements. It is thought that the movement was connected with the boundary faults of the Shan Plateau, which was accentuated by the forward movement of *terra firma* into the gulf of Martaban.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on 3rd July 1930 after about 18 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 340 000 square miles. The town of Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of flexible superstructure supporting light, often galvanized iron roofs and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which some was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains which presumably upset the equilibrium.

3*rd/4th December* 1930 —Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P M and 1 22 A M In Pyu, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220 000 square miles.

27*th August* 1931 —This was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake the epicentre of which was near Sharigh. The March earthquake was felt over an area of 270 000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Suleiman Bugti and Kirthar hills for such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur

15*th January* 1934 —This, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected India. It is estimated that over 10 000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr Patna, Jamalpur Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling etc and the Nepal valley suffered heavily The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Motihari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani The total area over which it was felt was 1 000,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. *It is fortunate* that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 P M.) for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters experienced upon the earth.

31*st May* 1935 —The Quetta earthquake is one of the latest of the more violent catastrophies that have overtaken the Indian region This can be estimated from the fact that 25 000 lives perished and damage to private property Railway lines etc ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100 000 square miles. The causes leading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow The earthquake is probably connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta.

The frequency of aftershocks of the Quetta earthquake of May 1935 according to the Geological Survey of India, appears to be considerably diminished, but several sharp shocks were felt during the year in the Assam seismic area, including those of 16th January at about *12 45* hours and of 21st March at *21.45* hours, Indian standard time.

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in India occurred in the Hindu Kush on 14th November 1937 and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over the Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore Rawalpindi, Peshawar Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of India later than November 1937 none of these has caused damage or loss of life. Details of some of these are given below

5th January 1938.—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in the Chitral District, North-West Frontier Province. Another shock of the same intensity was felt on the 7th January, but there was no damage or loss of life.

14th April 1938 —An earthquake shock was felt at Monywa in the Lower Chindwin district, Burma at 7–47 a.m. Cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings, but there was no loss of life

3rd May 1938 —Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

16th August 1938 —Shocks were experienced in the Upper Chindwin district, Burma, and were felt over a fairly wide area. The shocks, which lasted about 30 seconds, seem to have been severe at Kalemyo Pucca buildings and Pagodas tumbled down, but there was no loss of life Smaller shocks were also felt at Mawlaik Paungbyin, Mingin, Indaw, Kalewa, Homalin, Tabyin, etc.

7th February 1939 —Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life

Reports received by the Geological Survey of India from various parts of India and Burma show that 82 earthquake shocks were felt in 1937 in India With the exception of the rather severe shock of 14th November, which originated in the Hindu Kush region and affected a considerable tract of north west India, the rest were of slight intensity unattended by any damage to buildings or persons

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows :—

Burma 28, north-eastern India, including Sikkim Nepal and Tibet 31 north-western India, including Kashmir Chitral and Baluchistan, 21 and Peninsular India, 2

The epicentre of the shock of 14th November 1937 has been located in the Hindu Kush mountains, north-west of Drosh, in Chitral. This has been deduced from observers' reports and from seismographic records available from the Meteorological Observatories at Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and Kodaikanal. This shock was felt at such distant places as Kabul, Dehra-Dun, Simla Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Roorkee,

At least sixty earthquake shocks were felt in India during the year 1938 Fortunately all these shocks, without exception, were of slight intensity and caused neither loss of life nor serious damage to property

About twenty of these shocks affected the unstable Assam region of which four were felt at Dhubri, six at Gauhati and a like number at Shillong. Kashmir, Drosh (Chitral State) Quetta, Rawalpindi, Gilgit, Lahore, Shikarpur (Outeh) Peshawar Begumpet (Hyderabad State) and many other towns experienced shocks during the year

It is unnecessary to give details of the large number of shocks felt during 1939 for most of these were of minor importance. Mention must, however be made of the earthquake of 21st November, 1939, which was felt at Jammu, Mianwali Dehra Ismail Khan Peshawar Rawalpindi Srinagar Dalhousie, Kabul Gilgit, Skardu, etc Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range being situated at 36 N 75 5 E. Its focal depth was 200 KM.

The intensity of this earthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercalli scale. At Srinagar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city At Gilgit which suffered three shocks at intervals of 2 seconds each boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Guimarg in Kashmir at Barmer (Rajputana) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in the Western Indian States

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on the 3rd August at 14 45 I S T and cracked walls of *kutcha* houses Shocks of moderate intensity were also felt on 8th August and 21st September 1940 but apart from cracks in *kutcha* houses no damage was done Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on 21st October while Bhuj had another shock on 13th November 1940

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes

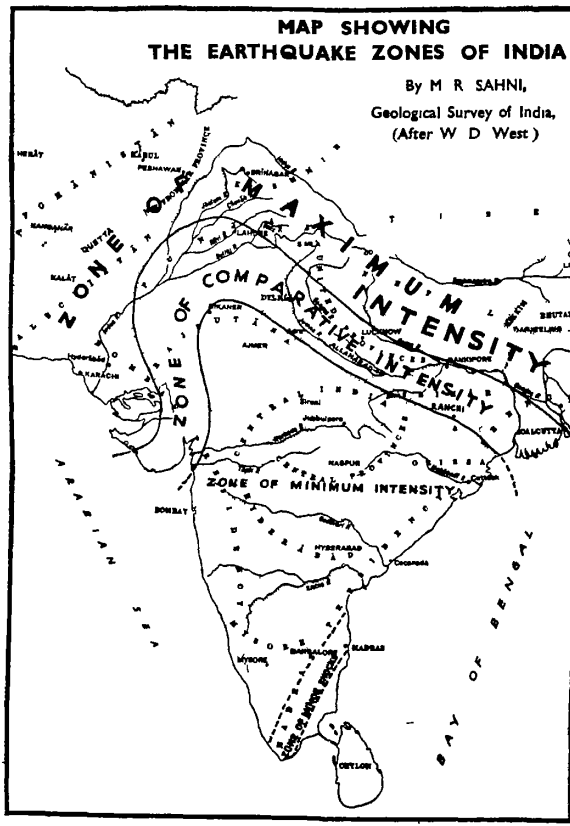
A large number of earthquake shocks occurred in India during the year 1941 It is unnecessary to give details of all these but particulars of three or four of the more important ones may be given.

An earthquake of moderate intensity took place on the 21st of January 1941 at 18 16 hours (I.S T) with its epicentre to the north of Assam The shocks lasted for about one minute but no damage was caused.

Another earthquake occurred on the 26th June at 17 27 hours (I S T) This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Islands was of very great intensity and was felt in Madras Chittagong Chandwadi Colombo, etc Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where 4 persons were killed and 4 seriously injured. The duration of the shock was less than half a minute

On the 30th of June at 23-58 hours (I.S T) a shock of moderate intensity was felt at Port Blair Its epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of north Andaman

Another earthquake occurred on the 29th of September at 8-5 hours (I S T) at Quetta. The shocks lasted for about 35 seconds and caused damage to *kucha* buildings and mud houses in Quetta


MAP SHOWING
THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA
By M R SAHNI,
Geological Survey of India,
(After W D West)
ZONE OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY
ZONE OF COMPARATIVE INTENSITY
ZONE OF MINIMUM INTENSITY
HERAT
KABUL
PESHAWAR
KALAT
QUETTA
KARACHI
JODHPUR
AJMER
BIKANER
DELHI
SIMLA
LUCKNOW
BHUTAN
DARJEELING
PATNA
RANCHI
CALCUTTA
NAGPUR
BOMBAY
HYDERABAD
MADRAS
BANGALORE
MYSORE
CEYLON
CAPE COMORIN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL

Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Communications of the Government of India For the efficient working of the Department there is a Financial Adviser Communications The superior staff of the Direction in addition to the Director General himself consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director General one Deputy Director General (postal services) and eight Assist Deputy Directors General and one Assistant Director General War

For postal purposes the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles namely Bengal and Assam Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Central Madras Punjab and North West Frontier United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director *Posts & Telegraphs The Central Circle* comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies With effect from 1 4 1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration and it started its career under a separate administration under the new Government of Burma

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways inland steamers and air services All the Postmasters General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General while in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle the Director is assisted by two Assistant Directors. The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras General Post-Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub treasuries The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents such as school masters shop-keepers land holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General Posts and Telegraphs who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants General all of whom with the necessary staff of clerks perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883 a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The **Inland Tariff** (which is applicable to Aden, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India, except as indicated below) is as follows —

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
Letters	Anna Pies		
Not exceeding one tola	1 6		
And every additional tola	0 6		
Book and pattern packets			
For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	0 9	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
For every additional two and a half tolas or fraction thereof in excess of five tolas	0 3		

a

Postcards.

Single	9 pies
Reply	1 anna 6 pies

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full Reply postcards cannot be sent to Nepal)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory)

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1 000 tolas) in weight —

	Rs a.
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0 4
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0 4

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas

All parcels to Aden should be registered. There is no parcel service to Nepal These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India

Registration fee	Rs a
For each letter postcard book or pattern packet or parcel to be registered	0 8

Ordinary Money Order fees

For every sum of Rs 10 or fraction thereof 0 2

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable There is no money order service to Nepal

Telegraphic money order fees —The same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance according as the telegram is to be sent as an Express or as an Ordinary message In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below —

Express—Rs 2 6-0 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word

Ordinary —Re 1 3-0 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders

Insurance fees	Rs a
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 100	0 4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	0 5½
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	0 8
For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 1 000	0 2
For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 1 000	0 1

As regards Aden Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff

Acknowledgment fee —For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Aden to Ceylon to Nepal or to Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows —

Letters —To Aden Ceylon Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates To Burma—2 annas for the first tola and 1 anna for every additional tola or part thereof

To all other countries	3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight
Postcards Single	2 annas
Reply	4 annas
Postcards to Burma Single reply	1 anna and 2 annas

Printed Papers —½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight

Business Papers —For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight 3½ annas

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight ½ anna

Samples —1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter

Printed Papers Business Papers and Samples —To Burma 9 pies for the first five tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas or part of that weight.

Parcels

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below —

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows —

For parcel	*Vid* Gibraltar Rs. a. p
Not over 3 lbs	1 8 0
Over 3 lbs but not over 7 lbs.	2 12 0
7 „ 11 „	3 15 0
11 „ 22	6 3 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

(*ii*) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs but which do not exceed 50 lbs (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P & O S N Co and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge *within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London* If addressed to any place beyond that radius carrier's charges are levied from the addressees on delivery Parcels thus forwarded through the *P & O S N Co* cannot be insured during transit *beyond* India but must if they contain coin, etc be insured *during transit in India* No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value payable system

Limits of Weight.

Letters —4 lbs 6 oz

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ireland British Australasian Colonies Togo (British) the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit

To all other destination—4 lbs 6 oz.

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ireland Burma Togo *(British)* the Union of South Africa Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels —11 lbs 20 lbs or 22 lbs

Limits of Size.

Letters—35 inches in length breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note —Printed papers sent open, *i.e.* without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Samples —To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Ceylon, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth If in form of roll dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length *plus* twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Money Orders —To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency the rates of commission are as follows —

	Rs	a.
On any sum not exceeding Rs 10	0	3
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0	6
On any sum exceeding Rs 25	0	6

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn sterling the rates are as follows —

	Rs.	a.
On any sum not exceeding £1	0	4
exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0	7
£2 ,, £3	0	10
£3 ,, £4	0	13
£4 ,, £5	1	0
£5	1	0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1 the charge for it shall be 4 annas If it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas If it does not exceed £3 the charge shall be 10 annas and if it does not exceed £4 the charge shall be 13 annas.

Registration fee

For each letter post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples 2 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under Inland Tariff.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland Mauritius Seychelles and parcels to Portuguese India

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 200	Annas 5½
For every additional Rs 200 or fraction thereof	5½

Note —Insurance service to Burma and British Somaliland has been temporarily suspended.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available

Where the value insured does not exceed £14	Annas 5½
For every additional £14 or fraction thereof	5½

Acknowledgment fee.—8 annas for each registered article 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden Ceylon or Portuguese India

Air Mails—Letters postcards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fees Such letters can be registered Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Ceylon The Inland Air fees are as follows —

(i) For a postcard	6 pies *plus* ordinary postage
(ii) For a letter and packet not exceeding a tola or part thereof	1 anna for each tola or part thereof *plus* ordinary postage

For Air fees to foreign countries *see* the *Post and Telegraph Guide*

Magnitude of Business in the Post Office:—At the close of 1940-41 there were 120 816 Post & Telegraph officials 25 338 post offices and 159,074 miles of mail lines During the year, 1,215 million articles including 39 3 million registered articles were posted stamps worth Rs 69 4 millions were sold for postal purposes about 43 million money orders of the total value of Rs 804 millions were issued 895 thousand of Indian Postal orders to the value of Rs 33 lakhs were sold a sum of Rs 166 millions was collected for tradesman and others on V P articles about 2 6 million insured articles valued at 780 millions of rupees were handled Customs duty aggregating over 4 1 million was realised on parcels and letters from abroad pensions amounting to about Rs 17 2 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and nearly 20,000 lbs of quinine were sold to the public On the 31st March 1941 there were 2 864 000 Savings Bank Accounts with a total balance of Rs 295 1 millions and 99 200 Postal Life Insurance Policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs 198 millions

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Telegraphs—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Burma and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director General himself consists on the engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer Telegraphs, with two Deputy Chief Engineers, and two Asstt Chief Engineers For traffic work there is a Deputy Director General with two Assistant Deputy Directors-General. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles each in charge of a Director These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional Engineer On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi Thus Circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other Circles The fusion was completed in March 1930 The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the Circles are now controlled by the Postmasters General and the Director Posts and Telegraphs Karachi There are now 21 Engineering Divisions

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General

With effect from 1 4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows —

	For delivery in India. *Private and State.*	
	Express	Ordinary
	Rs a.	Rs a
Minimum charge	1 8	0 12
Each additional word over 8	0 2	0 1

	For delivery in Burma	
	Private and State Express	Ordinary
	Rs a	Rs a
Minimum charge	2 10	1 5
Each additional word over 8	0 4	0 2

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet)		For delivery in Ceylon	
	Private and State		*Private and State*	
	Express	Ordinary	Express	Ordinary
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Minimum charge	1 14	0 15	2 6	1 3
Each additional word over 12	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2

The address is charged for

Additional charges

Minimum for reply paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Multiple Address telegrams each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first	4 annas
Colation	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length
For acceptance of an express telegram during the hours when an office is closed	Rs *If* both the offices of origin and destination are closed 2 If only one of the offices is closed 1 If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office 1
Boat hire	Amount actually necessary

	For delivery in India		For delivery in Ceylon
	Express.	Ordinary	Express
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a.
Press telegrams Minimum charge	1 2	0 9	1 2
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon	0 2	0 1	0 2

The address is free

Greetings Telegrams.—*Inland Greetings telegram service has been suspended as a temporary measure*

Inland De Luxe Telegrams.—Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary)

This De Luxe service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma.

The sender of a De Luxe telegram should write before the address the special instruction = L.X. = which will not be charged for

Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe America etc, are as follows —

Cables are not now accepted to the following enemy or enemy-occupied countries—Germany Italy Belgium Denmark Norway Luxemburg France Albania British Somaliland Bigaira Channel Islands Croatia Greece Holland Hungary Italy and Italian Possessions except Vatican City Liechtenstein Rumania Lebanon and Yugoslavia

	Ordy	Defd	DLT
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a.
Europe via I R C—			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Belgium	1 2	0 9	0 6
Holland	1 2	0 9	0 6
Germany	1 4	0 10	0 7
Switzerland	1 4	0 10	0 7
Spain	1 4	0 10	0 7
France	1 3	0 9½	0 6½
Italy City of the Vatican	1 5	0 10½	
Other Offices	1 4	0 10	0 7
Norway	1 4	0 10	0 7
Bulgaria	1 5	0 10½	
Russia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Turkey	1 5		
Czecho-Slovakia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Union of South Africa and S W Africa *via* I R C	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
America via I R C—	Ordy	Defd	DLT
N A Cables	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Ontario Quebec Nova Scotia etc. *via* I R C Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Manitoba *via* I R C Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Vancouver B C *via* I R C Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
New York Boston etc.	1 11	0 12½	0 9
Philadelphia Washington etc.	1 13	0 14½	0 10
Chicago	2 0	1 0	0 11
San Francisco Seattle, etc.	2 3	1 1½	0 12
Buenos Aires	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Rio de Janeiro	3 2	1 9	1 1
Valparaiso	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Jamaica *via* I R C Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Havana	2 5	1 2½	0 14½

Urgent Telegrams—
Rate double of ordinary rate.

Daily Letter Telegrams—
One third ordinary rate with a minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire are accepted at 2/3rds of the ordinary rate (*Vide clauses 425 P & T Guide*)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices

Usual rules apply regarding Registration of abbreviated addresses Reply Paid etc

Full lists published in Post and Telegraph Guide

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted *via* the coast stations at Bombay Calcutta Karachi or Madras the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted *to ships at sea* through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph —

	Total charge per word	
	Ordinary	Code
	Rs a.	Rs a
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, except cepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below	0 13	0 8
(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy	0 8	0 5
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships	0 12	0 7½

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply He must insert before the address the instruction R. P followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid e.g R.P 7-8 This expression counts as one word

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language which are dealt with telegraphically through out are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter Telegrams are Reply paid Poste Restante Telegraph restante Multiple addresses, de Luxe and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS

Night Letter Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Empire countries except Australasia with which the Daily Letter Telegram Service (DLT) will remain in force at the same rates and under the same conditions as prescribed for Daily Letter Telegrams except as follows —

(i) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking

(ii) The special instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter Telegrams will be NLT

EMPIRE SOCIAL TELEGRAMS

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all Empire countries except Sudan

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which NLT service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following the day of acceptance, where there is no NLT service but a DLT service is available an Empire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs 3 6-0 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruction GLT which will not be charged) and 4½ annas for every additional word

The only Special Services admitted in Empire Social Telegrams are Reply Paid and De Luxe

Foreign De Luxe Telegrams—Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i e Urgent Ordinary Code Deferred DLT etc) is charged for such telegrams

Greetings Telegrams (Foreign)—Telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes are accepted for most non-empire countries from the 14th of December to the 6th January inclusive at special reduced rates subject to a minimum charge for 10 words per telegram To all Empire countries except Sudan, such greetings may be conveyed by means of Empire Social Telegrams.

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50 905 miles of line and 155 088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 103 600 miles of line including cable and 648 600 miles of wire including conductors respectively on the 31st March 1941 The

numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 88, respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1634 to 4 099

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures —

		1897 98	1940-41
Inland	Private	4,107,270	18 966 957
	State	860 882	1 063 881
	Press	35 910	885 888
Foreign	Private	725 679	3 333 314
	State	9 896	117 055
	Press	5,278	64 897
		5 754,415	18 985 992

The outturn of the workshops during 1940-41 represented a total value of Rs 39 13 000

Wireless.—The number of messages handled during the year 1940-41 by departmental wireless stations in India was over 800 000 This shows an increase of about 75 000 over the previous year

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1941 the number of Departmental telephone exchanges was 289 with 28 596 straight line connections and 4 620 extension telephones The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 28 with 58 474 telephones

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1940-41 was Rs 4,98,75 250 and Rs 22 69,44 897 respectively The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1941 amounted to Rs 13,28,25 000 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) to Rs 12,03 45 000 the result being a net gain of Rs 1 24 80,000

Public Health.

The history of the Public Health departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns though much remains to be done but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting Great improvements have been effected in many places but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over populated the village site dirty crowded with cattle choked with rank vegetation and poisoned by stagnant pools and the village tanks polluted and used indiscriminately for bathing cooking and drinking That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed and funds were available One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers This condition continues under the Government of India Act of 1935 The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January 1928 before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations concluded that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted that it has provided the officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in which ever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed

Vital Statistics

India s birth rate in 1938 was more than twice that of England and Wales her death rate was also more than twice that of England and Wales and nearly one and a half times that of Japan and her infantile mortality rate was more than three times that of England and Wales and one and a half times that of Japan

The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i e plague, cholera, small pox, yellow fever typhus malaria, and dysentery shows (says an earlier Public Health Report) that if we except typhus and yellow fever India is one of the world s reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera. The significance of these facts must, adds the Commissioner be obvious to all who think Briefly their implication is that India s house from the public health point of view is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of feeding on rickets scurvy and beri beri, of the way in which malaria cholera, yellow fever dengue ankylos tomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation. These observations are as true to-day as when they were made

In June 1937 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health This body had existed prior to 1923 when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines after consultation with the provinces in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in the country Its Chairman is the Member for Education Health and Lands with the Government of India Most of the provinces have nominated their Ministers in charge of Public Health as their representatives on the Board The Public Health Commissioner with the Central Government is Secretary Member and several expert officials and members of the Central Assembly are also nominated to the Board The inaugural meeting was addressed by Lord Linlithgow who declared that every where in India he discerned unmistakable signs of a growing consciousness of the value and significance of public health His Excellency particularly drew attention to the conditions of urban housing and sanitation and the comments thereon of the Whitley Commission on Labour which reported in 1931

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

In December 1937 H E the Marchioness of Linlithgow inaugurated a nation wide campaign against tuberculosis A sum of Rs 76 lakhs was subscribed and the Tuberculosis Association of India was formed incorporating the King Emperor s Anti Tuberculosis Fund and King George s Thanksgiving Anti Tuberculosis Fund. Provincial and State Associations were subsequently affiliated with the Central Association from which in each case they received a quota of 95 per cent of the monies subscribed in their areas

By the end of 1940 much progress had been made in the organised campaign against Tuberculosis, a Central clinic had been opened at New Delhi and a sanatorium was nearing completion at Kasauli. The functions of the central body are to offer expert advice assist co-ordination and standardised methods, educate the public by propaganda and promote research The affiliated bodies undertake the establishment of hospitals and clinics and the carrying out of preventive work Thus there is demarcation of spheres of activity and positive results may be expected to follow in the near future.

The year 1941 saw all the provincial associations affiliated to the central organisation and support from the Indian States was forthcoming in large measure Despite the war the campaign continued to make encouraging headway and according to Lieut General Sir Gordon Jolly Chairman of the *Tuberculosis Association of* India there were 27 organisations in 1941 of which 14 were provincial and 13 State representatives all of them affiliated to the Central body During 1941 7 new tuberculosis clinics were opened in different parts of India

Many general hospitals throughout the country now possess improved arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of phthisis and among the provinces recently provided with tuberculosis hospitals is Bombay The New Delhi tuberculosis clinic has fully justified the expectations of its sponsors and in the two years since its opening over 20 000 patients took advantage of its facilities and both patients and the medical profession gained confidence in th institution The progress of organised home treatment was particularly encouraging Equally en couraging was the progress of the Lady Linlithgow Sanitarium at Kasauli from where it is hoped a steady stream of trained personnel will soon flow

In 1941 the anti tuberculosis campaign in India suffered a grievous loss with the resignation of the distinguished specialist Dr Ethel Moller who rendered valuable service not only in organising the New Delhi clinic and the Kasauli Sanitarium but in guiding the general campaign throughout the country

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in his report for 1940 observes that the year was not marked by any abnormal outbreaks of disease a contrast to the privations and epidemics in many other parts of the world Despite the war some of the voluntary health organisations were able to extend their operations The Public Health Commissioner remarked on the failure of local bodies to exercise their powers to regulate house construction pointing out that overcrowded unhygienic houses are the breeding place of tuberculosis and other diseases The year was notable for preventive measures carried out against disease carrying

In 1940 the incidence of cholera in most provinces was on a smaller scale than during the previous year Coorg was completely free from the disease and in Ajmer Merwara only a single case was reported The North West Frontier Province and the Punjab had only localised outbreaks Bihar Bengal Orissa Bombay and Madras reported substantial decreases in their cholera incidence in 1940 in comparison with the previous year while Assam recorded a small increase The only provinces to show a high incidence were Sind and the Central Provinces

The report also deals in detail with the anti tuberculosis campaign which made considerable progress in this period. The Health Commissioner refers appreciatively to the anti phthisis propaganda widely carried out throughout the country

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD

In the field of public health administration the most important event was the second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health in January 1939 This Board which consists of the representatives of the Central Government of provincial Governments and of certain Indian States was inaugurated in June 1937 for the purpose of providing a forum for the discussion and formulation of public health policy Within the short period of its existence it has already given proof of its usefulness Mention may be made here of some of the valuable results of the joint consultations between the different governments which the existence of the Board has rendered possible during the past three years The problems associated with the health of the mother and child are of supreme importance to every country and in India the high rates of child and maternal mortality place this branch of health work in the forefront of the national health programme A special committee appointed by the Board reviewed the whole question and submitted a report which has been approved by the Board and which should provide for many years a sound basis for the orderly development of maternity and child welfare work in this country

The important part that festivals and large gatherings of pilgrims play in the spread of cholera is a subject of great concern to health authorities in India While an improvement of the sanitation of the villages and towns through which the pilgrims pass is the most effective means of prevention its realisation must be slow in view of the cost involved Under the circumstances the most practical method of minimising the chance of the spread of cholera appears to be the provision of mass protection through anticholera inoculation The possibilities of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation among pilgrims was investigated in 1939 by a special committee

In 1940 the Central Advisory Board approved a plan of indirect compulsion for the inoculation of pilgrims against cholera The report of the Committee on compulsory inoculation of pilgrims expressed the desirability of Governments selecting suitable festival centres in their areas for trying out a system of indirect inoculation of pilgrims against cholera on the lines of the scheme worked out by the Bombay Government at the *Pandharpur* pilgrimage It also emphasised the need of adopting certain measures which the Committee proposed for providing the funds and the trained personnel necessary for carrying out mass inoculation

Special attention was paid to ward off yellow fever from India with the increase of aerial communications with Africa No one was allowed to land in India from the yellow fever area without having been inoculated or without undergoing quarantine Aircraft arriving from yellow fever areas were compelled to produce a certificate that they were effectively disinsectised at either Khartoum or Cairo Within the country measures were taken to deal with any possible outbreak of the disease The health authorities of the Provincial and State Governments were requested to report promptly to the Public Health Commissioner even suspected cases of the disease

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Repeated stress has been laid in the Health Commissioner's reports on the fact that public health cannot be regarded as an entity distinct from the general social and economic life of the community It is, therefore satisfactory that the advent of provincial autonomy and the conferment of extensive powers on Provincial Governments have been followed in many provinces by social legislation which will undoubtedly have far reaching effects on the economic life and general well being of the people. Agricultural indebtedness land tenure and industrial problems, to cite a few examples are all receiving serious attention and, in so far as legislative and administrative action goes to raise the standard of life these measures will inevitably help in improving the standard of public health.

In order that there may be no undue feeling of pessimism it should always be remembered that less than a century ago conditions in Great Britain were not much different from those found in India to-day and that with respect to other countries reduction of the general death rate below that at present recorded in India dates back to only a few years. There seems no reason why India should not accomplish what has been achieved in other parts of the world if only organised effort is continued and if public support is given to that effort

POPULATION PROBLEM

In successive reports Health Commissioners have drawn attention to the urgency and importance of the population problem and as this question has such an important bearing on all others relating to national reconstruction and to public health in particular no apology is needed for returning to the subject. No useful purpose is ever served by shutting one's eyes to indisputable facts The subject is no academic one it is, for instance not merely a matter of the verification or otherwise in this country of the Malthusian doctrine of population outstripping the food supply in the presence of unrestricted multiplication of numbers Available data may be insufficient for drawing definite conclusions but it seems too optimistic to assume that the population problem is neither pressing nor deserving of serious study because of possible extensions of improved agricultural practice and the possible application of new scientific discoveries.

In India the low standard of living and the steadily growing population constitute a disquieting combination but the resources of the country are immense and there is no need for despair so long as the different governments are determined so to organise the material and human resources at their disposal as to produce the maximum benefit to the community Most of the questions relating to the health and economic welfare of the people are statutorily the functions of provincial Governments and it is their responsibility to set up the machinery necessary for the study of demographic problems within their areas of jurisdiction. In addition to official agencies, universities and research institutions should be induced to help and the work could perhaps be suitably co-ordinated by the formation of a committee in each province to plan the necessary investigations and to place its expert knowledge at the disposal of the Government so that a sound economic and social policy might be reached Such a committee could also perform the extremely useful function of educating public opinion on correct lines

Natural increases accruing from excess of births over deaths for decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from 1931—38 are given in the following table —

——	Annual number of Births	Birth rate p m	Annual number of deaths	Death rate p m	Annual excess of births over deaths
1871-1880	Not available	Not available	3 540 202	19	Not available.
1881-1890	6 565 687	23	5 058 578	26	492,891
1891-1900	7 174 694	33	6 662 417	31	512,277
1901-1910	8 591 136	37	7 657 513	33	933 622
1911-1920	8 810 018	37	8 142 364	34	667 654
1921-1930	8 345 364	33	6 347 063	25	1,995 301
1931	8 814 836	35	6 404 990	25	2 409 846
1932	8 718,620	34	5 596 246	22	3,122,374
1933	9 317 918	36	5 870 336	23	3 447 582
1934	8 923 169	34	6 606 697	25	2,316 472
1935	9 299 021	35	6 331 576	24	2 967 445
1936	9 566 379	36	6 111 358	23	3 455 021
1937	9,388 457	35	6 112,375	23	3,276 082
1938	9 396,011	34	6 685 120	24	2 712 891

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1939

	Ratios per 1 000 of strength.			
	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids sent home	Constantly sick
Officers	435 1	2 14	25 09	14 88
Other Ranks	666 1	2 75	9 14	27 96
Members of Nursing Service	439 6		43 90	18 57
Other Ranks Wives	283 9	0 83	5 54	8 78
Other Ranks Wives—confinements	192 1			7 09
Other Ranks Children	374 1	12 30	3 41	11 43
Royal Air Force	250 6	2 58	2 84	4 87
Royal Navy	143	1		5 97
Royal Indian Navy				
R A F Women and Children	53			1 89
R A F confinements	47			1 64
Others —				
Men	572	10		20 51
Women	308	5	4	8 25
Women confinements	152	1		5 55
Children	234	10		5 58

N B —The figures below the horizontal line represent actuals

The health of the British Army in India in 1939 was on the whole thoroughly satisfactory although the admission rates for both officers and men increased compared with the previous year both for general admissions and for particular diseases

This increase was more apparent than real in that there were considerable reductions in the strengths of both officers and men of the British Army in India during the year These reductions took place principally in the latter half of the year and many of the sick and unfit from the units which proceeded out of the country remained to affect relatively the proportion of sick to strength.

Actually there was a reduction of nearly 100 admissions for officers and over 2 000 for men during the year and ratios of sickness based on the original strengths would give a yet happier picture of the health of the Army

It can safely be claimed that the year 1939 was satisfactory particularly so in view of the increased chances of disease which war activities brought and that from the medical point of view the fighting fitness of the army was good

Similarly the health of the Indian Army was on the whole satisfactory There were no epidemics of any note and such increase as there was viz 52 2 per 1 000 in admission rates can be fully accounted for by conditions of war service Large numbers of reservists returned to their units, there was a considerable influx of recruits and many defensive posts had to be manned in relatively unhealthy areas. Death rates decreased to 2 12 per 1,000 and invaliding increased to 6 43 per 1,000 The average constantly sick figure increased to 16 25 per 1,000

Among officers of the British Army in India, 435 1 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals during the year compared with 428 9 in 1938 The death rate in spite of the increase in admission rates fell sharply at 2 14 being less than half that of the previously recorded year The average constantly sick in hospital increased slightly—14 88 compared to 13 86 in 1938 and the invaliding rate jumped up by 10 per 1 000 to 25 09 for the year 506 7 per thousand were treated as out patients compared to 527 9 in 1938

Among British soldiers there was a further sharp rise 63 per 1 000 in admission rates from 603 7 in 1938 to 666 1 in 1939 a figure well in excess of any since the post-war quinquennium 1920-24 The actual number of admissions showed the sharp reduction of 2 000 (approx) on the previous year the relative increase being due to the departure of considerable numbers of British troops overseas and the retention in India for a time of their units Invaliding at 9 14 per 1 000 showed a further reduction.

The death rate was 2 75 per 1,000, which was almost the same as 2 78 of the previous year and little above the quinquennial average of 2 54

The chief causes of death were —

Local injuries (including gunshot wounds)	0 78 per 1 000
Infectious diseases	0 58
General injuries	0 39
Digestive diseases	0 26
Circulatory diseases	0 19 "
Pneumonia	0 14 " "

The principal cause of admission to hospital of British troops was malaria of which there were 58 1 cases per 1 000 diseases next in order being cellulitis with 51 1 tonsilitis 34.4, gonorrhoea 32.7 sandfly fever 30 7 dysentery 29 6 bronchitis 18 2, diarrhoea 18.2 and sprain 17 0.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1939

Ratios per 1 000 of Strength

——	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids sent to United Kingdom	Invalids discharged in India	Constantly sick.
Officers	462 1	3 84	12 36		14 75
Indian Other Ranks	454 0	2 12		6 43	16 25
Followers	323 2	2 50		4 23	11 45
Others*	2321	17		86	

* Includes Reservists Indian Territorial Forces Royal Indian Navy Indian States Forces R A F Civilians and Pensioners

N B —The figures *below the horizontal line represent actuals*

LEPROSY IN INDIA

A conservative estimate of the incidence of leprosy in India places the figure in the neighbourhood of a million persons affected and though the number of infectious cases may be only a quarter of this figure the amount of sickness suffering and incapacitation caused by the disease is immense Leprosy in India is mainly a rural problem although the growth of towns and cities together with the development of industrialism has in recent years tended to produce a steady flow of lepers into urban areas The prevalence of the disease is highest along the eastern coast of the peninsula and in the western parts of Bengal From this area the disease gradually diminishes in incidence to the north and west until a fairly wide area of comparative freedom from leprosy is reached comprising the northern half of Bombay Presidency Gujarat Rajputana the western portion of the United Provinces the Punjab the N W F Province Sind and Baluchistan

Early in the year 1924 the British Empire Leprosy *Relief Association* was constituted in England with H. R H The Prince of Wales as Patron the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H E the Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy H E the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the *inauguration of the Indian* Council which was closed after a year with realisations amounting to over Rs. 20 00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928 The investments amounted to Rs. 20,62,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,82,000

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association Indian Council with regard to provincial committee are expressed in its Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti leprosy campaign in India which was published in 1926 This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest —

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population and the disease is common among all classes of the community

(2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers for

(*a*) financially it would be impossible

(*b*) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease to conceal their misfortune and as has been the case where such means have been adopted only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation can be controlled by treatment

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases.

The Indian Council therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects —

(*a*) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable and so

(*b*) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer

The Council's main work during the first several years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work One valuable product of its activities is the fact that the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject

The survey figures published by the Council have aroused much interest throughout India and many Provincial Governments give grants-in aid for asylums homes and clinics Through the generosity of the Council and of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine training in modern methods of treatment is given to doctors sent up by all Provinces and several Indian States and they in turn pass on their training to others in their own parts of the country The Calcutta School commenced leprosy research in 1920 is still continuing it and has obtained most valuable results Treatment has consequently improved and early cases are more readily coming forward than formerly

Provincial Governments have begun to take an increasing interest in the leprosy problem, particularly in those provinces in which the incidence of the disease is high The Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association has taken an active part in the organisation of laboratory and field research the provision of out patient treatment centres the training of doctors in anti leprosy work and educational propaganda The Mission to Lepers has built up a chain of leper homes all over the country during the past 66 years and during 1939 the number of patients treated as in patients in these institutions was 8 213 and as out patients 6 096 In addition over 800 healthy children were cared for separately from the patients A welcome feature of the development of anti leprosy work in India has been the growing co operation between Governmental and voluntary agencies

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council the Director General of the I M S the Chairman of the Governing Board, and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri the Honorary Secretary

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East and in fact in most tropical and sub tropical countries blindness is most prevalent and only recently have people come to realise the gravity of this huge problem

India is regarded as a land of blindness by many in foreign countries whether this statement is justified or not at present it is difficult to prove

It is probably correct that there are about one and a half million blind persons in India and for every one person blind there are three partially blind out of a total population of about 360 millions whereas the census figures of 1931 show about half a million blind persons

The system of ophthalmic relief now prevailing in Egypt was started in 1903 by a gift of a sum of £43 000 by Sir Ernest Cassells Thus arose the ophthalmic section of the Public Health Department under a Director of ophthalmic hospitals and a start was given by establishing eye hospitals These hospitals became a definite branch of the Egyptian Government in 1906 The scheme subsequently developed the cost being borne partly by Government grants and local taxation and partly by donations and subscriptions

Between 1904 and 1914 sixteen eye hospitals were opened in various parts of the country the permanent hospitals being reinforced by travelling eye dispensaries which are an important part of the system

In India there has been practically no effort to count the number of blind although the method is very simple to carry out, *i e* a person is considered blind when he cannot count the fingers of a hand held up in front of his eyes at a distance of one foot

This is the method followed in Egypt and this was adopted by the Government of Bengal in the census of 1931 at the suggestion of Lt Col E O G Kirwan C I E I M S

The first blind relief Association in India was started in Western India in the Ratnagiri District by the late Mr C G Henderson I C S in 1919 In subsequent years several branches were inaugurated This Blind Relief Association carried out a special survey of the blind in some districts with the following results and wherever this has been done the census figures have been found far too low Nasik Dist 4 4 per 1000 Bijapur 2 6 Ratnagiri 1 5 the corresponding census figures are 1 74 0 7 and 0 7 In the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 persons blind per 1000

Unfortunately this Blind Relief Association with its branches practically collapsed after Mr Henderson left due to lack of funds

Mr Henderson resigned from the service in 1928 and an All India Blind Relief Association was started in the year 1929 due to his devotion and energy

Upto the end of 1929 there was no blind relief Association in Bengal where there are about 35 000 blind persons out of a total population of 4 66 95 536 *(census 1931)*

In March 1930 the Association for the Prevention of Blindness Bengal, was started in Calcutta with a strong Committee with Sir George Rankin, the then Chief Justice of Bengal as President.

The first notable donation of $590 dollars was received from Mrs Winifred Holt Mather, Founder-Secretary New York Association

for the Blind New York U S A who with her husband came to India in connection with the work of prevention of blindness Six years later in March 1936, the first travelling eye dispensary was started in Bengal by this Association out of a gift of Rs 85 000 from Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund the amount being the budgeted recurring cost of the dispensary for five years

By 1940 the Association possessed four such travelling eye dispensaries and it was in 1939 40 that the Government of Bengal sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs 15,000 for three years In March 1941 this Association added one more travelling eye dispensary making a total of five now operating in Bengal

These travelling eye dispensaries have been started as a temporary measure until such time as there are more eye surgeons and sufficient eye hospitals scattered throughout Bengal Upto March 1941 2 85 606 cases have been treated and 8 071 operations have been performed by these dispensaries

These travelling eye dispensaries work in the district headquarters and sub divisions and also penetrate into the interior to bring preventive education and curative relief to the villages in the rural areas The activities of these dispensaries are mainly preventive but curative work is also undertaken simultaneously which appeals much more to the public

Preventive measures are carried out by lectures demonstrations with the help of magic lantern slides movie shows posters pamphlets leaflets models and first aid outfits

Curative work viz treatment of eye diseases and operations is carried out in dispensaries and hospitals but operations are only done where in-door accommodation can be arranged

All operative works are suspended one week before a dispensary is due to move on so as to enable the doctors to complete the after-care of the operations they have done

In addition to preventive and curative works medical officers as a routine method carry out an enumeration of the blind by methods which are simple and accurate They also carry out school inspection viz systematic survey of eye defects amongst school students

The Bengal Association has already done counts in 500 villages and have found about 148 blind persons per 100 000 which is double the number recorded in the census of 1931

In 1939, the Association has started a sixth unit called the Eye Examination and Lecture Unit for Calcutta and its suburbs

The activities of this Unit are mainly preventive and comprise lectures and demonstrations in schools exhibitions jute mills and other public places

The eye examination of students in schools workers of jute mills and inmates of orphanages forms an important part

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind London for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease and care of the eyes The National Institute gave a grant of £170 for the purpose out of which a sum of Rs 1 650 was given to the Association for the Prevention of Blindness Bengal (through the Bengal Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society) for organising lectures in schools in Bengal and with this amount this Association delivered a course of two lectures each in 82 schools in Bengal

St Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund.—In November 1939 His Excellency the Viceroy initiated the St Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund to afford relief to the war blinded an appeal for which was carried on throughout India by Sir Clutha MacKenzie working on behalf of His Excellency and St Dunstan's A small All India St Dunstan's Committee was formally constituted at a meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar Commerce Member to the Government of India with Sir Ramaswami as Chairman of the Committee Mrs T S Pillay as Hony Secretary and Sir Ernest Burdon and Mr A C Badenoch as Hony Treasurers The Chairman emphasised at the meeting that the first claim on the funds subscribed would be for the Indian War blinded

MALARIA.

Malaria is without doubt India's major public health problem both from the point of view of morbidity and that of mortality Whilst no province can claim to be free from its ravages in some the incidence of malaria is extremely high. In Bengal, it is stated that more than two-thirds of the villages are subject to malaria and that over 60 per cent. of the total population actually suffer from it every year Roughly about 1 000 people die from malaria every day throughout the year" It is unofficially estimated that over India as a whole, upwards of a million people die from malaria every year

Moreover its incidence is probably three times higher in the rural areas than in the towns, so that it forms a terrible handicap to improved health and a higher standard of living among the rural populations. The three main lines of attack may be classified as (1) anti mosquito measures (2) general quininisation and (3) improvement of the economic standard of the people. Anti-mosquito measures on a scale sufficient to influence the incidence of malaria are probably not within the bounds of practical politics although considerable relief would probably be attained by reduction of what is known as man-made malaria. The problem of quinine is complicated serious difficulties deter rapid advance to any scheme of adequate quininisation of the malaria-striken populations. Whether cheaper quinine can be made available is a matter which demands further serious study

The Malaria Institute of India, which has for many years past been engaged in malaria researches, has made clear the directions in which practical anti malaria works should be tackled The time seems ripe for a wider use of the knowledge available but it is much to be feared that financial stringency will continue to handicap progress. Recognising the importance of the malaria problem the Government of India some years ago placed a special grant of ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association for malaria research On the advice of the Public Health Commissioner the Governing Body decided that this grant should be devoted to intensive control schemes carried on for a period of years in restricted areas in order to demonstrate the practical method required for reduction of the incidence of malaria Following that decision, grants were made to four provincial Governments on the conditions that those Governments contributed amounts equal to the I R F A grants and that approved schemes should be placed in charge of experienced anti malarial officers In addition a grant was made to Delhi Province for anti malarial work in the Najafgarh Health Unit area and for additional schemes in the villages lying round the cities of Delhi and New Delhi.

In Madras Bengal and the United Provinces, suitable areas were selected on the recommendation of officers of the Malaria Institute of India in consultation with the provincial Directors of Public Health The grant to Assam provided additional funds to the Assam Medical Research Society which had been engaged for some years past in intensive anti-malarial work It is believed that these five year schemes will not only be of great benefit to the local populations concerned but will form a valuable guide to all Governments and malariologists in India in planning future anti malarial work

Recent malarial surveys have shown that parts of Eastern Bengal formerly regarded as free from malaria are subject to moderately severe outbreaks of the disease Malaria is largely a rural problem in India and during the past few years different methods of combating the disease have been tried intensively in certain parts of the rural areas of Delhi province these measures deserve adoption in other parts of India Much of the minor sanitary work necessary for eradicating mosquito breeding can be carried out by the people themselves if they are prepared to devote a small part of their leisure to such labour Draining marshes clearing the jungle filling up hollows in which water collects—these are part of a village improvement scheme to which the villagers should contribute their share of work for the common good

Whilst all these facts indicate that the problems associated with malaria have by no means been lost sight of they are so important that much more requires to be done before any marked general reduction of malaria incidence will be obtained Both governments and local authorities will require to allot much larger sums than in the past for anti-malarial works if permanent betterment is to be achieved. Moreover, no expenditure should in future be sanctioned by either authority until proposed preventive schemes have been thoroughly investigated and finally approved by skilled malariologists

PLAGUE.

Plague in India started in Bombay in 1896 and within a short time the disease spread widely through the country It reached its maximum in 1904 with a total mortality of 1 143 993 In contrast to this the average annual mortality from plague during 1933-38 was 18 759 That a considerable reduction in its geographical distribution has also taken place is clearly indicated The N W F Province the Punjab Delhi Orissa Bengal Sind Assam and Ajmer Merwara were free from the disease during the year, while in Madras Presidency plague was prevalent only in a mild form After a marked decline in the number of plague deaths from 24 560 in 1933 to 406 in Bombay Presidency in 1938, this province registered an increase to nearly 1 500 deaths in 1939 In the other provinces the position in 1939 was substantially the same as in 1938 However the history of plague through the centuries is a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in India. It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that, on certain occasions it acquires an increased striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides While therefore it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slacking of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted In fact the fight against the disease both by administrative measures and by research into its epidemiology treatment and prevention has continued uninterrupted during the whole period

A considerable diminution in the incidence of plague has taken place in India within the last decade. This satisfactory position was maintained in 1940 when the provinces of Baluchistan, Sind North-West Frontier Ajmer Merwara, Delhi Orissa and Assam reported no cases of the disease The Punjab and Bengal were also free from infection except for a few reported cases Bombay Presidency alone experienced a relatively extensive epidemic, the number of deaths from plague being 5 678 in 1940 as against 1 472 in 1939

In March 1941 it was announced that experiments carried on at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay with sulphathiazole in the treatment of plague had yielded results which appeared to offer an effective cure for this scourge. Lt.-Col. S Sokhey Director of the Institute, said that by the use of this drug at Bettiah in Bihar and later at the Plague Hospital at Lalur in Hyderabad Deccan the percentage of recoveries in non-septicæmic cases was cent per cent while in septicæmic cases the cure was 80 per cent. The drug was prepared at the Institute and was available in quantity at a cheap cost.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births often more Every year more than 2½ million Indian children die before the age of 5 years while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy and childhood A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres throughout India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which took place in 1931 forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau has undoubtedly increased and developed the work In all the great centres of population work is now being done for the training of midwives for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers But with the magnitude of the field that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed It is noteworthy that the work is most co ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised and nowhere better than in the units themselves The result has been in the last few years the opening of much work in this direction Much of it is purely medical work which in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers is a necessity But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of them assisted by the M & C W Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elments of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, under nourishment epidemics and famine In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding Its ramifications know no bounds Its inevitable corollaries are endless and like the banyan tree it will never do it in India also develop innumerable fresh roots medical supervision dental clinics better housing open air playgrounds etc etc But these are not yet Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly under-developed incompetent citizens

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau which works in conjunction with the Indian Red Cross Society spends a large proportion of its funds on education It maintains schools for training health visitors and nursery schools The Bureau provides a central adviser on the subject and thus helps co-ordinate work in different provinces The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund is earmarked for the training of indigenous and other midwives There is a large and growing demand for these attendants and systematic registration of them is desirable

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

When the Great War first broke out what is generally termed Red Cross work was under taken in India and Mesopotamia by the St John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines From August 1916 the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs 1 77 85 716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances In the summer of 1919 an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India the invitation was accepted thus giving India a distinct position in a world wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920 This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but

also to devote the interest as far as possible for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society its activities are com pletely decentralised, and are being carried on through 27 Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are —

1 The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty s Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised

2 The care of those suffering from Tuber culosis having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors whether they have con tracted the disease on active service or not

3 Child welfare

4 Work parties to provide the necessary garments etc for hospitals and health institu tions in need of them

5 Assistance required in all branches of nursing health and welfare work ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society

6 Home Service Ambulance Work

7 Provision of comforts and assistance to *members of His Majesty s Forces whether on the* active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing members namely Honorary Vice Presidents Patrons Vice Patrons Members and Associate Members Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10 000, Rs 5 000 Rs 1 000 Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs 150 and any thing between Re 1 and Rs 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs 50 At the end of 1941 there were 27 102 adult members of these various grades

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population Out of the 28 Provincial and State Branches 25 have organised Junior Red Cross groups which is a clear indication of the fact that this children s branch of Red Cross Society which seeks to develop a child s personality by encouraging his individual initiative making him think and act is being firmly established all over India At the end of the year the total membership of the Junior Red Cross was 6 00 962 in 15 849 groups

Constitution—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Lt General Sir Gordon Jolly K C I E K H P I.M.S and the Secretary Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri O B E

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians. It is controlled in India Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H. H the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarters offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States These branches are again sub-divided into districts so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee called the Managing Body This Central body after deduction of management expenses distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities

Like other Red Cross Societies the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war It maintains a Central Supply Depot administered by head quarters A large number of military hospitals are supplied with additional equipment and comforts and these are much appreciated The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops especially to those stationed in lonely outposts and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering from chronic diseases particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross which follows up the men on their return to their villages and arranges, where possible for their treatment Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with.

The greater part of the Society s income is spent upon its peacetime programme It seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme

The health visitors employed in the child welfare centre are trained at Health Schools which are at Delhi Lahore Calcutta Poona and Bombay Several students from India have been granted scholarships by the League of Red Cross Societies to follow the International courses for Public Health Nurses in London. The training is now arranged by the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation with the help of a scholarship given by the Indian Red Cross Society from the income of a special endowment received by the Society from the *Silver Jubilee* Fund

Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres most of which receive generous support from Red Cross funds These centres are run for the wives and children of British and Indian troops and are doing excellent work. The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of th Society opened a Nursery School in Nagpur and this pioneer school under Red Cross auspices has proved a great success.

Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds

The war demand for nurses depleted the Red Cross Roll of Trained Nurses which the Society maintains for employment in civil emergencies. With the co-operation of the Provincial Branches of the Society and with the assistance of the Trained Nurses Association of India the Roll was strengthened and at the end of the year the total number of nurses on it was 83

FINANCE.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs 56 33 000 and Rs. 8 01 500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1941 stood as a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 76½ lakhs The income derived from the capital of the Society (which is 3 lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central

Our Day Fund

By the direction of H E the Viceroy a Fund entitled The Indian Forces Medical After Care Fund has been instituted at the head quarters of the Society to provide medical relief and other ameliorative measures for discharged Indian soldiers who participated in the present war The Fund has been instituted with the generous donation of Rs 3 lakhs from H H the Maharaja of Travancore together with certain other sums accumulated in H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for this purpose Relief from this Fund is granted to a member of the Army in India or of the Royal Indian Navy or the Indian Air Force who has participated in the present war The personnel of the Indian State Forces serving with His Majesty's Forces are also eligible for relief from the Fund

On the outbreak of war a Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross and St John Ambulance Association was formed whose object as is that of the similar organisation in the United Kingdom is to ensure that the Red Cross and St John Ambulance Association operate as one harmonious unit in their war work This Central Joint War Committee consists of the Chairmen of the Indian Red Cross Society and of the Executive Committee, St John Ambulance Association with non-official members of these two bodies the Director of Medical Service in India and the Red Cross Commissioner In addition, a Central Finance Sub-Committee of 6 members was set up Similar Joint War Committees were appointed by the Provincial and State Branches Lieut General Sir Bertrand Moberly is the present Red Cross Commissioner and acts as Chairman of the Central Joint War Committee and of the Finance Sub-Committee his other main duty is to keep in close touch with General Head quarters in India in order that the work of the Organisation as a whole may be co-ordinated and co-related to the administrative require ments of the forces

With the expansion of our forces both in India and overseas the commitments of the Central Joint War Organisation have been constantly increasing There are Indian Red Cross Commissions in the Middle East and Iraq and a third was in Malaya In addition, Red Cross service has to be given to our sick and wounded in Aden Burma and Ceylon as well as to those in our hospitals in India Other matters dealt with at the Centre are those con nected with our prisoners of war in enemy hands These include the financing of weekly food parcels for Indian prisoners of war in Germany which are packed by the Indian Com forts Fund in London and the packing of weekly food parcels in Bombay for British and Imperial prisoners of war in Europe many questions also arise in connection with our prisoners of war and civil internees in enemy hands in the Far East There are also matters connected with the provision of Red Cross stores and supplies both for India and overseas and also the Indian Red Cross Postal Message Service by which people living in India are enabled to communicate with relatives residing in enemy or enemy occupied territory

Articles of hospital clothing surgical dressings and bandages and some ward accessories are being prepared by over 1 000 work parties in the 28 Provincial and State Joint War Organisations during the year 1941 nearly 23 00 000 items of work party output were completed

St JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) AND St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA)

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and has for its objects —

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured

(b) The instruction of persons in the ele mentary principles and practice of nursing and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room

(c) The manufacture and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps invalid Transport Corps and Nursing Corps

(e) And generally the promotion of instruc tion and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910 It has since issued over 442,000 certificates of pro ficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and

Mothercraft and over 20,000 tokens such as Vouchers Medallions Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in these subjects. In addition, over 91 000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1941, 62 966 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft. Of these 43 482 qualified for the Association's certificates viz 30 739 in First Aid 2 999 in Home Nursing 356 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 188 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft.

The St John Ambulance Association took up the question of training in A R P as early as 1938 Since then it has issued 9 161 certificates in this course of this number 992 are Brigade personnel During 1941 121 classes in this subject were held at various stations and 1 092 qualified for certificates—184 for Instructors 13 for vouchers and 895 for ordinary certificates This instruction has thus made great strides at various towns in India in connection with the local A R P measures for the protection of civil population from air attacks In order to assist in the special drive in this subject the Government of India have given a grant of Rs 10 000

The Association has five grades of members, namely Patrons Honorary Councillors Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1 000 Rs. 500 Rs. 100 Rs 5 and Rs 2

The income of the Indian Council at head quarters consists primarily of interest on securities a fixed annual grant from Government fees for certificates and membership subscriptions.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively with 23 members from the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which Sir Cameron Badenoch K S I C I E I C S Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri O B E the General Secretary

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by Sir Cameron Badenoch as Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India. Under him are 5 Districts covering almost all the provinces in British India and some of the Indian States, with headquarters at Lahore Calcutta Bombay, Madras, Bangalore Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi Karachi Peshawar Shillong Indore and Secunderabad and there are three also on the North Western East Indian and G I P Railways In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere the Officers in Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Divisions and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required

At the end of 1941 the Brigade in India consisted of 314 Ambulance Divisions 104 Nursing Divisions and 47 Cadet Divisions (boys and girls) with a total membership of about 13 000 These Divisions render first aid on public occasions for example festivals processions and public assemblages of all kinds. At times of special emergencies they turn out promptly and remain on duty so long as they are required. Some of the recent occasions when Brigade members have rendered valuable service are the Bihar Earthquake (1934) when Calcutta members established a camp hospital at Monghyr the Quetta Earthquake (1935) when Lahore members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave valuable help to the stricken people, the Bombay riots in successive years when the local Divisions earned the warm appreciation of the Government of Bombay the Bihta railway disaster (1937) when the Dinapur Nursing Division gave prompt assistance the Kumbh Fair at Hardwar (1938) when members from the United Provinces were on First Aid duty for over a fortnight and the Dacca Mail disaster (1940) when members of the Calcutta Police Sub District rendered first aid and organised an emergency hospital at the Sealdah railway station

The Indian Voluntary Air Service has been replaced by the Auxiliary Nursing Service India This Service has been constituted to provide a reserve of nurses sufficiently trained to be immediately useful when called up for duty during the present war While admission to the new Service is not confined to members of the Nursing Divisions of the Brigade Overseas, preference in recruitment will be given to those already enrolled in the V A S Candidates will undergo three months training at the Hospitals to which they are allotted but the possession of the Association's certificate in First Aid and Home Nursing is recognised as part of the training for the purpose The Lady District Superintendents of the St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas are acting as local recruiting agents and are responsible for the selecting and allotting of candidates to the various hospitals. Recruitment is made for two categories of service (a) General for continuous service in Military Hospitals anywhere in India and overseas for those who specifically volunteer and (b) Local for a limited period for full or part-time nursing

duty arising out of the war in Military or Civil Hospitals situated within the area in which they have agreed to serve There has been a prompt and most satisfactory response to the appeal for this service While the services of the Brigade personnel both men and women trained in Air Raid Precautions are at the disposal of Provincial Governments for the training of the general public and are also utilized in connection with other measures which are adopted for the protection of the civil population against aerial attacks They have also formed Transport Units at the ports and at present are engaged in evacuating casualties received from overseas

Both the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the aegis of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross Society close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society

The war has greatly stimulated training in First Aid and Home Nursing and consequently a very large number of men and women have in 1941 received training in these subjects in order to fit themselves for skilled service to the sick and wounded A large number of new Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the Brigade, consisting of the trained personnel have also been registered this year For its other war work the Association is working in concert with the Indian Red Cross Society both at headquarters and in the provinces under the title of the Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association an account of whose activities is given under the Indian Red Cross Society

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA

In India facilities for the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders is still very inadequate To serve a population of over four hundred million there are only 17 institutions with a total accommodation for about 15 000 patients Most of these institutions are little more than lunatic asylums where hardly any provision exists for modern methods of treatment Many patients are even confined in gaols where of course no provision exists for any kind of treatment The most modern mental hospital in India is probably the Mysore State Mental Hospital Bangalore which built at a cost of over Rs 5 lakhs is very well equipped for the care and treatment of 300 early mental cases

According to the 1931 census out of a total population of 352 837 778 (India and Burma) there are 120 304 persons insane making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10 000 In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10 000 while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10 000 In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the feeble minded an item that is not included in the figures of British India The figures of the 1941 Census are not available at the time of going to press

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885 the object being to open women s hospitals and women s wards in existing hospitals to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India and to bring them out when necessary from Europe An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription In addition branches were formed in each Province each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it

The Central Fund gives grants in-aid to several Provincial branches It gives scholarships to a number of women students at the medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women It has assisted by grants in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India It has affiliated to it 12 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees

The Government of India subsidise the Countess of Dufferin s Fund to the extent of Rs 3 70 000 per annum to maintain a Women s Medical Service for India—this service consists of 48 officers with a training reserve of 18 doctors and a junior service Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service

The President is H E The Marchioness of Linlithgow The Hon Jt Secretary is the Surgeon to H E The Viceroy and the Secretary Dr G Stapleton O M G whose Viceregal Estate New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £27 750 per annum towards its maintenance The present sanctioned cadre is forty-three first class medical women with a training reserve of 14 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities Recruitment to the service is made (*a*) in India by a Medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director General, Indian Medical Service the Honorary Joint Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer Women's Medical Service (*b*) in England by a sub-committee including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness and for return to duty after invaliding

The Council determines what proportion of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively In the original constitution of the Service duly qualified medical women who were in the service of or who had rendered approved service to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund were to have the first claim to appointment and thereafter special consideration was to be paid to the claims of candidates who had qualified in local institutions and of those who were natives of India

Qualifications—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (*a*) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India (*b*) Must be between the ages of twenty four and thirty two at entry (*c*) She must be a first class medical woman, *i.e.* she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition did not apply at the original constitution of the service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council were of proved experience and ability (*d*) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character But the Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications but who have shown marked capacity Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India After three years of probation have been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of 14 and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities Salaries range from Rs 175 to Rs 225 per month with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money to those employed in India

2. Two of the 14 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post graduate training and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £ 200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India

3 Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903 in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund An additional Rs 1 39 000 was allotted to the Fund from Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935 Thousands of midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais It has also done much propaganda work. Registration is urgently needed The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916 It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi in 1911 of the Queen Empress Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914 it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder and be called by her name

The Governing Body includes the Director General Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with

the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer Women s Medical Service a represen tative elected by the All India Association of Medical Women the Surgeon to H E the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Chief Medical Officer Delhi Province and the Agent Imperial Bank of India Delhi The Honorary Secretary who is also a member of the Governing Body is the Deputy Director General Indian Medical Service The Deputy Accountant-General, Cen tral Revenues acts as Honorary Treasurer

The College and Hospital together with sepa rate hostels for 172 Medical students and 60 nurses and residences for the medical and teach ing staff occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi complem easy reach of old Delhi city The ds are enclosed and adequate provision ade for the seclusion of both students patients from outside observation Strict rvance of purdah cannot however be ranteed in the case of students As the spital patients are all women or children it is

for example necessary that students should in their final year attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Irwin Hospital, Delhi The College buildings contain a Library Museum Lecture Rooms Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for all students There are good playing fields and a large swimming pool was opened early in 1938 The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 345 in patients for teaching purposes and a commodious out-patients' department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs 3 20 000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the M B B S degree of the Punjab University with which the College is affiliated

Attached to the Hospital there are (1) a Training School for Nurses and (2) a Training School for Dispensers All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendent, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital Delhi and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy at the same address

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of a

NURSING

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently nursed hospitals which exists in England there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years This activity is principally centred in the Bengal Madras and Bombay Presidencies where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed and where large private staff are maintained avail able to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees These Hospitals also act as training institutions and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies In this way the supply of trained nurses English Anglo-Indian and Indian is being steadily increased In Bombay the organisation went a step farther through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association This was composed of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and worked under the Government The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations was governed was that there was central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administra tion.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom South Africa New Zealand Australia, Canada and Burma and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has established a Provincial Register prepara tory to an All India Register

Bombay Presidency—The Bombay Pre sidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first step was taken on the initiative of Mr L. R. W Forrest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J J and Allied Hos pitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency Ultimately Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources Afterwards as the work grew it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860 By degrees substantial endow ments have been built up although the associa tions are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works

The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association was incorporated under the Societies Registra tion Act of 1860 in the year 1911 with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function however was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out The auxiliary function of examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives and maintaining a register of quali fied nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations were, however, carried out. The Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws of the Association were not revised and brought into line with the actual working of the Associa tion. This was done towards the end of 1927 when the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so Accordingly a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum,

Rules and Bye-laws The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the rules piecemeal and that the only way to put the things in order was to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report, the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929

Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council—The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the Province since a long time and with a view to protect the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves to be fully qualified Nurses Midwives or Health Visitors Government, in April 1935 passed the Bombay Nurses Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this Province were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other Provinces and in other countries where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other provinces in India or in other parts of *His Majesty's Dominions* which are willing to reciprocate with the Bombay Nurses Midwives and Health Visitors Council which was established in August 1935

From the date of the establishment of the Council, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association became defunct The training and registration of nurses midwives and Health visitors in this Province is now controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this Province can now get registration with *the General Nursing Council of England and* Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practice as qualified nurses in these Countries

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association—The Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was founded in 1892 under the title of the Up-Country Nursing Association primarily though not exclusively to provide Europeans with the skilled services of the Nursing Profession.

The Punjab and the United Provinces were the first provinces to consider the possibility of providing nurses for private work, but it was not until 1906 that provision was made on a really adequate basis

Lady Minto issued an appeal to the public both in India and England which met with a generous response with the result that now Minto Sisters work in five centres and it is rare for a subscriber to the Association in any part of India to be refused the services of a nurse in case of need.

The financial liabilities of the Association are met from five sources —

Interest on the Endowment Fund, Government Grant Donations, Subscriptions, Fees.

It is the practice of the Association to invite people to become annual subscribers. This carries with it two advantages priority of claim to the services of a Sister and a reduction in the fees paid for those services. Thus Europeans who are members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient.

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees one in England and one in India

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the majority of the staff but if it happens that suitably and fully trained women are obtainable in India the Central Committee in India has the power to enlist them on the spot

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegating to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon Secretary —Lieut -Col. H. H Elliot, C I E M.B E. M.C M B F.R.C S. I.M.S.

Chief Lady Superintendent —Miss C Wilson, Central Committee

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association Viceregal Estates Simla and Viceregal Estates, New Delhi

Secretary Home Committee —Miss R. E Darby shire R.R.C 92 Ember Lane Esher Surrey

Nurses Organizations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses *Association of India and has one set of* officers The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education promoting an *esprit de corps* among nurses and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Trained Nurses Association of India has a membership of 1 192 The Association of superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses Association was started in 1908 and the Nursing Journal of India began to be published in February 1910

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908 Its objects are (*a*) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession (*b*) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses, (*c*) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession; (*d*) to elevate nursing education (*e*) to raise the standard of training (*f*) to strive to bring

about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League the Midwives Union, the Nurses Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association the Student Nurses Association and the National Council of Women in India The combined membership of the Trained Nurses Association of India Health Visitors League and Midwives Union is 1 316 and the Student Nurses Association comprises 29 units with over 999 members. The official organ of the Association is called The Nursing Journal of India

Patrons H. E The Marchioness of Linlithgow Simla H E The Hon ble Lady Hope Madras H E Lady Lumley Bombay and Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore

President Miss D Chadwick S R N S C M. Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore Madras

Vice Presidents Miss A Wilkinson S.R.N., S C M Matron, St Stephen's Hospital Delhi Miss M D Winter D N (Lond) S R N S C M C S M M G (on furlough) Lady Hardinge Hospital New Delhi

Secretary Miss Diana Hartley S R N S C M. R N (Madras) R M (Madras) 15 Hall Road Richards Town Bangalore

Hon Treasurer Mrs E A Watts Keswick Coonoor Nilgiris S India

THE WOMEN S MOVEMENT

The women s movement has had a remarkably smooth run in India Imperceptibly but steadily during the past ten or twenty years the women of India have acquired numerous rights social and legal no less than political Their political enfranchisement has been achieved with considerable ease

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success first the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah and by the general veneration of motherhood Secondly the time was psychological for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of schemes of reforms in Indian government planned to give a basis of representative government on a progressively extended scale The door was being opened to complete self government but only men were being invited to enter through it although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed Thirdly the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire

Though the **Municipal franchise** was granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women s consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later Over 1 700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently Since 1922 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women councillors and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government The internment of one of their own sex Dr Besant stimulated political activity and political self consciousness amongst women to a very great extent The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917

During the Hon E S Montagu s visit only one women s deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr Montagu at the historic All India Women s Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917 *The section refer* ring to enfranchisement merits full quotation

Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu Muslim Reform) scheme (I 3) that the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on a broad franchise as possible, and in the Memorandum (3) that the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up women may be recognized as people and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men In agreeing with the demand of the above mentioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self Government should be immediately granted we request that it shall include the representation of our women a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self Government elsewhere in the British Empire The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens and we urgently claim that in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage but this proved a more difficult matter It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All India Women s Deputation yet when the Scheme of Reforms drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested When the South borough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for and the country s support of the inclusion of women in the new franchise

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919 a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis Mrs. Annie Besant Mrs Sarojini Naidu and Mrs and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of *women's franchise, women should* be put on the electoral register of that Province This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years time limit Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors

Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which women enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become qualified as electors Except in Burma where it was comparatively high the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one In Madras it was one in Bombay 8 in Bengal 3 in the United Provinces 4 in Bihar and Orissa 5 and in Assam 2—in Burma it was 4 6 per cent '

Madras led the way in the matter of women s franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act women became enfranchised Other provinces followed suit and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers first by nomination and then by election And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Commission remark in their report The women s movement in India holds the key of progress but the results it may achieve are incalculably great It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens

Basing their conclusion on these observations, the Simon Commission wished to bring about a substantial increase in the existing ratio of women to men voters In exercising the option allowed to them of enfranchising women on the same terms as men the provincial legislatures did indeed make a significant gesture but so long as the qualification to vote was almost entirely based on property it remained a gesture because India s women do not own property in their own right

The Simon Commission affirmed that a further step in developing women s suffrage in India should be taken immediately and added It may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others namely (3) being the wife over 25 years of age of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (4) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified In addition the educational qualifications should apply to women over 21 as well as to men ' The Simon Commission thus retained that women's suffrage should be a cardinal point of the franchise system " and suggested " qualifications for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications '

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples the demand for legal and property rights *vis-a-vis* men embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world They have marched from reform to reform and their outlook is for ever widening The Gandhi movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them and their kind in the lime light

Small wonder, therefore that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date In terms of number of seats women have been allotted 6 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 so reserved in the Federal Assembly In the Provincial Assemblies women have reserved to them 5 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay 5 in Bengal 6 the United Provinces 4 in the Punjab 4 in Bihar 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar 1 in Assam 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind

But by far the greatest improvement in women s political rights occurred in the liberali sation of the franchise qualifications affecting them Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right or are wives or widows of men so qualified or are wives of men with a service qualification or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces or who possess a literacy qualification Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled stating their derived qualification but this procedure has been waived in some provinces By means of such enfranchisement it is estimated more than six million women (against 315 000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy too that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies Women can vote in and contest elections to the Upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatives have been set up

Indian women have hailed this as a welcome improvement in their political status and the elections that were held early in 1937 to the various Provincial Legislatures showed that they were alive to their responsibility under the new franchise Women were very much in evidence at the polls even in purdah ridden provinces

Such is the advance made in recent years and such is the widespread recognition of women s claims that women candidates have successfully contested general seats in ten cases one in Madras one in Bombay and eight in the United Provinces The significance of these successes lies in the fact that the women defeated men in constituencies in which men voters predominate.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored in the past year or two by women legislators calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women

The following table shows the percentage of women voters who exercised their franchise in the first general elections held under the 1935 constitution

Provinces	No Enrolled	Number who voted	Per cent
LOWER HOUSE			
Madras	1 523 248	479 276	31 5
Bombay	305 750	129 535	42 4
Bengal	896 588	46 758	5 2
United Provinces	494 752	95 553	19 3
Punjab	178 459	58 216	33 56
Bihar	215 490	17 057	7 9
Central Provinces and Berar	259 750	68 744	24 5
Assam	29 680	8 678	29 23
North West Frontier Province	4 895	3 498	71 4
Orissa	70 526	4 670	6 62
Sind	27 940	9 705	34 7
UPPER HOUSE			
Madras	2 578	1 420	55 1
Bombay	1 636	922	56 4
Bengal	2 136	437	20 5
United Provinces	1 684	598	35 5
Bihar	882	594	67 34
Assam	559	512	91 57

In many cases the percentages given above do not compare unfavourably with those of men voters The voting for the Lower House in the Frontier and that for the Upper House in Assam are flattering to the women and shows what organisation can achieve.

Though the Women s Indian Association was the only Indian women s society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights

All-India Women's Conference.

In the past 15 years Indian women s rights grievances and demands have been voiced principally by the All India Women s Conference.

The All India Women s Conference came into existence as a result of the initiative taken by Mrs Margaret Cousins towards the end of 1926 the first session of the conference being held at Poona in the first week of January 1927 In the beginning it was inclined to concentrate its attention on the basic question of women s education The resolutions passed at the first conference were almost wholly devoted to the different aspects of women s education, the only exception being a resolution condemning child marriage and supporting Sir H S Gour s Age of Consent Bill Even this subject was touched upon only because it was felt that early marriages were a very serious impediment in the progress of girls education Such a narrow pro gramme could not however be expected to satisfy the leaders of the women s movement for a long time and it was not surprising that at the third session the scope of the conference was definitely widened to include social reform Education of women raising the age of marriage removal of untouchability and caste restrictions rural uplift and reform of the laws of inheritance as affecting women are only the more important of the subjects in which the conference has interested itself Year by year its activities have been expanding and they have shown that the educated women of India have become conscious of their rights as well as their duty and are prepared to contribute their share to the task of nation building Their attitude has also provided a reputation of the erroneous view so generally held that women are the custodians of orthodoxy and conservatism It is all a question of education and given that prere quisite women are as capable of taking an enlightened and progressive view of things as men.

A satisfactory feature of the women s move ment in India has been the spirit of unity and co-operation behind it A mere glance at the list of presidents of the All India Women s Conference—which includes the names of the Maharani of Baroda the late Begum of Bhopal the late Rani of Mandi Mrs Sarojini Naidu Mrs Muthulakshmi Reddi Lady R. Nilkanth Lady Abdul Qadir Mrs Faridoonji the Maharani of Travancore Mrs Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mrs Rameshwari Nehru—should suffice to show to what extent the conference has succeeded in securing the co-operation of the awakened womanhood of India Irrespective of the differences of caste and community race and class

This organisation it may be noted has latterly shown a tendency to transgress the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political activity It is not however difficult to explain this development It has already been observed earlier in this chapter that the women s move ment gained considerable impetus by the part played, and the status accorded to women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mr Gandhi and the Congress since 1920 This asso ciation, while it has undoubtedly brought women to the forefront of public activity has also served to bring their outlook in line with that of the Congress There are doubtless members of the fair sex who hold pronounced views on women's rights and yet do not share the extreme doctrines of Mr Gandhi or the Congress but it can safely be said that they are in a minority in the All India Women s Conference This will explain the somewhat pro-Congress political views expressed at the annual session of this body

Earlier in the year the Committee of the All India Women s Conference expressed its opinions on the subjects referred to the Hindu Law Committee appointed by Government to codify the Hindu Law The women s Conference Committee looked upon the practice and inci dence of Hindu Law as most inequitable to women As daughter wife widow and mother the law treated women unjustly and gave them an inferior status in the family and in society with the result that terrible sufferings and indignities were inflicted on women Hindu Law was unjust both as regards marriage and inheritance and evidently it did not meet the requirements of the present day The Com mittee wanted all compilations digests of the various schools of Hindu Law to be abolished and deplored the fact that despite its repeated requests the Government of India had not extended the terms of reference of the Hindu Law Committee to cover the whole range of Hindu Law All personal laws such as those relating to inheritance succession marriage guardianship of children etc the Committee held should be determined on the principle of the equality of the sexes consistent with social well being

The president also sent a telegram to the chairman of the Hindu Law Committee pleading for the abolition of polygamy It said Pending the revision of the Hindu law of marriage and the abolition of polygamy we desire that right to separate residence and maintenance be granted to the Hindu woman whose husband marries again.

The Hindu Law Committee s report was published late in the summer of 1941 It expressed the opinion that the only satisfactory way of removing the defects in the law relating to Hindu women s rights to property is to avoid piecemeal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu Law We do not suggest the Committee continue that all parts of the law should be taken in hand at once The most urgent part, namely the law of succession (including of course, women s rights in that connection) may be taken up first then the law of marriage and so on After the law relating to each part has thus been reduced to statutory form the various Acts may be consolidated into a single code We suggest this as a reasonable compromise between piecemeal legislation and wholesale codification The Committee next discuss what should be done with the Acts now in force until a compre hensive law of succession can be prepared. Suggestions in the answers to the questionnaire, that the Acts should be repealed, are dismissed as unthinkable primarily on the ground that these Acts have established an important principle laid down 2,500 years ago but also because they have conferred rights on the faith

of which important transactions have already been entered into In conclusion the Committee state The recommendation which we should like to stress most strongly is that relating to the preparation in gradual stages of a complete code of Hindu law The aim should be as far as possible to arrive at agreed solutions and to avoid anything likely to arouse acrimonious controversy This need not mean any real slowing down of the pace of reform for true reform proceeds by persuasion rather than coercion Our own experience leads us to believe that a substantial measure of agreement will be possible provided reformer and conservative resolve to appeal to the best in each other

Cocanada Session

The latest session of the *All India* Women's Conference was held at Cocanada in December 1941 under the presidency of Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit sister of Pandit Nehru and ex Minister of the United Provinces

In her presidential address Mrs Pandit said The great forces arising out of the world today will ultimately help to shape the new world which will come into being after the war It is in the planning for a new world order that women should take their share and for this it is necessary to know how we shall approach the problem We have been far away from the horrors of the war and it is not always easy to understand an issue however vital which does not concern one directly The situation has however changed during the last year and to day the possibility of war is near to India than ever before From what angle are we going to approach the problem at this session of our Conference? I realise that I am treading on perilous ground when I put this question to you nevertheless I believe we cannot ignore a question just because it is difficult I would like you to think of this and give an answer in language which will leave no doubt as to what the women of India want

The establishment of world peace by the ending of national wars depends on the removal of the causes of wars They can only be rooted out by the ending of the domination of one country by another and the exploitation of one people by another Women's organisations should throw all their weight in favour of world disarmament and peacefully labour for the establishment of a juster political and economic order

I have been a member of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom for several years I have also the honour to belong to the Indian National Congress whose official creed is non violence In spite of the criticism and ridicule which has been directed at the non violent creed there is an increasing number of thinking men and women all over the world who believe that if the world is not to destroy itself and revert to barbarism it must ultimately accept the principle of non violence

As women we have a special responsibility cast on us We must decide whether we shall ally ourselves to the forces of life or those of death Are we going to join the group that by their acquiescence make wars possible? Shall we bear sons only that they may murder other women's sons and help to maintain a system which stands self condemned? Or shall we raise our united voice in favour of a brave new world where human life and human liberty receive the respect which is their due where progress and security are within the grasp of each individual? The choice is before us The future not for women only but for humanity as well is what the women of to day make of it Let us not treat this matter lightly

Although I do not wish our Conference to become involved in party politics I do believe the days are gone when a group or organisation can keep itself aloof from current political thought Politics to day have become part of our daily life we cannot avoid their implication We must therefore understand the difference between narrow party politics and those larger issues of nationalism which face us We must not let ourselves be sidetracked by things which seem important but which are after all only a part of the bigger issue

Any piecemeal solutions can be nothing more than a patchwork and a solution of the basic issues will automatically solve all our smaller problems We should I think ally our Conference with all those progressive movements in India which work for liberty—the liberty of the individual as well as the liberty of the country Similar ideas have I know been expressed in the Conference before I reiterate them because I feel it is important for us to face these questions boldly now and give a clear lead to the women of our country if we wish the Conference to be a vital force

I believe in co ordination We have at present a number of organisations which are working for women in India There is overlapping in the work that is done and sometimes quite unnecessary opposition and jealousy Our country is big enough for a number of organisations having similar aims to function side by side amicably and in the best interests of women But unless there is some co ordination of activity progress must be delayed and slow We have lost much time already we cannot afford further delays without seriously risking our future I would like to see a co ordination of all women's organisations under some federal scheme It should not matter that the work done by different groups is on different lines or if the same problem is approached from different angles according to local needs I realise this is not an easy task but it would bring about better results in the work and create a closer bond between the women of our country

The following resolutions on war and peace were passed at the last session —

This conference is of the opinion that permanent peace cannot be achieved except on the principles of freedom and justice equally applicable to all nations and races that an immediate and fundamental change in the present structure for a post-war world can be constructed only out of policies initiated and operated during the present war and that Britain's statements regarding her war aims cannot make any moral appeal to the peoples of the world so long as she refuses to alter her present policy in regard to India

This conference reiterates its abhorrence of war and declares that if war is persisted in, it must inevitably lead to deterioration of moral values It therefore firmly believes that human progress is possible only in a world free from military domination and based on the acceptance of international disarmament

The following resolution was passed urging the formation of a women s volunteer corps to help citizens at times of crisis —

In view of the critical times and the danger of air attack such as Rangoon has experienced recently in all parts of India this Conference resolves that instructions be issued to all its branches to concentrate in the immediate future on training their members for human itarian work This Conference is emphatically of the opinion that the duty of the branches of the All India Women s Organisation is to play their part in developing centres where their members will be trained to help citizens in moments of crisis Towards this end it suggests the formation of an A I W C s Voluntary Corps independently of other organisations for (*a*) the purpose of allying panic among the masses (*b*) assisting in the evacuation of women and children from threatened areas (*c*) arranging for first aid an emergency nursing courses (*d*) facilitating the distribution of food and other necessities in affected areas (*e*) helping in pro tective measures after air attacks and (*f*) tackling internal disruption

As the war situation deteriorated British women made an appeal to Indian women to realise the gravity of the situation and to align themselves on the side of the forces of freedom and civilisation To this prominent Indian women sent a lengthy reply in the course of which they said It is scarcely necessary to tell you that we appreciate the sincerity of your appeal but we are amazed at the ignorance *betrayed* in it of realities Indeed your Prime Minister by contrast shows a grasp of realities which is refreshing However painful it may be he has no misgivings about the status that India occupies in the British mind It is a dependency which can be and is being utilised at the British will He knows that he does not need the consent or co operation of India s thinking sons and daughters in anything that Britain wants for fighting her war He takes care to pay tribute to the valour of Indian soldiers who are part of the army of occupation in India.

These soldiers you should know are wholly unconnected with the national life and activ ities They may not freely see any nationalist without incurring heavy penalties Nor has your Prime Minister any difficulty in raising either by taxation or so called voluntary con tributions the money he wants We cannot complain of this helplessness but we must not be blind to facts How can there be association in such a situation of India which is impatient of the foreign yoke with the forcible aid we have adverted to

You say that the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom. The fact is that there is no such thing as human freedom for the Asiatic races, certainly not for India nor is there any for the virile Africans. The result whatever it may be, of the war will not alter their condition for the better save through their own efforts As we see realities it is this It is a war between the British Empire and the Nazis and Fascists for world domination, meaning in effect the exploitation of the non European races

We cannot be in love with Nazism and Fascism, but we may not be expected to be in love with British Imperialism

Now perhaps you will understand why we as women are against all war Women s part is just now to stand up for truth and non violence as against the untruth and violence that surround us We admire the self sacrifice of British women of which you write with just pride How we wish you had taken a braver and prouder part by telling your men to wash their hands clean of human blood You might not have succeeded all at once but you would have led the way to the establishment of a permanent peace We take leave to doubt the wisdom of women aping men in the black art of human slaughter on a scale hitherto unknown

Lastly let us point out the anomaly of British women asking India though a slave nation to help a slave owner in distress instead of asking the slave owner to undo the wrong and cure himself of the initial sin and thus ensure the moral justness of his position

As the war came nearer India however Indian women began to take a more realistic view of the position of India They set about organising constructive work in order to protect the masses not only against external dangers but also against internal commotion in an emergency A women workers training camp was opened

From the official side too a fillip was given to the enrolment of women in the national war effort As India s expanding army needed every officer who could be spared for training and leading soldiers it was decided to relieve officers from clerical duties and replace them by a Women s Auxiliary Corps for India Among the duties for which women were enlisted are switchboard operators telephone orderlies, wireless operators clerks in offices and units store women in ordnance hospital and other units dispensaries plotters in observer corps drivers of staff cars and ambulances etc

In a broadcast on the subject Lady Lin lithgow said The corps will provide occupation for all women between the ages of 18 and fifty of any nationality who are British subjects. Women from Indian States who are willing to come to British India will be welcome All women who join must be able to speak colloquial English Enlistment is to be voluntary but service will be paid and will be for the duration of the war and limited to the confines of India.

The scheme gives every woman in India irrespective of race class or creed the opportunity of serving her country In ancient times you in India have had your warrior women as we have had in Great Britain, and many are the tales told of women s courage and endurance. The same blood still runs in the veins of the women of today, and it must not be said that we are either unable or unwilling to emulate our sisters of the past.

The Fisheries of India

The fisheries of India potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe North America or Japan The fishing industry particularly the marine section has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard The caste system, however exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism are among the most ignorant suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods even when convinced of their value Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen and except in large operations on new lines these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods

Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1 750 miles is margined by a shallow water area within the 100 fathom line of 40 000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive The surf-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy going fishing craft Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible The West coast is more favoured From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season The fishing population is a large one In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1930 31 the fisher population on the West coast totalled 138 294 The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Cybium* or *Scomberomorous*) Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*) Jew fish (*Sciaenidæ*) Whiting (*Sillago*) Thread fins (*Polynemus*) Sardines (*Clupea*) and Mackerel (*Scomber*) In economic importance however shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*) Mackerel (*Scomber*) Catfish (*Arius*) Ribbon fish (*Trichiurus*) Goggies (*Caranx crumenophthalmus*) and Silver bellies (*Leiognathus* and *Gazza*) take precedence of the former Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others A master fisherman of experience was recruited from Scotland in 1936 He found it impossible to stand the climate of India and had to be repatriated in 1937 Since then efforts to revive deep sea fishing research begun by the trawler Lady Goschen have been made Proposals to charter a motor boat smaller than a trawler but capable of employing all known methods of sea fishing for bottom mid water and surface fish in order to test the suitability of those methods for Indian conditions, have reached an advanced stage The type of vessel selected could not be chartered on account of the outbreak of war Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito seer and other medium sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras Fisheries Service—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F A Nicholson who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities in 1907 a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn developed into a separate Department of Government It now forms part of the Department of Industries and Commerce

They are so varied and far reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available much less to give details So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. The most noteworthy result of technological research conducted by the department is the production of sardine oil with vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth that of Cod liver oil and the discovery of several other Indian Sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. Oil from a South Indian shark-liver is ascertained to be about thirty five times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal Cod-liver oil. It has been established beyond doubt that Shark-liver oil in general is a most patent source of Vitamin A.

As Cod liver oil can no longer be imported in any quantity owing to the war, an opportunity is provided for developing an indigenous industry for the production of fish liver oil rich in Vitamin A and also for manufacturing malt extracts and emulsions and various preparations of this kind. The manufacture of shark liver oil was undertaken at 43 fish curing yards and 3 199 gallons of oil were manufactured and sent to the Kerala Soap Institute Calicut, for purification and blending Up to 30th June 1941 12 888 gallons of refined oil were produced at the Kerala Soap Institute and 10 283 gallons were sold The government have recently sanctioned the construction of a factory in Calicut for the manufacture of shark liver oil.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing canning and oil manufacture in co-operative propaganda and the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums The last named has filled a long felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Laboratory Assistant Fisheries Station Ennur Madras at moderate prices

Fish Curing—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts its present success is due primarily to Dr Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures He advocated much else but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government At present there are 105 fish curing yards scattered along the coast During the year 1940-41 1,262 739 maunds and 15 seers of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 198 534 maunds and 6 seers of salt were issued for the purpose The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs 9 548

Pearl and Chank Fisheries—While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, owing to the absence of spat fall in the banks a distinct revival in the chank trade was evidenced in the keen competition for the purchase of the last two seasons' chanks A total of 435 948 chanks were fished during the year 1940-41, which will fetch a gross revenue of Rs 1 08 966 The rearing of Pearl oysters in captivity with the implied possibility of the production of cultured pearls near Krusbadai Island, Pamban started in 1939 has been successful Another experiment in rearing of chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth mortality and migration of the chank in its natural haunt is continuing and so far 4 132 chanks have been marked and liberated.

The Government sanctioned the taking over the lease of the chank fisheries off the coast of Ramnad belonging to the Ramnad Estate for a period of five years commencing from the 1st July 1941

The Inland Fisheries—The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water and various carps including Labeo Catla and the well known favourite of sportsman in India the Mahseer, Cat-fishes and Hilsa In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well The Government working in connection with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau Mirror carp fingerlings have been introduced in a pond in the Nilgiris from Nuwara Eliya Ceylon. Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department the results so far have shown a profit on the operations To breed the necessary fry 8 fish farms are in operation In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami obtained from Java and Etroplus which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water both protect their eggs while developing a useful habit Both the Gourami and Etroplus are largely vegetarian in diet The Department has been endeavouring to establish Catla, the quick growing carp of great economic importance into the Cauvery system since 1922 and direct proof of the success of the efforts of the department has been obtained by the capture of hundreds of young catla at almost all the anicuts and sluices in the Tanjore District A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given

Marine Aquarium—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 31st October 1909 The Superintendent Government Museum had charge of the Aquarium for ten

years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries Ever since its opening being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public A total of 118 283 persons visited the Aquarium during 1940 41 and the receipts amounted to Rs 10 198 10 0 against an expenditure of Rs 6 11 0 0

Deep Sea Fishing and Research —The annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1933 states that the total land area of British India amounts to only 2 44 acre per head of the population but allowing for forests and uncultivated and fallow lands only 0 7 acre per head is under food crop quite insufficient to cover the present population and that the population increasing at an alarming rate until by 1941 will yield only 600 millions The finding of the census of 1931 is that agriculture has reached its maximum production under present conditions Fishery therefore is the only prime source of food supply to supplement agriculture and the Department has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catch and methods of such long neglected resource to augment the fish supply of the country

The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fishing ground up to 7 fathoms If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

(1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond inshore and

(2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically

The survey of deep sea fishing by the trawler Lady Goschen was abruptly terminated in 1931 32 as a measure of retrenchment Even though the survey was still incomplete the existence of important off shore fishing grounds not suspected before The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away Even then it was realised that if Madras was to benefit by the survey the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department The York Ince Motor Coble was decided on as the most suitable model in fishing boat to supplement the local catamaran and canoe on a surf beaten harbourless coast and one was acquired in 1930 31 In the years of depression however the financial stringency of Government precluded experiment and demonstration with the Coble Further experiments are being planned

Rural Pisciculture —As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930 An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking of village ponds which number over 106 050 in the Presidency The work though begun in July 1930 lasted only for 13 months and had to be abruptly stopped as a measure of retrenchment

It was however possible to complete during this short period a survey of ponds in 98 villages 2 172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined Though it has not been possible to give satisfactory help to the numerous enquirers for want of staff and funds advice on matters regarding rearing of fish in ponds and wells is being given as far as possible For a comprehensive and intensive research on the various problems relating to the occurrence life history breeding seasons suitability for stocking waters their food conditions of growth and the physical and chemical characters of the water suited for each their enemies and diseases etc a scheme for a fresh water biological station was drawn up and sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of Madras has sanctioned the employment of the necessary staff with effect from 1st Sept 1941 for work connected with the scheme Arrangements are in progress for the construction of the necessary buildings

Welfare Work —A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative the Department has now a system organised the duties of spreading among them education in the habits of thrift temperance and co operation The work has been specially successful on the West Coast The number of fishermen's co operative societies in 1940 41 on the west coast was 74

The need for special efforts to promote co operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department the staff of Inspectors of Co operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department the Co operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 2 Inspectors of Co operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Cuddalore to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery station at Tiruvallur They are given practical instructions in fishing a boat having been purchased for the purpose But as a measure of economy the training Institute was closed in July 1937 In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed them over to the Department In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen A comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Fisheries Technological Institution has been drawn up and submitted to Government The Government sanctioned the opening of a Fisheries Technological Institute at Tuticorin The Bharatha Mahajana Sangam provided a permanent building for housing the Institute free of cost to Government

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, odd swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstay of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet It is calculated that 1 6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2 6 in the Presidency Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions 490 865 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 272,579 maintained by the sale of fish As a fresh water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective —so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds in the Ganges and the other great rivers Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Catla catla*) migal (*Cirrhina mrigala*) prawns and shrimps abound everywhere Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bekti or bekti (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed apart from these estuarine fishes the most valuable sea fishes are the Mango-fish or Thread fin or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) and pomfrets The sea fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K G Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more steam trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organise and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organisation the danger run by the investing public will be considerable Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, Separation was effected in 1923 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923 In Bihar and Orissa *Fisheries* form a section of the Department of Industries.

The Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilisation of fish by products Fresh water Fisheries however are vast and very important and these require to be developed scientifically Apart from this much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively This is necessarily extremely slow work but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen co-operative societies have been formed Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous

During a lapse of 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department the price of fish in Calcutta has been soaring high consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by the small group of vested interests The economic condition of the actual fishermen was gradually becoming worse due to exploitation by the capitalist and the fisheries in general were getting depleted due to various causes at work With the increase of distress the public naturally clamoured for the re-establishment of a Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organise and develop the fishing industry on modern lines and to improve the general economic condition of the fisherfolk The Bengal Government therefore appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the Fishing Industry in the Province and to suggest schemes of development with a view to augment the fish food supply to examine the ways and means of bringing about a reduction in the ruling prices of fish and to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport better marketing arrangements, the establishment of Cold Stores and Factories for fish by products The services of Dr M Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fisheries Department were requisitioned by the Bengal Government He surveyed the industry and submitted a report to Government which has been considered Government have recently started a Department of Fisheries to organise the fish trade under the emergency conditions conserve the existing supplies and to conduct

investigations on tank fisheries with a view to increasing the food supply in the province Now that a start has been made it is hoped that after the war the Department will expand and assume its normal activities.

During recent years as a result of fishery investigations carried out by the staff of the Zoological Survey of India and by the Zoology Department of the University of Calcutta, much progress has been made regarding the bionomics and life-histories of several species of commercial importance Particular mention should here be made of the discoveries regarding the breeding grounds of *Hilsa* and the extensive trade in the young of this valuable species. As a result of these studies, it may now be possible to take protective measures for the conservation of the *Hilsa* fishery

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already referred to

Bombay

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries, particularly those connected with the utilization of by products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of 'Fisheries from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid scaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a chance is needed in the mediæval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel Palu tambusa and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs. for a rupee

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history This progress is in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr H T Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1923. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum

Mr Sorley's more important recommendations are —

1 The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does

2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information

3 The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government and

4 The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites

New Era Started.—A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1923 when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda, and was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R I. M.) and suitable alterations to it were to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen,

who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes and the Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen at Danda That the progress of this experiment has been encouraging is evident from the fact that every year since then has seen an addition to the number of vessels The following four vessels were built by Government —

(1) The "Lady Sykes" (2) the Sir Frederick Sykes" (3) the "Lady Brabourne and (4) the "Lord Brabourne"

The last mentioned vessel was built at the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard and is a great improvement on her predecessors both in point of design and engine equipment The special feature of this vessel is its insulated fish hold and its comparatively large carrying capacity

The launches have been operating between Bombay and the Kanara coast The success which attended their working encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to trans port fish The number of privately owned launches at present is nine They transported during the fishing season of 1940 41 a total of 2 263 667 lb of fish

Growth of Refrigerating Facilities — Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade Several ice factories and cold storage plants have since been set up at Malwan on the Ratnagiri coast and Chendia on the Karwar coast In Bombay quick freezing plant employing the Z process has been installed by a Russian technician at the Kerhani market at DeLisle Road and an ice factory and a cold storage plant have been constructed on the east side of the Crawford market (Bombay) A feature of the last plant is that it has a number of small chambers which are hired out at small fees either to one individual or to several collectively This plant also provides for the quick freezing of fish.

During the current year an ice factory and a quick freezing and storage plant were set up at Sassoon Dock (Bombay) where all the launches both Government and private land their catches This factory and cold storage plant have met a longfelt want and proved an undoubted boon both to fishermen and owners of launches and sailing craft It has obviated the need of obtaining ice from remote centres in the city thus saving a good deal of time and expenditure The existence of the cold storage plant at the Dock is a welcome facility to the fishermen, who are now able to store catches at any hour of the day or night when retail vendors are not on the spot.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object of enabling them to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly a fisheries information bureau has also been set up The function of this bureau is to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not available to them before.

The war has led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppage of imports of Cod Liver Oil from Norway

A simple process of oil extraction not involving the use of any complicated machinery was devised and demonstrated by the department to the local fishermen and to the fishermen at Ratnagiri Jaitapur Malwan and Shiroda The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and a fresh source of income had been opened out to them As a result of the demonstrations the fishermen earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Head Office oil extracted by them This is refined by the department and later sold to chemists in Bombay The department also supplied to the Stores Department 1 391 gallons of vitaminised Shark liver oil

The superiority of the oil is unquestioned Oils from certain varieties of Sharks notably *Carcharieas melanopterus* and *Prutus perroteti* yielded a vitamin A potency of 140 000 and 40 000 international units per gramme respectively This is many times more potent than Cod liver oil which according to the British Pharmacopoeia standard is between 600 to 1,500 international units per gramme

The control of the fish curing yards was transferred to the Department of Industries from July 1 1936 prior to which these were administered by the Salt Department of the Government of India There are 32 such yards 18 in the Ratnagiri District and 14 in the Kanara District At these yards duty-free salt is stored in salt *bothars* from where it is issued to fish curers for curing fish

Since the transfer of the yards the Department of Industries is devoting special attention to effecting improvements in the methods of curing Cement concrete platforms were constructed at the Karwar yard for curing fish The fishermen have realised the advantages resulting from such platforms with the result that fishermen at other yards have approached this Department for similar platforms at their yards.

With a view to demonstrate improved methods of curing fish, the department has constructed model fish curing sheds at Malwan and Majali Experienced master curers have specially been recruited to demonstrate improved methods to the fishermen It is also proposed to erect permanent curing sheds with cement concrete

floors and Mangalore tiled roofs which will replace the present thatched sheds and sandy floors This step will ensure the curing of fish in accordance with sanitary principles and increase the food value of the cured fish

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches, among which are included the valuable Jew fishes (*Sciaena* spp) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish maws or sounds, largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Daseen and Surat These boats are beautifully constructed attain a considerable size and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the south of the Gulf of Cambay Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored contrivances which are left down for several hours the tide and at the turn of the tide The chief are Bombil (Bombay ducks) pomfrets crait, a The first named are dried in seven months being strung through the mouth alive to the ched between upright posts than those of sea fisheries cially as w scope for into consideration the limited sea market the number of fishing villages Sind develop sea fishery During the year 1940-41 ularly nds of fresh fish were transported of by p up country stations from Karachi nts of dried fish were transported The D arkets like South Africa Hongkong subject alaya and Colombo for a engag hing grounds are located not only Karachi but as far away to the south as Kutch and towards north as Sommiani orous drift net fishing is carried out in the sea board specially between 10 to 20 fathoms deep and right up to 60 miles due south of Karachi for important economic fish like Ghol Surmai Goor Sol Rawas Chokl, Kargoon, Pitho, Hiro, Mullan Sang Sangro Gisur Kanderi, Kar Llaro etc , etc.

Extensive fish curing operations are carried on with the duty free coloured salt manufactured in Sind and the Product supplied to Markets in Colombo Burma, Malaya etc An important fishery for prawn exists in the creeks of Bram hyderi and large quantities of dried prawns were being exported from this centre till recently A good number of sharks (Saw fish Hammer head, and several general of ordinary sharks) are captured specially during August and September and February and March One variety, the "basking" shark (Rhinodon typicus) which grows as large as 50 ft is occasionally fished for with harpoons Its liver which yields tons of oil is the main

South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bombo seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not equally remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as squall coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size

Inland Fisheries.—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of inland fisheries in the Presidency A start in the first instance will be made at Bandra a suburb of Bombay where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs 10 000 for Inland fisheries work

Sind

product utilised. Oil was extracted from shark liver by a crude process which yielded reddish brown oil useful for seasoning wood (fishing boats and their fittings) Hygienic process of extracting the shark liver oil by which its vitamin potency is comparatively unimpaired is being introduced Trial of one sample of this oil showed the unprecedented richness of 190 000 International units of vitamin A per gramme whereas the crude oil contained 1 800 I U of vitamin A per gramme

There are two distinct oyster fisheries in Sind —both present in the creeks which constitute the mouth of the Indus and its net work, specially between Karachi and Kshbunder These are (1) Edible Oyster and (2) the window pane oyster which yields pearls. A fishery held in 1941-42 for the former, restricted to select beds yielded only Rs 509. The last fishery for pearl oysters was held during 1926-28

The most popular fish in the Indus is the Pulla or Palok (the well known Indian Shad) This fishery is under the control of the Revenue Dept who lease out different stretches of the Indus The Dumbra and other fresh water carps and prawns are other items in the Indus fisheries

The Hub river which forms the west boundary from Sind and Baluchistan contain the well known sporting fish Mahseer (Barbus) Aphanius dispar (Cyprinodon dispar Day) a well known mosquito larvivorous fish is present in fresh water pools around Karachi and is used to a certain extent to combat malaria

The Punjab.

District work activities consist mainly in patrolling rivers and streams, arresting and prosecuting poachers and issuing fishing licenses The number of fishing licenses issued during the year 1940-41 was 6 813 against 6,585 in the previous year

Generally speaking catches of fish were poor except in Kangra, District where they are satisfactory 901 Angling licenses for trout fishing were issued in Kulu against 145 in the last year. Catches of trout were satisfactory on the whole The largest known trout taken

during the season weighed 5½ lbs. and the largest Rainbow trout 1 lb

The result of trout ova planted in the Baspa River (Bashahr State) has been a success and the fish is quite breeding and multiplying well. Due to an abrupt flood in the Baspa river last year, many trout were killed. The largest seen was 18 inches in length and 64 lbs. in weight.

Trout Culture —The hatcheries at Mahli (Kulu) produced, 186,015 fertile ova of Brown Trout as against 122,948 produced last year Out of these 92,000 ova were planted in various streams in the Kulu and Kangra Valley and the remainder were hatched out at the hatcheries and the fry thereof planted in the river Beas and its tributaries in the Kulu Valley

Food —Out of over 1,000 stomachs of Brown Trout examined only two contained fish one of which was a barbet and the other trout fry Cannibalism amongst trout is therefore not a common phenomenon in Kulu waters.

An examination of the fish food available in a 28 mile stretch of the river Beas showed that in each unit of 6 square feet of river surface the number of larvae of different kinds available for fish was much more than one trout could consume This information is of value in connection with stocking up to their full capacity consistent with the food supply

Spawning —Carp spawned freely at Khori on the 25th July 1940 and the ponds and burrow pits in the vicinity were teeming with fry of Rohu Mori Theila and Mullee and other species of fish. At Chenewan spawning did not take place due to insufficient rain.

Growth —Under favourable environments the growth of carp is very fast. Rohu (labeo rohita) attained a weight of 2½ to 4 lbs. a village farm pond on British cotton Growing Association Estate Khanewal, in less than 18 months.

Enemies of Carp —Mullee (Wallago attu) a Cat-fish, caught from Khori ponds contained semi-digested fry of Mori (*cyprinus carpio*) while one had a thalia (Cassia cassia) and another a head of its own species. These cat fish were of the same age as the carp fry they had digested but measured double the length of the latter Obviously the presence of such predatory fish in a carp pond must be avoided.

Stocking:—18,900 Carp fry were transported in oxygen carries from the spawning grounds at Khori and Wazirabad to stock departmental and private tanks in Gurdaspur Lyallpur Montgomery and Multan districts By using oxygen carriers the mortality among the fry was reduced to 8 per cent against 20 per cent in open carriers

Gold fish as cottage industry —Gold fish started breeding towards the end of January and continued up to the end of June There is an increasing demand for these fish by the public It has now been fully demonstrated that with proper care the cultivation of the as cottage industry can easily be carried and is a fairly paying concern.

Larvicidal fish —These fish have been reared successfully in tanks at Lyallpur and Chenewan Because of the speed with which they devour mosquito larvae there is increasing demand from public bodies for the fish for stocking in tanks 7 836 larvicidal fish were supplied during the year

Travancore.

The Department of Fisheries of the State which was originally part of the Department of Agriculture was separated and affiliated to the University of Travancore, and is now under the control of the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries who co-ordinate research and administration. The Professor is assisted by two senior officers, one of them trained in Japan and Aberies and the other at Liverpool.

The coast line of Travancore is 173 miles long and is margined by a shallow water area, within the 100 fathom line, of nearly 4500 square miles. Though out of this vast expanse of fishable waters, only the fringe within a distance of 5-7 miles is exploited at present the Marine fisheries of Travancore is worth about Rs. 1,20,00,000 per annum. The west facing coast is eminently sheltered, its harbours and deeper the innermost margins the bay of the breakers is a source of great abundance to fishing. From Cape Comorin to Trivandrum the unshakable catamaran composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible sea going fishing craft. From Cochin to the north about December of the State, small country made planks are used and from October to April, when weather conditions are favourable for the use of motor boats, the latter are used.

The principal fishes of the coast, classified according to their value, are Mullets, Perches, Sciaenids, Soles, Flat fish, several species of Sharks, Rays, Eels, Pomfrets, Seer fish, Tunny, Mackerel and Sardines. In economic importance however shoal fish and fish of inferior quality such as butter-fish sardines, white bait and ribbon fish take precedence. Butter-fish, sardines and prawns are abundant in the northern half of the coast, white eat-fish, white bait and ribbon-fish are predominant in the southern half. The conspicuous difference in the distribution of shoal fish has been found to be mainly due to the differences in the nature of the sea bottom. During favourable seasons, butter fish, white bait, ribbon-fish and cat-fish are so greatly in excess of the local food requirements that large quantities are salted and dried both for home consumption and for export. Travancore exports annually about Rs 21,00,000 worth of salted fish, the greater part of which is sent to the adjoining tamil districts, and Ceylon.

As the imported salted fish are reported to contain appreciable quantities of boric acid unfavourable for health of the consumers. The climatic conditions and the fishing facilities and seasons are favourable for the drying of fish in the open air. The Government of Travancore have decided to establish a fish curing yard in the metropolitan city of Trivandrum for the purpose of curing fish by the latest methods. The Department also proposes to supply free ice to the fishermen at the fishing harbours and to organise co-operative societies among the fishermen.

method of packing frozen fish which enables the fish to remain unspoiled for over 72 hours With the help of this method large quantities of frozen fish are now exported to Bangalore and other important inland towns in South India.

Among Marine products Shark Liver Oil Turtle Oil and the Liver Oil of Leather Jackets are extracted in considerable quantities and recently the department undertook the manufacture of Shark Liver Oil under a patented name Shalivrol which is finding an excellent market as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil The possibilities of finding a market for turtle oil which is rich in akin vitamins is now under investigation. Tarpang out of which the Chinese prepare a kind of soup is also found abundantly along the coast Sargasso weed which is one of the sources of iodine is also being investigated on the commercial extraction of iodine

The lake fisheries constitute an important section of the industry A chain of inter connected lakes extends from the borders of Cochin to Trivandrum. The largest of them is about 80 miles long and ten miles across at its broadest part Their greatest advantage is due to their proximity to the sea and their temporary or permanent communication with the sea which bring them under tidal influence Certain varieties of fish and prawns migrate into these lakes periodically either in search of some special type of food or suitable spawning grounds The most important of these migratory forms is prawn the annual catch of which is estimated at Rs. 25 00 000 out of which about Rs 15 00 000 worth of dried prawn pulp is exported to Burma and Singapore Next in importance is mullet fishing but owing to its highly perishable nature the entire catch is sold in local markets Besides these two types large catches of inferior and miscellaneous varieties supply local markets with cheap fish all the year round

The shell fish industry of the lakes is now confined mainly to the collection of lime shells from certain regions of two of the major lakes. These supply all the lime required for building purposes in the State and recently a scheme has been drawn up exploiting these extensive resources for the manufacture of cement.

Large beds of edible oysters are also found in three of the lakes. At present these are not very popular as an article of food However investigations are under progress for culturing them on the same principles as those followed in Europe and for finding out markets for liver oysters outside the State

While in the rest of India inland fisheries are very unfavourable since many of the rivers and tanks dry up in summer in Travancore fresh water fisheries are a source of perennial fish supply and some of the fresh water fish find preference to sea fish There are about 120 varieties of fresh water fish some of which grow to very large size

Research Activities—A combined aquarium and marine Biological laboratory was recently completed under the auspices of the University of Travancore The Aquarium which is one of the largest in Asia is open to the public and the Laboratory in addition to training students for post-graduate research degrees will also function as a bureau of fisheries with the following objects,

1 Propagation of useful food fishes and their distribution to suitable waters
2 Investigations relating to fish culture fish diseases conservation of fishery resources and development of commercial fisheries.
3 Study of methods of fishing fishery industries and utilisation of Marine products.
4 Dissemination of knowledge regarding fishery science among those engaged in the industry

COPYRIGHT

Copyright in every original literary dramatic musical and artistic work means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever to perform or in case of a lecture to deliver the work or any substantial part thereof in public if the work is unpublished to publish the work or any substantial part thereof Amongst other things it includes the sole right to produce reproduce perform or publish any translation of the work in the case of a dramatic work to convert it into a novel or other non dramatic work and in the case of a novel or other non-dramatic work or of an artistic work, to convert it into a dramatic work by way of performance in public or otherwise and in the case of a literary dramatic or musical work, to make any record perforated roll cinematograph film or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered. Copyright also includes the right to authorise any such acts as aforesaid.

Publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public but does not include the performance in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture the exhibition in public of an artistic work or the construction of an architectural work of art

Copyright Act.

Copyright in India is governed by the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 which made the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 applicable to India with such modifications as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The portions of the Imperial Act made applicable to India form the First Schedule to the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914

Copyright subsists throughout the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. Registration is no longer necessary but the publisher of every book has to supply a copy thereof as provided in the Copy right Act and in the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein and may assign the right either wholly or partly

ally (copyright being a bundle of different rights) and either generally or subject to limitations or may grant any interest in the right by license to another person but no such assignment or grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made or by his duly authorised agent

Duration of Copyright.

Generally the term for which copyright subsists is the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death but at any time after the expiration of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of 1911 30 years from the death of the author of a published work copyright in the work is not deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the notice in writing prescribed by the Governor General in Council of his intention to reproduce the work and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to or for the benefit of the owner of the copyright royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent on the price at which he publishes the work

If at any time after the death of the author of a literary dramatic or musical work which has been published or performed in public, a complaint is made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to re publish or allow the re publication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public as the case may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit

Duration of Sole Ownership of Copyright.

In the case of works first published in British India copyright is subject to this limitation that the sole right to produce reproduce perform or publish a translation of the work subsists only for a period of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the work but if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce reproduce perform or publish such translation in that language is not subject to the limitation above prescribed.

Copyright of Photographs.

The term for which copyright [redacted] photographs is 50 years from the [redacted] the original negative from which the [redacted] was directly or indirectly derived [redacted] person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made is deemed to be the author of the work

Musical Instruments.

The provisions of the act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions The majority of Indian melodies it was explained in Council have not been published or written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune To meet these conditions s 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as [redacted] any combination of melody and ha[redacted] or either of them which has been rec[redacted] writing

The [redacted]opyright Act does not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 except designs which though capable of being so registered are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process

Infringement of Copyright.

Copyright in a work is considered to be infringed by any person who without the consent of the owner of the copyright does anything, the sole right to do which is conferred by the Copyri[redacted]Act on the owner of the copyright Where [redacted]ght in any work has been infringed, the own[redacted]entitled to all remedies by way of injunc[redacted] damages and accounts Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding *infringement of copyright must be instituted and tried* in the High Court or the Court of the District Judge An action in respect of infringement of copyright cannot be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the infringement No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence against the Copyright Act It is not an infringement of copyright to publish a report in a newspaper of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting.

Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property

The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy but whether or not our early administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country the fact remains that little or nothing was done to check uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India During the preceding twenty years far sighted individuals had repeatedly urged both in Madras and Bombay that scientific advice in the management of the forests had become an urgent necessity In 1847 the Bombay Government appointed Dr Gibson as Conservator of Forests for the Presidency Madras did not follow this example until nine years later when Dr Cleghorn was appointed Conservator of Forests in 1856 It was a Memorandum of the Government of India issued in 1855 against as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India. Progress was delayed for a time by the disturbed state of the country but from 1856 onwards forest organisation was rapidly extended though the earlier years of forest administration were full of difficulties Exploration, demarcation and settlement followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management were long and laborious tasks which are even yet not complete Nevertheless large tracts of forest were saved from ruin and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient management It was in 1862 that the Governor General in Council submitted to the Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country as a whole "The idea that forest is a thing valuable in itself and in truth just as essential to the community as fields of wheat sugar or cotton took a long time to spring up, and in fact is not even now generally realised in that complete manner that is essential before forest management can be said to stand on a proper basis." With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scientific management of India's forest estate Whatever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over-estimate

Types of Forest.—More than one tenth of the total area of British India is under the control of the Forest Department These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated, while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests The total forest area of British India under the control of the Forest Department on 31st March 1940 was 98 721 square miles or 11 5 of the total area This was classed as follows Reserved 72 793 Protected 6 809 Unclassed State 19,229

Throughout this vast forest area scattered over the length and breadth of India, from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid Juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the Eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation depending on climate topography soil and other local factors Vegetationally the greater part of India including the Indo-Gangetic plain must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nilgiris in the south and the Himalayas and Assam-Burma hills in the north subtropical temperate and in the north alpine zones must be distinguished each supporting its own forest types. Next to the major altitudinal effects rainfall is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests and within each of the main zones tropical subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet moist and dry forest types In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur dependent on local conditions such as littoral (beach) tidal fresh water swamp and riverain forests

The following is a brief description of the main forest types —

I.—TROPICAL FORESTS

1 **Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests.**—These are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together but according to their heights forming several canopies or layers. The upper canopy trees, among which *Dipterocarps* are usually characteristic are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached These forests are found in the areas with the heaviest rainfall. In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay to Tinnevelly i e in the western parts of Bombay Madras Coorg Mysore Cochin and Travancore In the northern or Indo-Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of Bengal (the submontane and Chittagong areas) extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam The type also occurs extensively in North Burma and the Andamans.

2. **Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests.**—These form an intermediate type between the wet and the moist types. They are very extensive in Burma and are fairly widely distri-

buted in the Northern region of India, occurring all over Upper Assam and in North and South Bengal (Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Kalimpong, Chittagong), and in Orissa (Puri, Angul and some of the adjoining States). In the South, however, the type is not extensive, owing to the steep rainfall gradient in the Western Ghats, and it is limited to narrow strips just north of Bombay near Goa, South Cochin and part of Coorg. Forming a dense forest of several canopies, there are again numerous evergreen species, but mixed with them are many deciduous species such as the *Terminalias*, and the general height is somewhat less than in the wet evergreen forests

3 **Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.**—In these forests the trees are leafless for part of the year and although the canopy is complete, the forests are not so dense, nor are the trees so tall as in the preceding types The height of the dominant trees varies from 100 to 150 feet In the southern region *Teak* is the chief tree, mixed with *Terminalias* and many other species The type is widely distributed all over the centre and south of India, in the Central Provinces, Bombay Madras Mysore Coorg, Cochin and Travancore In the North *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species and the type extends extensively through Bengal and Assam Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces up to the eastern border of the Punjab

4. **Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.**—This type is found throughout the Peninsula, in Bombay Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras and in the Indo-Gangetic plain, from Orissa through Bihar and the United Provinces to the Punjab wherever the annual rainfall is from about 30 to 50 inches In the South the most important tree is again *Teak*, but there are many associates which often become the dominant species. In the North, the forest is typically mixed with *Sal* occurring only locally

5. **Tropical Thorn Forest.**—The dry tract throughout the Peninsula, to the lee of the Western Ghats from the extreme south to Indore and Bhopal with a rainfall of only 20 to 35 inches per year is characterised by a low open forest of thorny trees, of which various species of *Acacia* are especially common The corresponding area in the North has an even lower rainfall, 10 to 30 inches per year It extends throughout the western side of Upper India (except for areas of actual desert), from the North West Frontier Province through the Punjab and Rajputana to Sind and Baluchistan, with eastern extensions into the drier parts of the United Provinces, especially on unfavourable soils. *Acacias* are again characteristic although less prominent than in the south and the related tree *Prosopis spicigera* is also generally distributed.

6. **Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest.**—A special type is met on the Carnatic coast, where the rainfall is 30 to 50 inches per year, but is largely from the retreating (north-east) monsoon in October and November Here there is a low forest 20 to 40 feet high, consisting of small thick leaved evergreen trees, such as *Manilkara hexandra* and *Memecylon edule*.

II.—SOUTHERN SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS.

These are represented only by wet types on the higher hills, such as the Nilgiris and Palni hills, where the rainfall is relatively high The lower tropical zone, from about 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet, has a dense evergreen forest of medium height (80 feet) in which *Eugenia* is a characteristic genus, with *Lauraceae* and other families also well represented. Above this, in the temperate zone, rolling grassy downs are characteristic as round Ootacamund, with patches of forest, known as *shoias*, occupying the sheltered folds in the hills. These forests, probably the relics of former much more extensive forests which have been reduced by burning felling and grazing, are typically a relatively low but fairly dense evergreen type, 50 to 60 feet high, with a great variety of trees, among which *Turnstroemia Eugenia* and *Meliosmas* are typical genera

III.—NORTHERN SUBTROPICAL FORESTS.

1 **Subtropical Wet Hill Forests.**—This type occurs on the lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and in the Assam Burma hills, from a little under 3 000 feet to 6 000 feet The forests are mostly of good height (up to 150 feet) and density characterised by many species of evergreen *Oaks* and *Chestnuts* with many other temperate trees such as *Alder* and *Birch*, which are deciduous for short periods *Pines* are typically absent, or are confined to drier sandy soils or well drained ridges, while *Dipterocarps* sometimes extend upwards from the tropical wet evergreen forests

2. **Subtropical Moist Hill Forests.**—These extend the whole length of the Western and Central Himalayas from the North-West Frontier Province to Bhutan, mostly between 3 000 and 6 000 feet but descending in places to 2 000 feet and ascending on southerly aspects to 7 500 feet

The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chil* pine (*Pinus longifolia*) which forms almost pure forests over extensive areas *Oaks*, *Rhododendrons* and other trees mix with or replace the *Chir* at the higher levels and in damper situations

The type extends eastwards into the Khasi, Naga, Manipur and Upper Burma hills, but instead of the *Chir* the dominant tree is the *Khasi pine* (*Pinus khasya*) This again is replaced by *Pinus merkusii* on the hills in the South Shan States and parts of Lower Burma

3. **Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests.**—These are open low scrub forests of evergreen trees and thorny shrubs, in which the chief species is the *Olive* (*Olea cuspidata*) They occur from about 1,500 feet to 5 000 feet in the Himalayan foothills the Salt Range and the Kala Chitta hills in Punjab, Kashmir and Hazara, extending westwards into Baluchistan and other countries. The forests have mostly been considerably impoverished by grazing, lopping and felling and with protection the general density becomes much better

IV.—NORTHERN TEMPERATE FORESTS.

1 **Wet Temperate Forests.**—These are found in the Eastern Himalayas from Nepal eastwards extending through Bengal into the highest hills of Assam and Burma, from about 6,000 feet

to 9 500 feet They are typically fairly dense evergreen forests, in which several species of *Oaks* and *Chestnuts* predominate but many other species are also present including typically deciduous trees such as *Maple Elm* and *Prunus*

2. Moist Temperate Forests—Along the whole length of the Himalayas from the North West Frontier Province, through Kashmir Punjab United Provinces Nepal and the Darjeeling district to Sikkim and Bhutan, at altitudes from 5 000 to 11 000 feet and with a rainfall from 40 to 100 inches per year are to be found extensive coniferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Europe and North America The chief trees are *Spruce Silver Fir Cedar* (*Deodar*) *Blue Pine* (*Pinus excelsa*) and *Teuga*. *Cypress* and *Yew* also occur to a less extent Often these trees are mixed together but pure crops of one or the other are almost more frequent depending on the altitude aspect and other conditions Evergreen *Oaks* are also often present particularly on southern aspects while in the damper situations are often many broad leaved trees also typical of European forests such as *Maples Hornbeam Horse Chestnut birch Elm* etc

3. Dry Temperate Forests—In the inner ranges of the Himalayas where the South West monsoon is feeble and the rainfall is usually less than 40 inches a year and that is mostly in the form of winter snow is to be found extending from 5 000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest It consists chiefly of the conifers *Cedar* (*Deodar*) *Pinus gerardiana* and *Juniper* (*J macropoda*) with some *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine* at higher elevations Broad leaved trees such as *Maple Ash* and the *Holm Oak* occur scattered or in pure patches while the *Olive* spreads up from the dry subtropical zone The type occurs in Hazara Kashmir Chamba Inner Garhwal and Sikkim Among the herbs and shrubs present are many medicinal plants such as *Artemisia* and *Ephedra*

V—ALPINE FORESTS

The uppermost forests of the Himalayas from about 9 500 to 12 000 feet, consist of a dense growth of small trees and large shrubs chiefly *Birch Rhododendron* and dwarf *Juniper* with patches of coniferous overwood of high level *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine*

This gives place to an alpine scrub above consisting of dwarf *Rhododendrons Junipers* and other shrubs interspersed with patches of grassland which form excellent grazing areas in summer when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers

VI.—SPECIAL FOREST TYPES.

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types the following may be mentioned —

1 Beach Forests.—All round the coast wherever a fair width of sandy beach occurs there is a fringe of forest in which *Casuarina* originally introduced from Australia, is now often the most characteristic species Elsewhere small evergreen and deciduous trees form a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore

2. Tidal Forests.—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers such as the Mahanadi Godavari and Indus are to be found *Mangroves* (*Rhizophora Bruguiera* etc) and *Sundri* (*Heritiera*) forests, typical of salt water swamps Many of the trees have stilt roots for support and knees or pneumatophores projecting upwards from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots.

3. Fresh-water Swamp Forests—These are not very extensive but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions often old river beds, in parts of Assam Bengal the United Provinces and Madras They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the *Sundri* forests, often over 100 feet high

4. Riverain Forests.—Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture loving trees such as *Lagerstroemia flos reginæ Terminalia myrocarpa* and *Salix tetrasperma* On recently deposited gravels and sand extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in North and South India are often to be found forests in various stages of succession depending on how new or old is the deposit on the rainfall and other local factors Perhaps the most characteristic are the *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissu*) and *Tamarix* forests found throughout Northern India from Assam to Punjab These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colonising of other species

VII.—THE BAMBOOS.

No account of the forests of India would be complete without a reference to the *Bamboos* of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical subtropical and temperate zones Tall bamboos such as *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi evergreen and moist deciduous forests while *Dendrocalamus strictus* is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist deciduous forests and in some of the tropical dry deciduous forests One of the important results of forest research is the utilisation of bamboos for the making of paper but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operation

Forest Policy—The [illegible] policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely —

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods

(*b*) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes such, for example, as the teak forests of Central and Southern India, the sal forests of Northern, Central and North Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North Western Himalayas

(c) **Minor Forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder grazing and other produce for local consumption**, these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts

(d) **Pasture lands**—These are not forests in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands The Inspector General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman Home Member of the Government of India recommended that they be transferred in other provinces unless any local Government on examination of the position could make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province After the Constitution of 1935 Burma was separated from India and Forests were included in the schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India

Territorial Charges—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests usually provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Sub-divisions The Ranges are further sub-divided into a number of rounds and beats These are protective as well as administrative sub-divisions held by Foresters and Forest Guards.

Non-Territorial Charges—Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, Silviculture Utilisation and the preparation of Forest Working Plans.

The Forest Services.—The Forest Service comprises four branches :—

(1) The Indian Forest Service.—This still contains 172 officers Of these 159 were recruited direct to the service Recruitment to this service ceased in 1982.

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service.—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The present number of officers in the Indian Forest Engineering Service is only 2, one in the Punjab and the other in Bombay

(3) The Provincial Forest Service.—The 1928 officers for the lower gazetted Forest Service were recruited for direct appointment as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, and were known as Provincial Forest Service Officers. They were trained at the Imperial Forest College Dehra Dun After the training of Indian officers for appointment to the Indian Forests Service was started at Dehra Dun, in 1926 the training of the Provincial Forest Service officers was stopped in 1923

With the advent of Provincial autonomy in 1935 and the consequent cessation of all further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service Provincial Governments are now building up new Provincial Forest Services of their own to take the place of the Indian Forest Services As a result the old Provincial Forest Services will disappear in due course

(4) The Subordinate Forest Service.—These consist of Forest Rangers Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards

With the closing down of the Coimbatore College in 1939 the training of Forest Rangers is now concentrated at the Indian Forest Rangers College at Dehra Dun for the whole of India, except Bombay the latter province making its own arrangements

The training of subordinates below the rank of Rangers is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes

Forest Education.—Forest education in India first started with the founding in 1878 of a Forest School at Dehra Dun for the training of forest rangers The school owed its origin to a memorandum submitted in September 1877 by Sir Dietrich Brandis the first Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest School in India, with the object of preparing students for the executive charge of a range and of enabling Forest Rangers to qualify for promotion to the superior staff Forestry he said must cease to be a subject of foreign introduction it must become naturalised before it could be regarded as established on a safe and permanent basis.

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have today been more than realised, for not only is the executive charge of ranges and even divisions now being held by ranger students of Dehra Dun or of the daughter college at Coimbatore, but with the establishment of the new Indian Forest College, probationers are now being trained directly for the Superior Forest Services of the various Provinces and States of India

The original Forest School, established in 1878 came directly under the Government of India in 1884 when it became known as the Imperial Forest College, and trained Rangers at first for all the provinces. In 1912 the Madras Forest College was opened at Coimbatore, serving Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the Scotch and Central Indian States, the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun serving the rest of India. The Madras Forest College has now been closed, however, with effect from the 1st July 1939 and Rangers

students from all parts of India are again being trained at Dehra Dun. This College at Dehra Dun has now been renamed the *Indian Forest Ranger College* to distinguish it from the new *Indian Forest College* for the training of officers for the Superior Forest Services, opened in 1938

In 1912 a separate course was started for the Provincial Forest Services as then constituted. This course was closed in 1928 with the cessation of direct recruitment to the old Provincial Forest Services From 1st November 1926 the training of Indian probationers for the Indian Forest Service was commenced a separate Indian Forest Service College being established in the old Forest Research Institute at Chandbagh, Dehra Dun. This College however had to be closed in November, 1932 owing to the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service.

Following the transfer of Forests to popular control under the reformed constitution the old Indian Forest Service is slowly disappearing and in its place each province is building up its own Superior Forest Service For the training of officers for these new Provincial Forest Services and for the corresponding Forest Services of the Indian States, the *Indian Forest College* was established at New Forest in conjunction with the Forest Research Institute and was opened in May 1938

The Indian Forest College—The Indian Forest College is housed in the Forest Research Institute building at New Forest and is well equipped with lecture and common rooms and biological and chemical laboratories The museums herbarium laboratories and work shops and the Central Library of the Forest Research Institute form an important part of the College, in so far as they are largely used for educational purposes by the Research Officers and College Staff Hostel accommodation is provided in Class II Officers bungalows and there is a common mess. A large playing field with a pavilion provides football and hockey grounds a cricket pitch and tennis courts

The staff of the College consists nominally of two—the Principal and Professor of Forestry and the Lecturer in Engineering and Surveying, under the general administrative control of the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges. But in addition the Research Officers of all the branches of the Forest Research Institute act as lecturers in their respective subjects.

The course covers two years, and among other conditions An honours degree not lower than second class, in science or mathematics or agriculture or its equivalent is required as a qualification for entry and the combination of botany and mathematics is preferred." The fees are Rs. 2 500 per year and the total cost including stipend for living expenses, cost of camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 10,500 for the two years' course Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course.

The Indian Forest Ranger College.—The Indian Forest Ranger College (formerly known as the Forest School, and then as the Imperial Forest College) is housed in the original College buildings at Dehra Dun. These comprise a college building with lecture and common rooms, drawing and engineering halls, biological laboratory and museum and hostels for the students. The surrounding grounds covering about 4 acres, constitute a small arboretum and include tennis courts while there is a good playing field adjacent.

The staff of the College consists at present of the Director and the Assistant Instructor Certain of the Research Officers of the Forest Research Institute also lecture in their special subjects.

The course covers two years. Among other conditions the minimum qualification for admission to the College is A certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination of any recognised Indian university with one or more of the following subjects —Mathematics Physics Chemistry Botany Zoology A certificate of having passed any other examination of an equivalent or higher standard will be admissible The fees are Rs 1 500 per year and the total cost including stipend for living expenses, camp outfit and equipment and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 4 850 for the two years course Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course

Research—The Forest School founded at Dehra Dun in 1878 became also a recognised centre of Forest Research in 1906 when at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley Wilmont then Inspector General of Forests a staff was appointed to investigate problems connected both with the growing of forests and with the utilisation of forest produce

In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Estate Dehra Dun. Within a very few years the was demand for forest produce emphasised the scope and need for extensive research far beyond that for which accommodation had been provided Plans were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Kaulagarh (New Forest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November 1929. The old Institute was converted into the Indian Forest Service College but with the closing of that college in 1932 the whole of the Chandbagh estate was given up and with many additions and modifications now forms the Doon School.

The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of forest research namely Silviculture Forest Botany Utilisation, Entomology and Chemistry Silviculture, which deals with all the production side of forestry is under the direction of the Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local provincial silviculturists in the provinces but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work, does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India and Burma. The Botanical

branch is chiefly concerned with the identification of species but has a mycological section dealing with fungus diseases of trees and wood rotting fungi The Utilisation branch has sections dealing respectively with timber testing, wood working wood preservation, timber seasoning paper making, wood technology and minor forest products The sections are under the charge of specially trained Indian assistants and are equipped with up to-date workshops, testing machines, seasoning kilns, antiseptic treatment plant sawmill and a paper making plant sufficiently large to enable paper making tests to be carried out on a commercial scale The Forest Entomologist is primarily concerned with research into the control of insect attacks in tree crops, and insect damage to timber There is also a section dealing with the taxonomy of Indian insects under the Systematic Entomologist The Chemist does research work into drugs oils and other minor forest products, and there is also a Soil Chemist who is engaged on silvicultural problems

The Forest Research Institute is thus organised and equipped to deal with every aspect of Forest Research and the work it has done in the past and is doing has gone a long way towards improving the productivity of the forests of India and had led to the fuller and better utilisation of their products with correspondingly increased financial returns Limited facilities also exist at the Forest Research Institute for training in research methods and for the conduct of research by private individuals

Forests Products—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce that is timber and firewood and (2) Minor produce comprising all other products such as bamboos leaves fruits fibres grass gums resins barks animal and mineral products etc The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 294 million cubic feet This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras which had indifferent success It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods, to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy

In the Andamans notable developments have taken place. In the past extraction of timber was done by elephant dragging with the result that only a fringe of the forests could be touched. Attempts were made in employing American methods of mechanical logging, for which machinery was bought and an American expert employed to take charge of the work The costs of extraction however, by these means proved too high Recently the problem has been solved by means of light tramways the trains of trucks being drawn by elephants which have been supernumerated from ordinary work, and it has been found possible in this way to work large hitherto inaccessible areas of forest very cheaply Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are, on the whole regarded trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is exercised

Forest Industries—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognised If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood cutters sawyers carters carriers rattanmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters wheelwrights coopers boat builders tanners rope-makers lac manufacturers, basket makers and many other classes of skilled labourers The India census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals as much forest labour is not whole time labour devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture With the opening up of the forests the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future

Financial Results.—The growth of forest revenue expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady Gross revenue, before the late world wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs 299 lakhs a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 26 per cent of gross revenue Most of the provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus Figures of Revenue Expenditure and Surplus for the three years ending 1939-40 are as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1939 40	30,202 818	22 744 245	74 58,573
1938-39	30 097 367	23 130 435	6 966 932
1937 38	30 185 380	22 258 608	7,926 772

Agencies.—The general practice of the Forest Department in the Government of India and the various Provinces is to conduct their own sales direct with timber dealers or large consumers though there are notable exceptions. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India Sales of Indian timbers and especially timbers from the Andamans are steadily increasing

Bibliography—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U P

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

Beam Stations.—*The* year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height are landmarks over a distance of many miles The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies The Eastern Telegraph Co which operates the cable from Europe to India has merged in the new company now known as Cables and Wireless Ltd The Indian Radio Telegraph Company has taken over the working of the cables at Bombay and Madras and is now known as the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Ltd The same Company also worked before the outbreak of hostilities a direct wireless service between Bombay and Tokio which was opened in 1933

The inland wireless stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes have been erected at many places for the purpose of providing constant communication with aircraft in flight the most up-to-date system having been installed

The Indian coast stations have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected The high speed continuous-wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) have proved extremely satisfactory and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods

In December 1936 a radio-telephone service was opened between Madras and Rangoon, by means of which telephonic communication could be obtained between all places in India connected to the trunk telephone system and many places in Burma This service involved the construction of a large amount of new and up-to-date apparatus.

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number and total many thousands per annum Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon

Safety at Sea.—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay Calcutta and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour All ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain knowledge of their whereabouts at a considerable distance from the coast Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea An elaborate system of radio services in connection with civil aviation has been developed especially for the assistance of aeroplanes along the *airmail routes*

Radio-Telephone Service.—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1 1933, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Initially the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged until it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia South Africa and many other parts of the world. Similarly there was a gradual extension of the area covered in India and every important city in India can be placed in telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy When the service was first opened reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be tapped " with the greatest ease, but later secrecy gear was installed

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call Before doing so however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities

Liberal allowance is made at the discretion of the observing operator for periods during which speech is unsatisfactory owing to any defect in service so that the time charged for is the period of effective speech only (Allowance is made in charging for calls when atmospheric conditions prevent continuous effective conversation)

Broadcasting —For several years limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta Bombay and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power the broadcasts were popular The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes

After negotiations extending over several years an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British *Broadcasting Corporation* and *transmitting* stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta the services at the *former* being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the *Governor of Bengal a month* later These stations had each an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London of which they were practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages

All India Radio —The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service now called All India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee had as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy s Executive Council in charge of the subject

Government availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated substantial funds for the purpose A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a 20 k w medium wave broadcasting station at Delhi This station was actually opened on 1st January 1936 Its wavelength is 338 6 metres (886 k c/s) The wavelength was somewhat inconveniently close to that of Bombay but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of medium wave for transmissions in India It was therefore appropriated for the first 20 k w station to be built The Bombay wavelength has since been changed

The Government of India decided to appoint a Controller of Broadcasting in India and secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr Lionel Fielden who took up his duties in August 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station

Government in announcing their determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr Fielden led to a revision of these plans and his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of Mr H L Kirke

A valuable report was prepared by this official and a plan for wide extension of broadcasting activities was elaborated Government engaged Mr C W Goyder one of the foremost wireless and particularly short-wave engineering experts in the world to be their principal engineer for construction and research work Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in January 1937 It included new 10 k w short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and one 10 k w and one 5 k w short-wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi It also included a 10 k w short-wave transmitter for Madras for service throughout the Madras Presidency and a 250 watt medium wave transmitter for Madras City All this apparatus is of the most modern type. This makes for economy in working and gives purity of rendering unexcelled in any other country The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it provides a measure of service for the whole of India. The medium-wave transmitters are intended to give a first-grade service on inexpensive receivers in the large towns but owing to atmospheric conditions in India during the greater part of the year cannot be

expected to provide a first-grade service at distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936 proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable innovation in procedure was regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend the interest he has shown in its development

Licences.—Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub post offices at a fee of ten rupees per year and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, a considerable number have been issued (Most of these licences have now been withdrawn for the duration of the war) The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during recent years

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

Headquarters of All India Radio No 5 Sikandra Road New Delhi

Telegraphic address CONBROCAST

Broadcasting in India is controlled by All India Radio, which is a department of the Government of India. The head of this department is the Controller of Broadcasting who is assisted at headquarters by the Deputy Controller the Chief Engineer the Administrative Officer the Assistant Chief Engineer the Public Relations Officer the Officer on Special Duty (Information) the Officer on Special Duty (Engineering) and the Programme Executive

There are 9 stations and 15 transmitters at present in operation in India. 8 receiving centres are also in operation at the present moment at Bombay Delhi Calcutta Madras, Trichy Dacca Lucknow and Peshawar One more is under construction at Lahore

Each station is under the control of a Station Director who exercises supervision in respect of the programme technical (through the Station Engineer) and clerical staff under him Other heads of offices are (i) News Editor All India Radio (ii) Editor The Indian Listener Awaz and Sarang (iii) Research Engineer and (iv) Installation Engineer The total strength of All India Radio as on the 1st January 1942 was as follows —

	Headquarters	Other Offices.
Officers	9	312
Staff	67	271
Total	76	583

Programmes.—Programmes both European and Indian are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of their Directors of Programmes and Programme Assistants These are drawn up well in advance of their scheduled dates, and are published in the fortnightly journals of All India Radio

Twenty nine News Bulletins a day in English and Indian languages are broadcast for the benefit of listeners at fixed times of the day from the Central News Organisation at Delhi All India Radio has also undertaken schemes of rural broadcasting for the uplift of villagers at all its stations except Bombay where the scheme has been suspended and School Broadcasting at the Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras and Trichinopoly stations Public utility items include broadcast of S O S messages for the tracing of lost persons

Each station of All India Radio generally has the following types of studios for the broadcasting of different kinds of programmes —English music, Indian music, Talks News Drama, Gramophone records and Feature programmes.

Public Relations.—Contact between All India Radio and its listeners is established through the medium of

(i) Periodical questionnaires issued from its stations to elicit reactions and tastes of listeners

(ii) Advisory Committees established at Delhi Bombay Calcutta, Madras Lahore, Lucknow Trichinopoly and Dacca in consultation with the Provincial Governments to keep the Controller in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters

(iii) The five Radio Journals of All India Radio viz The Indian Listener (English), Awaz (Urdu) Sarang (Hindi) Betar Jagat (Bengali) and Vanoli (Tamil)

(iv) Correspondence with listeners from whom both appreciations and criticisms are received

Growth of Broadcasting.—The growth of Broadcast receiver licences at the end of March of each year beginning with 1933 is given below which will indicate the interest evinced in radio

Year	Licences.
1933	9,275
1934	12 037
1935	17,881
1936	23,066
1937	42,152
1938	52,883
1939	72 282
1940	97,537
1941	1 25 847

Licences in force at the end of Jan 1942, 1,50,887

Licences are issued on behalf of the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, by all head and sub post offices numbering 4,634 all over India.

	Station	Power in K.W	Call sign	Frequency in Kc/s.	Wave-length (Metres)	Transmission Time Indian Standard Time (Subtract 5½ hours for G.M.T.)
1	Delhi	M.W 20	VUD	886	338 6	(a) 0730 to 1003 (b) 1200 to 1400 (c) 1630 to 2245
	Delhi	S W 10	VUD 2	7290	41 15	(a) 0730 to 1003 (b) 1200 to 1400 (c) (a) 1630 to 1900 (c) (b) 1915 to 2245
	Delhi	S W 5	VUD 3	11830 15290 11830 6085	25 36 19 62 25 36 49 3	(a) (a) 0720 to 0930 (a) (b) 0945 to 1003 (b) 1200 to 1445 (c) (a) 1630 to 1830 (c) (b) 1845 to 2315
	Delhi	S W 10	VUD 4	9590	31 3	(a) 0720 to 1003 (b) 1200 to 1445 (c) 1630 to 2315
2	Bombay	M.W 1 5	VUB	1231	244	(a) 0730 to 0930 (b) 1230 to 1425 (c) 1700 to 2245
	Bombay	S W 10	VUB 2	7240	41 44	(a) 0730 to 0930 (b) 1230 to 1425 (c) (a) 1700 to 1915 (c) (b) 1930 to 2245
3	Madras	M W 0 25	VUM	1420	211	(a) 0730 to 0900 (b) 1300 to 1500 (c) 1600 to 2230
	Madras	S W 10	VUM 2	7270	41 27	(a) 0730 to 0900 (b) 1300 to 1500 (c) (a) 1600 to 1745 (c) (b) 1800 to 2230
4	Calcutta	M W 1 5	VUC	810	370 4	(a) 0700 to 0830 (b) 1200 to 1480 (c) 1630 to 2200
	Calcutta	S W 10	VUC 2	7210	41 61	(a) 0700 to 0830 (b) 1200 to 1480 (c) (a) 1630 to 1915 (c) (b) 1930 to 2200
	Lahore	M.W 5	VUL	1086	276	(a) 0730 to 0930 (b) 1230 to 1335 (c) 1730 to 2245
6	Lucknow	M W 5	VUW	1622	293 5	(a) 0730 to 0930 (b) 1230 to 1335 (c) 1730 to 2245
7	Trichinopoly	M W 5	VUT	758	396	(a) 0730 to 0900 (b) 1300 to 1430 (c) 1700 to 2200
8	Dacca	M.W 5	VUY	1167	257 1	1630 to 2200
9	Peshawar	M.W 0 25	VUP	1500	200	(a) 0730 to 0900 (b) 1700 to 2245

Indian States are taking up actively the installation of radio stations. Hyderabad State has one in operation while Travancore, Mysore and Baroda are expected to have stations in operation in the near future

Number of Receivers.—While the number of wireless receivers in India has increased the total for All India of 1 50 887 at the end of January 1942 is negligible when one considers the vast population about 388,800 000 and when one compares it with the progress in Europe America or Japan where it has become an indispensable dynamic social institution

Taking the figures of wireless licences there was an increase of 11 000 between January 1933 and July 1935 The number in April 1937 was 48 351 in April 1938 58 810 in April 1939 73 698 and in April 1940 100 888 At the end of 1940 there were 30 058 licence holders in Bombay Presidency which has the largest number in India

Radio Imports.—The imports of wireless apparatus into India has increased rapidly in recent years Imports have increased in value from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1932 33 to Rs 35 lakhs in 1936-37 The value for 1937 38 was Rs 47 7 lakhs, in 1938-39 41 lakhs while in 1939-40 it rose to 59 8 lakhs For the ten months 1st April 1941 to 31st January 1942 the value of imports was Rs 44 1 lakhs as compared with Rs 38 6 and Rs 40 1 for the corresponding ten months of 1940-41 and 1939 40 Most of the imports are through Bombay

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United Kingdom, which now heads the list of countries supplying wireless apparatus to India. The United States come second

During the year 1934-35 imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs. 5 71 971 to 4 66 316 while those from the United States of America increased by 6½ lakhs from Rs 1 78 944 to 8 30 848 In 1937 38 imports from the United Kingdom increased to Rs 15 54 884 and in 1938 39 to Rs 16 87 726 Imports from the U S A in 1937 38 amounted to Rs 15 86 217 and in 1938-39 to Rs 12 63 017 In 1939 40 imports from the U K. were valued at Rs 17 35 318 whereas from the U S A at Rs 15 95 349 In 1940-41 imports from the U K were valued at Rs 22 19 771 and those from the U S A at Rs 17 12 827 For the ten months 1st April 1941 to 31st January 1942 total imports from the United Kingdom were of the value of Rs 24 38,516 and from the U S A Rs 15 93 066

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS.

The following tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India —

ALL-INDIA IMPORTS

1940-41 Rs	44 3 lakhs
1939-40	49 8 8
1938-39	41 1
1937 38	47 7
1936-37	35 2
1935-36	28
1934-35	16
1933-34	11
1932-33	10 ,,

BOMBAY IMPORTS

1940 41	Not available
1939 40	
1938 39	Rs 16 58 lakhs
1937 38	26 19
1936-37	18 06
1935-36	15 70
1934 35	8 77
1933 34	6 55
1932 33	7 98

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH.

Principal Articles	1939 40 (Twelve months)		1940-41 (Twelve months)		1941 42 (Ten months 1st April to 31st January)	
	No	Value Rs.	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs
Complete Wireless Receivers						
From United Kingdom	12 177	13 40 307	22 115	18 37 488	21 690	20 69 997
,, Netherlands	9 933	9 85 246	2,647	3 54 424	4	491
,, United States of America	17 639	13 32 521	17 484	12 70 826	20 627	11 84 188
Other countries	3 995	4 04 064	635	67 406	8 833	3 35 032
Total	43 684	40 62 188	42,881	35 30 144	46 154	35 89 708
Wireless Valves						
From United Kingdom	25 031	94 753	24 694	80 843	28 726	77 281
United States of America	56 128	77 824	90 971	1 55 812	72,405	73 775
, Other countries	29 393	57 258	6 194	23,262	7 725	21 960
Total	1 10,552	2 29 835	1,21,859	2 64 417	1 08,856	1 78,616

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH—(*contd*)

Principal Articles	1939-40 (Twelve months)		1940-41 (Twelve months)		1941-42 (Two months 1st April to 31st January)	
	No	Value Rs.	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs
Component parts of Wireless receivers *other than* valves		3 19 992		3 66 839		4 03 238
Others		3,78 037		2 68 024		2,41 947
Total of Wireless apparatus						
From United Kingdom		17 35 318		22 10 771		24 88 516
Netherlands		11 56 632		4 14 938		491
United States of America		15 95 349		17 12 827		15,93 066
Other Countries		4 93 703		81 888		3,75 831
Grand Total		49 81 002		44 29 424		44 07 904

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially *English institution* and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1775 was passed the *Regulating Act* creating the Governor-General ship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780 Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since not a very long period certainly a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper *The Times* which came into existence only five years later in 1785 but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having *commenced* at Plassey, only twenty three years earlier Bombay followed Calcutta closely and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861 In Bombay the advent *of the press may be said to have* followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665 and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal* Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky a, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Herkaru* which *came into existence* only a little later and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866 *No fewer* than five papers followed in *as many years*, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780 and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784 under the avowed patronage of Government flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The English man* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. *Government objected to* news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe with out trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Sir Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known

during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government. As for the remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall until the expiry of 15 years make to the Imperial Bank the following payments :—

(*a*) during the first five years of this agreement Rs. 9 lacs per annum

(*b*) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 6 lacs per *annum*, and

(*c*) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

The Directorate

Managing Director	Sir William Lamond.
Dy Managing Director	A R Chisholm.

Presidents Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—	
Sir George Morton O B E. M U	President
T S Gladstone	Vice President
F H Moorhouse	Secretary
BOMBAY—	
The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoy	President
F F Stileman	Vice-President.
E J Dawson	Secretary
MADRAS—	
G H. Hodgson	President
Dewan Bahadur V Shanmuga Mudaliar	Vice President
J T Alexander	Secretary

Nominated by the Central Government

The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das C I E. Lahore

Elected under Section 28 (i) (ii) *of the Act by the Boards*

Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka C I E Calcutta
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Bombay
J Nuttall Madras

Manager in London

R R Birrell

BRANCHES.

Burra Bazaar Calcutta.
Clive Street Calcutta.
Park Street Calcutta
Byculla, Bombay
Dadar Bombay.
Mandvi, Bombay
Sandhurst Road Bombay
Mount Road Madras
Abbottabad.
Abohar
Adoni
Agra.
Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad City
Ahmednagar
Ajmer.
Akola.
Aligarh
Allahabad
Alleppey
Alwar (Sub-Branch)
Ambala City
Ambala Cant.
Amraoti
Amritsar.
Asansol
Bangalore
Bareilly
Belgaum (Sub-Branch)
Bellary
Benares.
Berhampore (Ganjam)
Beswada.
Bhagalpur
Bhimavaram
Bhopal
Broach.
Bulandshahr
Calicut
Cannanore (Sub-Branch)
Cawnpore
Chandausi (Sub Branch)
Chandpur
Chapra
Chittagong
Coconada
Cochin
Coimbatore
Colombo.
Cuddalore
Cuddapah.
Cuttack
Dacca.
Darbhanga
Darjeeling.
Dehra Dun
Delhi
Dhanbad.
Dhulia
Dibrugarh.
Ellore.
Erode.
Etawah
Farrukhabad
Ferozepore.
Fyzabad.
Gaya
Godhra
Golra
Gorakhpur
Gujranwala
Guntur
Gwalior
Hapur (Sub Branch)
Hathras
Howrah.
Hubli
Hyderabad (Deccan).
Hyderabad (Sind)
Indore
Jaipur
Jalgaon
Jalpaiguri
Jamshedpur
Jhansi
Jodhpur
Jubbulpore
Jullundur
Karachi
Kasur (Sub-Branch).
Katni.
Khamgaon
Khandwa.
Kumbakonam.
Lahore
Larkana.
Lucknow
Ludhiana
Lyallpur
Madura.
Mangalore.
Masulipatam.
Meerut.
Mirpurkhas (Sub-Branch)
Monghyr(Sub-Branch)
Montgomery
Moradabad
Multan.
Murree.
Mussoorie
Muttra.
Muzaffarnagar
Muzaffarpur
Mymensingh
Nadiad
Nagpur
Naini Tal
Nanded
Nandyal.
Narainganga.
Nasik.
Negapatam
Nellore
New Delhi.
Nowshera
Okara (Sub-Branch).
Ootacamund.

Palakol	Rajahmundry	Shillong.	Trichinopoly
Patna.	Rajkot	Shoiapur	Trichur.
Peshawar	Ramgarh (Sub-Branch).	Sialkot.	Trivandrum.
Peshawar City	Rampur	Simla.	Tuticorin.
Pollachi (Sub Branch)	Ratlam (Sub-Branch)	Sitapur	Ujjain.
Poona	Rawalpindi	Srinagar (Kashmir).	Vellore
Poona City	Saharanpur	Sukkur.	Vizagapatam.
Porbandar	Salem.	Surat.	Vizianagram.
Purnea	Sambar (Sub-Branch)	Tellicherry	Wardha.
Quetta.	Sargodha	Tirunelveli	Yeotmal
Raipur	Secunderabad	Tirupur	Yoi (Sub-Branc

Note —An Evacuation Branch has been established by the Imperial Bank of India at Le to deal with the affairs of the constituents of its Burma Branches now closed All communica relating to the business of the Bank s former Branches at Akyab Bassein Mandalay Moulr Myingyan and Rangoon should now be addressed to —

The Agent Imperial Bank of India Evacuation Branch, Mason Narsingdas Building Mall Lahore

In Schedule I Part 1 of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may, transact are laid down and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1

Briefly stated the main classes of business sanctioned are —

(1) Advancing money upon the security of —

(a) Stocks etc , in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India

(b) Securities issued by State aided Rail ways notified by the Central Government

(c) Debentures or other securities issued under Act by or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India

(d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or else where.

(e) Goods or documents of title thereto deposited with or assigned to the Bank.

(f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.

(g) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro Notes

(h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable pro perty or documents of title relating thereto as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in a to f and if autho rised by the Central Board in g

(2) Selling of promissory notes debentures stock receipts bonds annuities stock shares securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security for advances

(3) With the sanction of the Provincial Government advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.

(4) Drawing accepting, discounting buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities.

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in securities referred to in (1) *c, b c* and *d*

(6) Making issuing and circulating of b post-bills and letters of credit to order or ot wise than to the bearer on demand

(7) Buying and selling gold and silver

(8) Receiving deposits

(9) Receiving securities for safe custody

(10) Selling and acquiring such properties may come into the Bank s possession in sa faction of claims

(11) Transacting agency business on co mmission and the entering into of contracts indemnity suretyship or guarantee

(12) Acting as Administrator, for windi up estates.

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and granti letters of credit payable out of India

(14) Buying of bills of exchange payab out of India at any usance not exceeding nh months in the case of bills relating to the finan ing of seasonal agricultural operations or s months in other cases

(15) Borrowing money upon security assets of the Bank

(16) Subsidising the pension funds of th Presidency Banks and

(17) Generally the doing of the variou kinds of business including foreign exchang business

The principal restrictions placed on the bus ness of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance —

(a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank

(c) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mort gage or security of immovable pro perty or documents of title thereof.

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited.

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several respon sibilities of at least two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advances given against any security not being a security in which a trustee may invest trust money under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 60 years or so :—

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total.	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total
30th June 1881	230	61	53	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886	329	62	39	450	1914	290	197	93	580
1891	332	97	53	482	1915	263	187	102	552
1896	225	88	57	370	1916	336	263	115	714
1901	187	90	63	340	1917	1338	716	209	2263
1906	186	93	46	325	1918	664	549	213	1426
1911	198	129	77	404	1919	346	298	142	786
1912	210	155	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					26th Jan 1921	364	206	138	708

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June 1921	2 220
1922	1 672
„ 1923	1 256
„ 1924	2 208
1925	2,252
1926	3,254
1927	1 004
1928	796
1929	2 074
1930	1,391
„ 1931	1,596
1932	1,908
„ 1933	582
1934	791

RESERVE BANK.

31st Dec. 1935	604
„ 1936	714
„ 1937	976
„ 1938	1,118
„ 1939	1,285
30th June 1940	1,207
„ 1941	2,245

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Ca Reserve and deposits of the three Banks are shown below —

In Lakhs of Rupees

	1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits.	Proportion Governme deposits 1 2, 3 &
1st December					
1901	360	158	340	1463	14 3 per c
1906	360	213	307	2745	8 3 ,,
1907	360	279	335	2811	8 3 ,,
1908	360	294	325	2861	8 4 ,,
1909	360	309	307	3265	7 4 ,,
1910	360	318	339	3254	9·7 ,,
1911	360	331	438	3419	9 6 ,,
1912	375	340	426	3578	9 0 ,,
1913	375	361	587	3644	11 5 ,,
1914	375	370	561	4002	10 5 ,,
1915	375	385	487	3860	9 5 ,,
1916	375	389	520	4476	9 0 ,,
1917	375	358	771	6771	9 3 ,,
1918	375	363	864	5097	12 9 ,,
1919	375	349	773	7226	8 8 ,,
1920	375	355	901	7725	9 6 ,,
30th June (Imperial Bank)					
1921	547	375	2220	7016	21 8 ,,
1922	562	371	1672	6336	18 8 ,,
1923	562	411	1256	7047	12 5 ,,
1924	562	435	2208	7662	20 2 ,,
1925	562	457	2252	7588	20 7 ,,
1926	562	477	3254	7380	27 4 ,,
1927	562	492	1004	7217	10 5 ,,
1928	562	507	796	7331	8 6 ,,
1929	562	517	2074	7233	19 9 ,,
1930	562	527	1301	7003	14 6 ,,
1931	562	537	1596	6615	17 1 ,,
1932	*562*	*542*	*1008*	*6246*	*22 8* ,,
1933	562	520	552	7423	6 4 ,,
1934	562	527	791	7488	8 4 ,,

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Rupees.

BANK OF BENGAL

—	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo-sits	Other depo sits	Cash	Invest-ments	Dividend for year
1st December							
1900	200	102	155	582	243	196	11 per cent.
1905	200	140	167	1204	396	181	12 ,,
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12 ,,
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12 ,,
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	12 ,,
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14 ,,
1910	200	175	196	1909	514	903	14 ,,
1911	200	180	270	1677	728	221	14 ,,
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 ,,
1913	200	191	301	1834	640	319	14 ,,
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	221	16 ,,
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	733	16 ,,
1916	200	*213	274	2143	772	788	16 ,,
1917	200	1221	448	2934	1462	722	17 ,,
1918	200	1139	584	2392	894	779	17 ,,
1919	200	1200	405	2254	997	884	17 ,,
1920	200	1210	434	1398	1231	810	19½ ,,

* Includes Rs 62 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments

	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
BANK OF BOMBAY							
1900	100	70	87	482	129	89	11 per cent.
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 "
1906	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 "
1907	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 "
1908	100	101	94	838	377	149	13
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 "
1910	100	105	152	1058	486	149	14 "
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 "
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14
1914	100	110	133	1081	646	202	15 "
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 "
1917	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17½
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	858	18½
1919	100	110	202	2756	928	815	19½ "
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 "
BANK OF MADRAS							
1900	60	23	35	260	82	67	8 per cent
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10
1906	60	32	54	356	161	81	10 "
1907	60	36	35	418	162	84	10
1908	60	40	52	447	153	84	11
1909	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 "
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911	60	52	69	625	165	104	12 "
1912	75	70	75	743	196	118	12
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 "
1914	75	76	91	761	267	134	12
1915	75	65	86	803	256	184	12
1916	75	55	104	960	256	161	12 "
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 "
1919	75	45	104	1215	456	175	12 "
1920	75	45	118	1579	506	211	16 "
IMPERIAL BANK							
30th June							
1921	547	371	2230	7016	3433	1652	15 per cent
1922	552	411	1672	6536	3396	900	16 "
1923	552	432	1256	7047	2913	925	16 "
1924	552	457	2208	7652	3195	1175	16 "
1925	552	477	2252	7586	3562	1418	16 "
1926	552	492	3254	7530	4508	2188	16 "
1927	552	507	1004	7317	2282	2050	16 "
1928	552	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 "
1929	552	527	2274	7282	3041	2400	16 "
1930	552	537	1991	7008	1696	2966	16 "
1931	552	542	1896	6615	1717	3077	14 "
1932	552	515	1905	6149	2201	2979	13
1933	552	520	552	7422	2308	3923	12 "
1934	552	527	791	7453	2165	3932	12 "
1935	552	542	"	7343	1676	3785	12 "
1936	552	550		7894	1976	4284	12 "
1937	552	550		8514	2168	4065	12 "
1938	552	552		8118	1628	3975	12 "
1939	552	557		8392	1459	4280	12 "
1940	552	562		9503	2189	4857	12 "
1941	552	562		10807	2596	6439	12 "

Reserve Bank.—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935 From this date the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial *Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date*

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs 100 each fully paid up The Reserve Fund of Rupees *five crores is provided by Government to the* Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay Calcutta Delhi Madras and Rangoon

Management—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank The Board is composed of —

(*a*) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board

(*b*) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government

(*c*) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers

(*d*) One Government official nominated by the Central Government

The *Governor and Deputy Governors* are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business *viz* :—The accepting of money on deposit without interest, the purchase sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver for the purchase sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere and for the management of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay Calcutta Delhi Madras or Rangoon sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1*sh* 5 49-64*d* and not higher than 1*sh* 6 8-16*d* respectively provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor —Sir James B Taylor KCIE
Deputy Governor —C D Deshmukh CIE
Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (*b*) — Sir Homi Mehta KBE Bombay A A Bruce Rangoon Sir Syed Maratib Ali CBE Lahore Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohomad Sait Madras

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (*c*) — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas CIE MBE Bombay Register Kasturbhai Lalbhai Bombay Register B M Birla Calcutta Register Dr N N Law Calcutta Register Sir Shri Ram Delhi Register Satya Paul Virmani Delhi Register C R Srinivasan Madras Register U Po Byaw Rangoon Register

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (*d*) — A C Turner CIE MBE ICS

The following statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department) since its inception

(In lakhs of Rupees)

31st Dec	Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Government deposits	Other deposits	Notes and Coin	Bills Purchased and Discounted	Balances held abroad	Loans and Advances to Government	Other Loans and Advances	Investments
1935	500	500	604	2860	2157		1738	100		529
1936	500	500	714	1614	1196		1486			616
1937	500	500	976	2142	2941		363	200		624
1938	500	500	1118	1301	1853	826	114	106		526
1939	500	500	1285	2002	1774	1010	697	120		642
30th June 1940	500	500	1207	2243	1120	498	2019	10	15	770
1941	500	500	2245	3239	1318		4 32	15		527

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London or the continent, or in the Far East and the United States Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India but in recent years most of them while continuing to finance this part of India s trade have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India but the following statement published by the Director General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA
In Lakhs of Rupees

1900	1050
1905	1704
1910	2479
1915	3354
1916	3803
1917	5357
1918	6185
1919	7435
1920	7480
1921	7519
1922	7338
1923	6844
1924	7063
1925	7054
1926	7154
1927	6886
1928	7113
1929	6905
1930	6811
1931	6747
1932	7306
1933	7078
1934	7139
1935	7618
1936	7522
1937	7321
1938	6720

Exchange Banks Investments

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks resources so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India the Indian Branches share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned *The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly* of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business They are able however by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but *the following figures appearing* in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this —

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT	£
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	000
Eastern Bank Ltd	40 000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	38 3 000
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	1 111 000
National Bank of India Ltd	(000
	0 .(4 000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months sight and may either be clean or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal —

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature

(2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India

(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion

(5) Imports of sovereigns from London Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets —

In Thousands of £

Name	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investments
American Express Co	1 488	848	6 250	8 540
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	398	20	9 738	3 962
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	3 000	3 000	65 505	39 834
Eastern Bank Ltd	1 000	500	8 820	5 089
Grindlay & Co Ltd	250	100	4 399	3 079
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1 239	7 119	54 598	37 614
Lloyds Bank Ltd	15 810	10 000	490 826	352 075
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	1 050	1 075	20 887	14 615
National Bank of India Ltd	2 000	2 200	34 795	28 831
National City Bank of New York	19 278	16 293	720 661	603 091
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd	125	125	2 813	2 637

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area The rapid development of this class of Bank which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906 After that time there was a perfect storm of new flotations and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties

The first important failure to take place was that of the People s Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank

Since those events confidence has been largely restored But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent of the amounts due to them A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank which was established in 1918 was merged in the Central Bank of India

The end of June 1938 witnessed a banking crises in South India in the failure of the Travancore National & Quilon Bank Ltd The bank held a very important position among the South Indian joint stock banks with a paid up capital of Rs 25 lakhs The total resources were said to be large and the bank had 70 branches As soon as the news of the failure was received the Reserve Bank sanctioned special credit limits to banks in South India and these limits were later doubled Although the acuteness of the crisis soon subsided, an underlying feeling of nervousness continued until the close of the year

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank Ltd affiliated to Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	35	50	1 230	717
Bank of Baroda Ltd	60	55	953	575
Bank of Hindustan Ltd	10	—	10	9
Bank of India Ltd	100	118	2 586	1 703
Bank of Mysore Ltd	20	27	317	175
Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank Ltd	13	1	204	1 6
Canara Bank Ltd	4	3	96	53
Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd	6	1	33	23
Central Bank of India Ltd	168	101	4 131	2 761
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company Ltd	11	—	45	51
Indian Bank Ltd Madras	12	16	600	265
Punjab National Bank Ltd	31	14	980	610
Union Bank of India Ltd	40	11	426	181

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director General of Statistics shew the growth of the Capital Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India —

In Lakhs of Rupees

	Capital	*Reserve*	*Deposits*
1875	14	2	27
1880	18	3	62
1885	18	5	94
1890	33	17	270
1895	63	31	566
1900	82	45	807
1905	133	56	1155
1910	275	100	2565
1915	231	156	1787
1916	287	173	2471
1917	303	162	3117
1918	436	165	4059
1919	539	224	5899
1920	837	255	7114
1921	938	300	7689
1922	802	261	6163
1923	689	284	4443
1924	690	350	5250
1925	673	386	5449
1926	676	408	5968
1927	688	419	6084
1928	674	434	6385
1929	786	366	6.72
1930	747	442	6325
1931	780	428	6226
1932	781	439	7234
1933	778	455	7167
1934	799	467	7677
1935	817	50-	8444
1936	848	546	9814
1937	7.3	553	10026
1938	748	565	9808

LONDON OFFICES AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA

Name of Bank	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31 33 Bishopsgate E C 2
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	25 Old Broad Street, E C 2
Other Banks & Kindred Firms		
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	38 Bishopsgate E C 2
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41 Lothbury E C 2
Central Bank of India	Barclays Bank Limited Midland Bank	54 Lombard Street E C 3 and 12 Old Broad Street E C
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	122 Old Broad Street E C 2
Simla Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto	Ditto
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41 Lothbury E C 2
Exchange Banks		
American Express Co (Inc)	London Office	6 Haymarket London (Temp)
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Anglo Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	Lisbon House 1 Epsom Road Guildford Surrey England
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	Ditto	38 Bishopsgate E C 2
Comptoir National d Escompte de Paris	Ditto	8 13 King William Street E C 4
Delbrück Bank	Ditto	2 3 Crosby Sq E C 3
Grindlay & Co	Ditto	54 Parliament Street S W 1
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St, E C 3
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71 Lombard Street E C 3
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15 Gracechurch St E C 3
National Bank of India	Ditto	26 Bishopsgate E C 2
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	117 Old Broad Street E C
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	National Provincial Bank	1 Princes Street London E C 2
Nederlandsch Indische Handels bank	London Representative	80 Gracechurch Street E C 3
Thomas Cook & Son	London Office	Berkeley Street Piccadilly

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come The use of the word Shroff is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people but this is hardly fair to the people known as shroffs in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close

touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which without his assistance the Banks would not be permitted to give The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in some thing after the following manner A shopkeeper in the bazaar with limited means of his own finds that, after using all his own money he still requires say Rs 25 000 to stock his shop suitably He thereupon approaches the shroff and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation if he is satisfied that the business is safe The business, as a rule is arranged through a hoondee broker and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs 2 500 each A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money and it is at this point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors viz (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year Generally speaking however a charge of two annas per cent per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount or 1½ /, is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur respectively the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by Moonims who have very wide powers

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent

THE BANK RATE

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate and the rates were not uniform After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one half to one per cent over the official rate but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months when the Bank rate is some times nominal it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates during the last 14 years —

Year	1st Half year	2nd Half year	Yearly average
1928	6 945	5 456	6 2
1929	6 878	5 788	6 333
1930	6 508	5 277	5 892
1931	6 735	7 353	7 044
1932	6 022	4 033	5 027
1933	3 627	3 5	3 563
1934	3 5	3 5	3 5
1935	3 5	3 41	3 45
1936	3	3	3
1937	3	3	3
1938	3	3	3
1939	3	3	3
1940	3	3	3
1941	3	3	3

BANKERS CLEARING HOUSES

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta Bombay Madras Rangoon Colombo and Karachi and of these the first two are by far the most important The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank Reserve Bank most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually

In Lakhs of Rupees

—	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi	Total
1903		876	1464			340	10 68
1904		9492	1536			365	11393
1905		10027	1560			324	12811
1906		10012	1583			400	1.895
1907	444	12645	1648			530	37167
1908	21291	12585	1 54			643	36263
1909	19776	14375	1948			702	38801
1910	22238	16652	2117	4765		755	46.27
1911	25763	17605	2083	5399		762	51612
1912	28831	20831	1152	6043		1159	58016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6198		1219	64780
1914	28041	17696	2127	4989		1315	54158
1915	32266	16492	1887	4069		1352	56036
1916	48017	24051	2495	4853		1503	80919
1917	47193	23655	2339	4966		2028	90181
1918	74337	53362	2528	6927		2420	139643
1919	90241	76750	3014	8837		2266	180696
1920	153388	126353	7500	10779		3120	301140
1921	91672	89788	3847	11875		3579	200761
1922	94426	86683	4209	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11014	11940	4064	195983
1924	92249	65250	5546	11555	11134	4516	192245
1925	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	95944	42006	5688	12511	16023	3166	175408
1927	102392	39826	5609	12600	15997	3057	179519
1928	108819	54308	6540	13015	15446	2945	200093
1929	99765	79968	5877	12160	15429	2718	215917
1930	89313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862
1931	76627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	74650	64637	4722	7595	7496	2519	161579
1933	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167669
1934	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	177673
1935	98887	75045	6280	6900	8597	2978	193696
1936	89857	72125	8893	7780	9457	3099	190711
1937	99250	83667	10028	8768	11693	3656	217962
1938	91457	79097	10145	7821	10837	3241	202598
1939	107611	83722	9721	9457	11837	3557	225905
1940	109953	85870	10826	10868	16160	4342	239019
1941	120.49	97875	13131	15881	18169	5693	271106

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per month of 31 Days

Rupees	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16		
Days.	Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	1	0	3	7	0	4	1	0	4	7	0	5	1	0	5	8	0	6	2	0	6	9	0	7	3	0	7	9	0	8	3
2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	5	1	0	6	2	0	7	2	0	8	3	0	9	3	0	10	3	0	11	4	0	12	4	0	13	5	0	14	5	0	15	6	1	0	6
3	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	4	7	0	6	2	0	7	8	0	9	3	0	10	10	1	0	12	4	0	13	11	0	15	5	1	1	0	1	2	6	1	4	2	1	5	8	1	7	3	1	8	9
4	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	6	2	0	8	3	0	10	3	0	12	4	0	14	5	1	0	16	6	1	4	7	1	6	9	1	8	9	1	10	10	1	12	11	1	15	0	2	1	0	2	3	0
5	0	2	6	0	5	1	0	7	8	0	10	3	0	12	10	0	15	5	1	2	0	1	4	7	1	7	2	1	9	9	1	12	5	1	14	10	2	1	7	2	4	2	2	6	9	2	9	3
6	0	3	1	0	6	2	0	9	3	0	12	4	0	15	5	1	2	6	1	5	8	1	8	9	1	11	10	1	14	11	2	2	1	2	5	0	2	8	3	2	11	4	2	14	5	3	1	6
7	0	3	7	0	7	2	0	10	10	0	14	5	1	2	0	1	5	8	1	9	3	1	12	10	2	0	6	2	4	1	2	7	9	2	11	3	2	15	0	3	2	7	3	6	2	3	9	9
8	0	4	1	0	8	3	0	12	4	1	0	6	1	4	7	1	8	9	1	12	10	2	1	0	2	5	1	2	8	3	2	11	5	3	1	6	3	5	8	3	9	10	4	2	11	4	2	8	0
9	0	4	7	0	9	3	0	13	11	1	2	6	1	7	2	1	11	10	2	0	6	2	5	1	2	9	9	2	14	5	3	3	1	3	7	8	3	12	5	4	1	0	4	5	8	4	10	2
10	0	5	1	0	10	3	0	15	5	1	4	7	1	9	9	1	14	11	2	2	4	1	2	9	3	2	14	5	3	3	7	3	8	9	3	13	10	4	3	1	4	8	3	4	13	5	5	2	6
11	0	5	8	0	11	4	1	1	0	1	6	8	1	12	4	2	2	0	2	7	8	2	13	4	3	3	1	3	9	9	3	14	5	4	4	0	4	9	10	4	15	6	5	5	2	5	10	9
12	0	6	2	0	12	5	1	2	6	1	8	9	1	14	11	2	5	8	2	11	4	3	1	6	3	7	8	3	13	11	4	4	2	4	10	4	5	0	6	5	6	9	5	12	11	6	3	0
13	0	6	8	0	13	5	1	4	1	1	10	10	2	1	1	2	8	3	3	2	14	11	3	5	4	0	4	8	4	3	1	4	9	10	5	0	6	5	7	3	6	13	11	6	4	8	6	11	4
14	0	7	2	0	14	5	1	5	8	1	12	10	2	4	1	2	11	4	3	2	6	2	9	7	4	1	0	4	9	8	4	4	15	6	5	6	8	5	13	11	6	5	2	6	12	5	7	8	4
15	0	7	8	0	15	6	1	7	2	1	14	11	2	5	8	2	14	5	3	3	9	2	13	13	4	3	15	4	5	8	4	4	13	4	5	5	2	5	12	10	6	4	8	6	12	4	7	4	2
16	0	8	3	1	0	6	1	8	9	2	1	0	2	9	3	3	1	6	3	9	9	4	2	9	4	10	3	5	2	6	5	10	5	6	3	0	6	11	4	7	3	7	7	11	10	8	4	0
17	0	8	9	1	1	6	1	10	3	2	3	1	2	11	10	3	4	7	3	13	4	4	6	2	4	14	11	5	7	8	6	0	6	6	3	9	7	2	1	7	10	10	8	3	7	8	12	0
18	0	9	3	1	2	6	1	11	10	2	5	1	2	14	5	3	7	8	4	1	0	4	10	3	5	3	7	5	12	10	6	6	2	6	15	0	7	8	2	8	2	1	8	11	4	9	4	0
19	0	9	9	1	3	7	1	13	4	2	7	1	3	1	0	3	10	10	4	4	7	4	14	5	5	8	7	6	2	0	6	11	10	7	5	8	7	15	6	8	9	3	9	3	1	9	12	8
20	0	10	3	1	4	7	1	14	11	2	9	3	3	3	7	3	13	11	4	6	3	5	0	2	6	5	12	10	6	7	2	7	1	7	7	11	10	8	6	2	9	0	0	9	10	10	10	5	0
21	0	10	9	1	5	8	2	0	6	2	11	4	3	6	2	4	1	0	4	11	10	5	6	8	6	1	6	6	12	4	7	7	3	8	2	0	8	12	11	9	7	9	10	2	7	10	13	3
22	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	2	0	2	13	4	3	8	9	4	4	1	5	5	5	10	10	6	6	2	7	1	8	7	12	11	8	8	2	9	3	7	9	15	0	10	10	4	11	5	8	8
23	0	11	10	1	7	8	2	3	6	2	15	5	3	11	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	5	14	11	6	10	8	7	13	6	8	8	4	8	13	4	4	9	10	4	10	6	2	11	2	1	11	13	10
24	0	12	4	1	8	9	2	5	1	3	1	8	3	13	11	4	10	3	5	6	0	6	6	3	7	1	6	7	14	3	8	5	8	3	9	4	6	10	1	0	10	13	5	11	9	10	12	6	2
25	0	12	10	1	9	9	2	6	3	3	3	7	4	0	6	4	13	4	5	10	3	6	7	2	7	4	1	8	1	0	8	13	11	9	10	8	10	7	9	11	4	8	12	1	7	12	14	4
26	0	13	4	1	10	10	2	8	3	3	5	8	4	3	8	0	5	0	6	5	13	11	6	11	4	7	8	9	8	6	2	9	3	7	10	1	0	10	14	5	11	11	10	12	9	3	13	6	8
27	0	13	11	1	11	10	2	9	9	3	7	8	4	5	8	5	8	3	7	6	1	6	6	15	5	7	18	4	8	11	4	9	9	3	10	7	3	11	5	2	12	8	1	13	1	0	15	14	10
28	0	14	5	1	12	10	2	11	4	3	9	9	4	8	3	5	6	8	8	5	1	7	8	3	7	8	2	0	9	5	0	10	15	4	11	11	10	12	10	4	13	8	9	14	7	2	1	12	7
29	0	14	11	1	13	11	2	12	11	3	11	10	4	10	10	5	9	13	8	9	7	7	8	8	6	8	9	5	8	10	4	8	11	3	6	12	2	7	13	1	7	14	0	6	14	15	4	5
30	0	15	5	1	14	11	2	14	5	3	13	11	4	13	4	5	12	10	6	12	4	7	11	10	8	11	4	9	10	10	10	10	4	11	0	8	12	9	4	13	8	9	14	8	3	15	7	8
31	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0

The Railways.

It was only after the railways had proved to be a definite asset to the nation in England that their construction in India was contemplated And then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845 These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles) the East Indian Railway Bombay to Kalyin (32 miles) Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles) Madras Railway Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853 wherein after dwelling upon the great social political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company and it was powerfully reinforced when during the Mutiny the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt As there was no private capital in India readily available for railway construction English companies the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State were formed for the purpose By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 6 000 miles of line involving a guaranteed capital *of £52 millions* These companies were (1) the East Indian (2) the Great Indian Peninsula (3) the Madras (4) the Bombay Baroda and Central India (5) the Eastern Bengal (6) the Indian Branch later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and now part of *the* East Indian Railway (7) the Sind Punjab and Delhi now merged in the North Western State Railway and (8) the Great Southern of India now the South Indian Railway The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to day

Early Disappointments

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward This guarantee was a five per cent return coupled with the free grant of all the land required in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government after the guaranteed interest had been met the interest charges were calculated at 22d to the rupee the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working The early results were disappointing Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the civil administration the mobility of the troops the trade of the country and the movement of the population they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest Some critics attribute this to the unnecessarily *high standard of construction* adopted and to the engineers ignorance of local conditions the result was that by 1859 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs 164½ lakhs Seeking for some more economical method of construction the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency and funds were allotted for the purpose the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee and the Indian Midland (1882-85) since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula the Bengal Nagpur (1883 87) the Southern Mahratta (1882) and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees but on easier terms than the first companies Their total length was over 6 000 miles

Famine and Frontiers

In 1879 embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee Government *again endeavoured to enlist* unaided private enterprise four companies were promoted —the Nilgiri the Delhi Umballa Kalka the Bengal Central and the Bengal and North Western The first became bankrupt the second and third received guarantees, and the *Tirhut Railway* had to be leased to the fourth A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways In the first period up to 1870 4 255 miles were opened of which all save 45 were on the broad gauge during the next ten years there were opened 4 239 making the total 8 494 (on the broad gauge 6 562 the metre 1 865 and narrow 67). Then ensued a period of financial ease It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier The Penjdeh incident which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war necessitated the connection of our outpost at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly It is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary but unprofitable outlay

Rebate Terms Established

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates Instead of a gold subsidy companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line so that the dividend might rise to four per cent but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent of the gross earnings Under these conditions *there were promoted the* Ahmedabad Prantej the South Behar and the Southern Punjab although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to The Barsi Light Railway on the two feet six inches gauge entered the field without any guarantee and with rolling stock *designed to illustrate* the carrying power of this gauge The rebate terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full ex

cent of the main line s net earnings in supple ment of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent on the capital outlay Under these terms a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted though n none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted As these terms did not at first attain their purpose they were further revised and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guar antee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases At last, he requirements of the market were met and there was for a time a mild boom n feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at substantial premium Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so ar from approving of this system, considered hat the aim of the Government should be to duce by amalgamation the number of existing ompanies and that it should only be in cases here the State cannot or will not provide dequate funds that private enterprise in this irection should be encouraged

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital or capital requirements They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for his purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued lebentures at special rates of interest (usually bout 7 per cent) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board So far therefore from reducing the mount that the Government of India have o raise in the open market they were increas ng the amount For the above reasons the Government of India have abolished this system nd are now prepared themselves to find the apital required for the construction of exten ions or branches to existing main line systems hey have also announced their readiness to onsider the question of constructing branch r feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway arnings upon a guarantee against loss from Local Government or local authority which ught desire to have such lines constructed or purely local reasons or on account of ad ministrative advantages likely to accrue in articular areas This proposal was put forward s affording a suitable method of reconciling he interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies nd for Local Governments a method of secur ng the construction of railways which may be equired for purely local reasons and which while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings are likely to give uch benefits to Local Governments and local odies as will more than repay the amounts aid under the guarantee Some such arrange ments have already been made with Local Governments in Madras Punjal Assam and Bombay

Railway Profits begin

Meantime a much more important change was in progress The gradual economic de elopment of the country vastly increased he traffic both passenger and goods The alling in of the original contracts allowed Gov rnment to renew them on more favourable terms The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North Wes ern State Railway Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals the North Western became one of the great grain lines of the world choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly In the four years ended 1907 08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year In the following year there was a relapse Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the mone tary panic caused by the American financial crisis led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising owing to the general increase in prices Instead of a profit there was a deficit of £1 240 000 in the railway accounts for 1908 09 But in the following year there was a reversion to pro fit and the net Railway continued to increase steadily till it reached a figure of over £10 millions in 1918 19 This era of profits ended with the close of the year 1920 21 and in 1921 22 there was a loss of over £6 millions These changes in the fortunes of the railways affected the Budget of the Central Government rather seriously and in 1924 25 the Railway finances were separated from the General Budget The terms of the separation are referred to in a later paragraph while the profits of the railway in the years from 1924 25 onwards are given below

Year	Contribu tion to General Revenues	Transferred to Railway Reserve Fund †	Total Gain or loss *
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1924 25	6 78 00 000	6 38 00 000	13 16 00 000
1925 26	5 49 00 000	3 99 00 000	9 28 00 000
1926 27	6 01 00 000	1 49 00 000	7 50 00 000
1927 28	6 28 00 000	4 57 00 000	10 85 00 000
1928 29	5 23 00 000	—2 58 00 000	7 81 00 000
1929 30	6 12 00 000	—2 08 00 000	4 04 00 000
1930 31	5 74 00 000	10 93 00 000	—5 19 00 000
1931 32	—	—4 95 00 000	—9 20 00 000
1932 33	—	—	10 25 00 000
1933 34	—	—	—7 96 00 000
1934 35	—	—	—5 06 00 000
1935 36	—	—	—4 00 00 000
1936 37	—	—	1 41 00 000
1937 38	2 76 00 000	—	2 76 00 000
1938 39	1 37 00 000	—	1 37 00 000
1939 40	4 33 00 000	—	4 33 00 000
1940 41	12 16 00 000	6 30 00 000	18 46 00 000

†Figures preceded by a — indicate a with drawal from the Railway Reserve Fund

*Figures preceded by a — indicate a loss

1933 34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression The earnings of the State owned lines increased from Rs 84 crores in 1932 33 to Rs 86 crores in 1933 34 and to Rs 95 48 crores in 1936 37 but the net result of the year s working showed a gain of Rs 121 lakhs

Contracts Revised

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed The five per cent dividend guaranteed at 22*d* per rupee and the half yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium The first contract to fall in was the East Indian the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the North ern provinces When the contract lapsed, *the Government exercised their right of pur* chasing the line paying the purchase money in the form of terminable annuities derived from revenue carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital The rail way thus became a State line but it was re leased to the Company which actually worked it Under these new conditions the East Indian Railway Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges including the payments on account *of the terminable annuity by means of* which the purchase of the line was made and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase a clear profit of nearly ten millions No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal But with allowance for these factors all the other guaranteed com panies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired have proportionately swelled the revenue and as sets of the State It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counter balance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges According to one estimate it should be £50 mil lions But even if that figure be taken Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property

Improving Open Lines

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines But with the completion of *the Nagda Muttra line providing* an alter native broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana the trunk system was virtually complete A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background

There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma although several routes have been surveyed the moun tainous character of the region to be traversed and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea rob this scheme of any living importance Further survey work was under taken between 1914 and 1920 the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route the Manipur route and the Hukong valley route The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be con nected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified These works are however subordinate to the necessity for bring ing the open lines up to their traffic require ments and providing them with feeders The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared Costly works were necessary to double lines improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape to consider ways and means This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway con struction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market They fixed the annual allotment at £12 000 000 a year Even this reduced sum could not always be provided

Government Control and Re organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed and a *whole system of* checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India As traffic developed the Indian Railways out grew this dry nursing and when the original contracts expired and the interests of Govern ment and the Companies synchronised it became not only vexatious but unnecessary Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organisation and working of the Indian Railways and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary The Board was formally constituted in March 1905 The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and In dustry It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines Its administrative duties included the construc tion of new lines by State agency the carrying out of new works on open lines the improve ment of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience the arrangements for through traffic the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines and the general supervision over the working and expen diture of the Company s lines Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board In 1908 to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the De partment of Commerce and Industry the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was

given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Rail way interest In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences Various changes were introduced during the years 1912 1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy This decision was however revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead The question of the most suitable organization was further examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the Notes on the Relations of the Government to Railways in India which was being printed as appendix *B* to *Volume I* of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways upto the Report for the year 1938 39 These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(*a*) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 16 852 miles on the 31st March 1941

(*b*) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 24 109 miles

(*c*) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(*d*) the statutory authority over all railways in India

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments Its duties do not end there The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganisation of the Railway Department and Mr C D M Hindley formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not as was the President subject to be out voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923 The Railway Board as then reconstituted consisted of the Chief Commissioner the Financial Commissioner and two members The proposal of the Acworth Committee that the Indian Railways should be sub divided into 3 territorial divisions with a Commissioner in charge of each was not accepted and the work of the Members of the Board was divided on the basis of subjects

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them Directors of Civil Engineering Mechanical Engineering, Traffic Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them

The necessity of some central organization to co-ordinate the publicity carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railway publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927 The Bureau was a great success and the organisation was made permanent from January 1st 1929 In the slump of the 4th decade of the present century however it was found difficult to maintain this Moreover when the war of 1939 came on it had its own effects The Central Publicity Bureau was ultimately shifted to Calcutta on the 1st July 1940 and amalgamated with the Publicity Offices of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular

During the depression which began with the thirties it was decided to hold in abeyance many superior posts including those of Member Traffic Member Engineering Director Civil Engineering and Director Mechanical Engineering Some of these posts have since been

revived and on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee—presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgewood—the Central Accounts organisation of railways was taken over by the Railway Board The present superior staff in the railway Board therefore consists of the Chief Commissioner the Financial Commissioner 2 Members 5 Dire tors a Con troller of Railway Accounts a Secretary and 11 deputies and assistants

Under the Railway Board a policy of progres sive standardisation a Central Standardisation Office was est ul lishe In 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with chang ing conditions and as the result of practical experience The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller This office was made permanent in 1935

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925 a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway At the same time a sepa rate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor General As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency a similar organisation was introduced on other State managed railways during 1929 The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor General These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General Railways reporting to the Auditor General The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent and the Controller of Railway Accounts occupies the position of a Director under the Railway Board

Management

There are two important systems of adminis tration organisation on Indian Railways—the Divisional system and the Departmental system In the divisional system the railway is divided into divisions each under a Divisional Superintendent who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering Trans portation Commercial Accounts Stores the running and operation portion of Mechanical Engineering and on some railways even the Medical working under him in his division In the departmental system the railway i divided into smaller portion called districts by each department (and districts of the various departments need not be co terminus) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department in the Headquarters Office

Clearing Accounts Office

A Clearing Accounts Office with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State managed Railways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927 the East Indian Rail way following on the 1st April the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928 and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later

At the request of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experi ment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure and as the experiment was completely success ful the Board of Directors of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportion ment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office

During 1927 28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure

The Railway Conference

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876 This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Confer ence Association It is under the direct con trol of the railways It elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work

The Indian Gauges

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches When construction was started the broad gauge school was strong and it was thought advisable to have a broad gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones But in 1870 when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge for the open lines had cost £17 000 a mile After much deliberation the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre gauge lines than to convert them to the broad gauge So except in the Indus Valley where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system Now there is a great metre gauge system north of the Ganges connecting Assam with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India serving large tracts of the Bombay and Madras presidencies and the States of Hydera bad Mysore and Travancore These two sys tems are not yet connected but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam s Hyderabad Godaveri Railway cannot be long delayed All the Burma lines are on the metre gauge Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2 –6 and 2 0" gauges

and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge

State versus Company Management — The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London The subject was one perhaps the most important of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee That Committee was unfortunately unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management They were however unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance During the year 1922 23 the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed

The subject has also been discussed on many occasions in the Central Legislature The Government of India have however been following a uniform policy of increasing the scope of direct State management The East Indian Railway was taken over for State management from 1st January 1925 and since then the policy has been continued by large additions to state management being the B B & C I Railway which was taken over for this purpose from 1st January 1942 and the Assam Bengal Railway which was taken over from the same date and amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway to form the state managed Bengal and Assam Railway

At the end of 1929 30 the Nizam s Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the Compny was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam s Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam s State Railway

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921 the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923 that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924 recommending to the Governor-General in Council — that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways —

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after pay ment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends that is to say of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation

(iii) writing down and writing off capital

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i e will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th 1924 and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores only 3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 3rd was to accrue to General Revenues At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years They would however only hold good as long as the E I Railway and the G I P Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

Re organisation problems —The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway including the provision of power This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have adopted the Divisional organisation It is also being adopted by some railways where the general organisation is still on the Departmental basis

The Pope Committee

When the railway finances were in a bad way a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr F A Pope General Executive Assistant to the President of the L M S Railway was formed to investigate and inaugerate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of railway operation The Committee started work during 1932 33 and among other things perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as Job Analysis

Mr Pope returned to India in 1933 34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy

The most important recommendations of Mr Pope's second report related to —

1 Intensive use of locomotives
2 Intensive use of coaching stock
3 Intensive use of machinery and plant
4 Disposal of Uneconomical wagons
5 Combining resources between railways
6 Handling and transport of smalls traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations
7 Ticketless travel
8 Methods of increasing earnings

As a result of the 1st report of the Pope Committee special Job Analysis Organisations were set up on most of the important Indian Railways Their main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods individual aspects of railway working and suggest in what wholly economies may be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased

Having overhauled the methods of working on the railways by stages these organisations have since been abolished

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

As a result of the recommendation of the public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936 This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L Wedgewood C B C M B Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway Its terms of reference were

To examine the position of Indian State owned railways and to suggest such measures as may otherwise than at the expense of the general budget

(i) to secure an improvement in net earnings due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways while providing adequate services by both means of transport and
(ii) at a reasonably early date place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis

The report was submitted in June 1937 and duly considered by the Railway Board Early action was taken to implement such of the recommendations as could be accepted without further examination Where special investigation was considered necessary this was arranged for

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued under the Presidentship of Sir Madhavan Nair

The functions of the Committee are to investigate and make recommendations on —

(1) Complaints of undue preference — Section 42(a) of the Indian Railway Act

( ) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves

(3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals — Section 46 of the Indian Railways Act

(4) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise

( ) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing, attached to a rate and

(6) Complaints that railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42(3) of the Indian Railways Act

Closer Contact with the Public

The closest possible contact between the Railways and the business community was maintained by means of the central and Local Advisory Committees which were first introduced in 1938 meetings with Chambers of Commerce Trade Associations and personal contact by railway officers with business firms

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I P Railway

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G I P Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929 and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India This scheme involved the elimination of the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station

Commodity	1940-41 No of tons originating (in millions)	1940-41 Rs (in crores)	Increase (+) Decrease (—) in earnings Rs (in lakhs)
Increases			
Fuel for the public and foreign railways	24 61	14 45	+ 152
Military traffic	1 48	1 53	+ 108
Sugar refined and unrefined	1 10	4 98	+ 75
Cotton manufactured	0 83	3 49	+ 64
Provisions	1 44	3 81	+ 52
Molasses	1 01	1 59	+ 52
Cotton raw	1 10	3 30	+ 33
Iron and steel wrought	1 64	3 02	+ 33
Wheat	1 97	2 87	+ 33
Wood unwrought	1 64	1 24	+ 31
Salt	1 48	2 25	+ 21
Tobacco	0 80	1 08	+ 19
Kerosine oil	0 76	1 71	+ 12
Marble and stone	2 72	1 03	+ 9
Oilseeds	2 27	3 48	+ 4
Livestock	0 18	0 58	+ 2
Fruits and vegetables fresh	3 81	1 55	2
Metallic ore	4 05	1 02	+ 1
Materials & stores on revenue account	13 93	3 13	+ 1
Petrol	0 85	1 17	+ 1
Manures	0 30	0 19	+ 1
Other commodities	10 94	15 21	+276
Decreases			
Rice	3 16	3 06	— 54
Fodder	1 05	0 70	— 27
Gram and pulse and other grains	2 08	3 44	— 7
Jute raw	0 95	1 16	— 6
Railway materials	3 43	0 47	— 5
TOTAL	80 23	79 14	+883

Open Mileage —The total route mileage on 31st March 1941 was made up of—

Broad-gauge	21 028 71	miles
Metre-gauge	16 04 58	,,
Narrow-gauge	3 980 64	,,

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows —

Class I	36 393 25	miles
Class II	3 564 44	,,
Class III	1 094 24	,,

During the year 1940 41 no new line was under construction,

Class I Railways	Number of seats in passenger carriages. 1st	2nd	Inter	3rd
5 6	22 407	41 487	57 988	6 29 310
3 3½	9,527	11 705	16 305	3 16 191

Financial Results of Working —The gross traffic receipts of the state owned railways amounted to Rs. 111 94 crores in 1940-41 or an increase of Rs 14 28 crores over the previous year

(Based on actuals 1939 40)

		(In thousands of rupees) Rs	Rs
1	1 per cent on capital of Rs 6 95 90 74 at charge—commercial lines		6 95 91
2	(i) Receipts—commercial lines—		
	Gross traffic receipts	1 01 34 29	
	Subsidised companies share of surplus profits et	13 63	
	Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances	1 16 51	
	Dividends on investments in branch lines and other miscellaneous receipts	29 84	
			1 02 64 27
	(ii) Charges—commercial lines—		
	Working expenses	6 46 81	
	Payments to worked lines	65 86	
	Indian States and railway companies share of surplus profits	35 37	
	Interest—		
	On capital at charge	26 82 47	
	On capital contributed by Indian States and companies	97 80	
	Land and subsidy	6 91	
	Miscellaneous railway expenditure	55 9	
	Contribution at 1 per cent on capital at charge	6 95 91	
			1 03 86 9
	(iii) Deficit		92 65
	(iv) Contribution of fifth of surplus		
3	(i) Total contribution from railway revenues [1 *plus* 2 (iv)]		6 95 91
	Deduct—Loss on strategic lines borne by railway revenues—		
	(i) Interest on capital	1 30 61	
	(ii) Loss in working	39 46	
	(iii) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reserve Fund of commercial lines	4 8	
			2 15 65
	(ii) Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1941 42		4 80 26

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 1 37 lakhs on the capital at charge of the State *minus* the net receipts that is the gross receipts *minus* the working expenses have in recent years given the following returns —

	Per cent
1923 24	5 24
1924 25	5 85
1925 26	5 31
1926 27	4 95
1927 28	5 80
1928 29	5 22
1929 30	4 35
1930 31	*Nil*
1931 32	*Nil*
1932 33	*Nil*
1933 34	*Nil*
1934 35	*Nil*
1937 38	0 29
1938 39	0 07

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways

	Year	Operating Ratio per cent
United States of America	1930	74
France	1925	84 15
English Railways	1928	79 40
South African Railways	1928–29	77 80
Australian Railways	1927	71 06
Canadian Railways	1929	81 1
India	1913 14	51 70
	1925–26	62 69
	1926 27	62 04
	1927–28	61 39
	1928–29	62 77
	1929–30	65 03
	1931 32	71 08
	1932–33	71 61
	1933 34	71
	1934 35	69 9
	1935 36	69 5
	1936–37	65 2
	1937 38	65
	1938 39	64 4
	1939–40	66 6

Output of Railway owned Collieries.—The output of Railway owned collieries during 1930-31 was—

2 926 812 tons for a total of 6 629 014 tons

Consumed for 1931 32 the figures are 2 484 891 tons for a total of 5 759 398 tons

For 1933 34 the figures are 2 470 020 tons for a total of 5 935 826 tons

Total output of coal from Railway owned collieries during 1935 36 was 2 725 400 tons and 1936-37 2 840 271 tons and 1937 38 3 850 987 tons During 1938 39 3 582 604 tons During 1939 40 3 589 068 tons During 1940 41 3 475 005 tons

Number of Staff.—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1940 41 was 730 426 as compared with 692 071 at the end of 1937 38 The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 and 1941 —

Date	Europeans	Statutory Indians					
		Hindus	Muhammadans	Anglo Indians	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Other Communities
31st March 1936	3 219	504 977	155 489	13 423	8 740	16 824	9 742
1937	3 121	504 983	154 535	13 416	8 734	17 253	8 888
1938	2 692	494 272	158 794	12 843	8 114	17 311	1 597
1939	2 500	501 243	154 837	13 440	7 745	17 703	1 680
1940	2 333	506 220	157 85	13 099	8 106	18 045	3 362
1941	2 153	52 465	161 57	13 336	8 5.0	18 993	3 39

Indianisation.—Superior services following the recommendations of the Lee Commission that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railways the various Railway Companies Managing State and other railway lines followed the government lead As far as concerns State managed Railways the direct recruitments during the year amounted to 40 0 per cent Europeans and 60 0 per cent Indians

Accidents.—The following table shows the number of passengers railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways excluding casualties in railway workshops during the year 1940 41 as compared with the previous year —

Cause,	Killed		Injured	
	1939 40	1940-41	1939 40	1940 41
A —Passengers				
In accidents to trains rolling stock permanent-way etc	44	62	134	142
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	183	244	1 132	1 091
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains vehicles etc was not concerned	2	2	32	86
Total	229	308	1 298	1 319
B —Railway servants				
In accidents to trains rolling stock permanent-way etc	13	14	93	141
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	152	192	3 871	4 364
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains vehicles etc was not concerned	13	37	11 918	12 868
Total	178	243	15 882	17 373
C —Other than passengers and railway servants				
In accidents to trains rolling stock permanent-way etc	39	27	73	53
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	3 069	3 148	906	954
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains vehicles etc was not concerned	22	26	121	134
Total	3 130	3 201	1 102	1 141
GRAND TOTAL	3 537	3 752	18 282	19 833

Of 3 752 persons killed 3 201 or 85 per cent were other than passengers and railway servants and of this number 2 996 were trespassers and 634 suicides Of the 3 75 5 65 persons were killed on railway premises due to causes other than the movement of trains vehicles etc

The number of persons other than passengers and railway servants killed rose by 71 as compared with the previous year This was due principally to increases under trespassers (69) and suicides (11) There was an increase in the number of fatal accidents to passengers and railway servants the figures being 79 and 65 respectively

Damage by floods, fires and other causes —

Brief particulars of the more serious floods or other calamities which affected railway during the year under review are given below

During May 1940 the Chittagong Mizhati Branch of the Assam Bengal Railway experienced the heaviest floods for some years The local records of rainfall record 11 about 15 of rain on the 24th May Long stretches of the line were seriously affected and it on the villagers cut the railway bank The Nilami mora and the Cachuli Branches also experienced heavy floods

Certain sections of the Assam Bengal Railway experienced cyclone and storm but fortunately the damage done to railway property was nowhere of a serious nature

On account of heavy rains during August and September breaches occurred on some sections of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway Due to severe cyclone storm and heavy rain on the 16th October considerable damage was done to the permanent way and other works for a distance of 110 miles between Virar and Navsari Numerous trees and signal and telegraph posts were uprooted causing obstruction on the main line at various places Communication at a restricted speed was restored on the next day and normal working was resumed six days later

On the Bengal and North Western Railway the section between Mansi and Kotgarh on the Mansi Division was closed for the period of the monsoon from 16th June to 1st November There was several minor breaches and washouts on other sections of the Mansi Division but there were only short interruptions to traffic and the damage caused was not serious On the other divisions of this railway no floods of a serious nature occurred

On the Bengal Nagpur Railway due to heavy rains in June certain parts of the East Coast Section were flooded This resulted in the through running of trains being suspended for some time till the floods subsided and the line was put in running order

On the same railway train services between Bilaspur and Dadhapara and Tanjam and Chatrapur had to be suspended due to the lines being flooded during the latter half of the month of August

As in the previous year the broad gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal Railway experienced only minor floods and the extent of damage to railway property was slight On the metre gauge sections however a sum of about Rs 1 04 000 was spent on repairs to flood damages during the year Protection works to several bridges had also to be carried out at an estimated cost of Rs 3 5 000 approximately

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as a result of torrential rainfall amounting to 6½ inches in four hours the track formation between Laponi and Lasha was washed away The approximate cost of filling up the breach and restoring the track was Rs 15 000

Floods were reported for several breaches on the Jodhpur Railway Immediate steps were taken by the Railway in repairing these breaches and restoring through communication

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway also experienced some floods and breaches during the year under review Cyclonic conditions prevailed in the Guntakal District in May and affected some bridges

On the North Western Railway exceptionally heavy rainfall took place over the area served by the Jullundhu Mukerian section Breaches were caused in several places and two piers of a bridge were washed away Due to the serious nature of the damage it took several days before normal train service on the section could be restored

On the South Indian Railway a heavy cyclone was experienced on the metre gauge coastal section on the 28th May resulting in serious accident There were also some breaches on this railway due to heavy rains

Amenities for Passengers.—Railway administrations are constantly endeavouring to make railway travel especially in the lower classes more attractive and the amenities afforded necessarily cover a large and varied ground Improved booking facilities by setting up additional booking offices and out agencies provision of clean and adequate accommodation in trains avoidance of overcrowding arrangements for the vending of wholesome refreshments at reasonable rates in railway premises and many amenities to the public waiting at stations in the shape of waiting rooms and covered platforms and measures for ensuring the security of women passengers are some of the main directions in which progress continues to be made from year to year But both by the size and scale of arrangements required and its primary necessity to the passenger the most important of all is the adequate supply of wholesome drinking water to the travelling public particularly in the hot weather season for which in addition to the existing permanent arrangements a hot weather (special) establishment is drafted every year

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The **Assam Bengal Railway** which is constructed on the metre-gauge starts from Chitta ong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company

This line has been amalgamated with the B B Railway with effect from 1st January 1942 and the combined system is named as Bengal and Assam Railway

Mileage open	1 308 12

Bengal and North Western

The Bengal and North Western Railway was constructed on the metre gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885 The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North Western Railway Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Katihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat

Mileage open	2 098 04

Bengal Nagpur

The Bengal Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatis garh in the Central Provinces in 1887 A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad gauge and extended it to Howrah Cuttack and Katni In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur

Mileage open		3 391 88
Capital at charge	Rs	78 52 55 000
Net earnings	Rs	4 08 81 000
Earnings per cent		5 97%

Bombay Baroda

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways It was commenced from Surat ong Baroda to Ahmedabad but was subsequently extended to Bombay The original contract was terminable in 1880 but the period was extended to 1905 and then renewed under revised conditions In 1885 the Rajputana Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda Muttra, giving broad gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581, The state has taken over the management with effect from January 1st 1942

Mileage open		3 509 41
Capital at charge	Rs	74 28 39 000
Net earnings	Rs	6 81 30 000
Earnings per cent		9 17%

Eastern Bengal

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862 In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway

Mileage open		2 005 24
Capital at charge	Rs.	53 89 62 000
Net earnings	Rs.	1 69 76 000
Earnings per cent		3 15%

East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from North ern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919

The contract was not terminated until January 1st 1925 when the state took over the management From July 1st 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkhund railway was amalgamated with it

Mileage open		4 340 92
Capital at charge	Rs	1 50 52 97 000
Net earnings	Rs	10 92 30 000
Earnings per cent		7 26%

(*Mileages are route mileages*)

Great Indian Peninsula

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853 Sanction was given for the extension of this line *via* Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats these sections being 15¾ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9¼ miles on the Thal Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet, In 1900, the contract

with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work

The contract was terminated on June 30th 1925 when the State took over the management

Mileage open		3 564 86
Capital at charge	Rs.	1 12 90 93 000
Net earnings	Rs	7 52 89 000
Earnings per cent.		6 61%

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south westerly direction to Calicut. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company a system on the metre gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company

Mileage open		2 939 47
Capital at charge	Rs.	53 50 62 000
Net earnings	Rs	3 44 50 000
Earnings per cent.		6 44

The North Western

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind Punjab-Delhi Railway which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri The Interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service In 1871 72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind Punjab Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North Western State Railway It is the longest railway in India under one administration

Mileage open		6 941 43
Capital at charge	Rs.	1 47 91 78 000
Net earnings	Rs	6 91 06 000
Earnings per cent.		4 67%

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India south of the south west line of the Madras Railway Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was for merly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *viâ* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914 As the original contract ended in 1907 a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908

Mileage open		2 500·18
Capital at charge	Rs	46 41 27 000
Net earnings	Rs.	2,19 75 000
Earnings per cent		4 73%

The Indian States

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam s constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscription, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar, the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs the system of railways in the Punjab constructed by the Patiala Jind Maler Kotla and Kashmir Chiefs and the railways in Mysore constructed by the Mysore State.

INDIA AND CEYLON

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time and since 1895 various schemes have been suggested

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar on Mannar Island two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as Adam's Bridge to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points is one of the schemes that has been investigated

In 1913 a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side a length of 20 68 miles of which 7 19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands and 12 86 will be in water The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way A double row of reinforced concrete piles pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties struts and chains Behind these piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom Lastly the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level and the rails will be laid at that level The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets This causeway it is expected will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma Government accepted the position and appointed Mr Richards M. Inst C.E. to be the engineer-in charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma The coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative This would start from Chittagong which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo Burma frontier 94 miles from the town of Chittagong For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4 000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma This route is estimated to cost about £7 000 000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7 000 000 already referred to

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr R A. Way many years ago The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5 000 000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2 650 3 600 and 8 900 feet long Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11 000 feet of aggregate rise and fall The Hukong Valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5 000 feet long at a height of 2 500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 ft aggregate of rise and fall The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system

—	Particulars		1933 34	1934 35	1935-36	1936-37	1937 38	1938 39	1939-40	1940 41
1	Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	46 910	48 021	43 118 38	43 128 01	41 075 94	41 133 73	41 155 88	41 051 93
2	Total Capital outlay includ ng ferries and suspense on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	8 84 41 23	8 85 47 3? 8	9 58 83	8 80 12 80	8 45 68 20	8 47 82 21	8 52 59 34	8 ,3 8 1
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)		90 57 6,	1 0? 81 07 1	03 84 1	1 08 09 17	1 07 58 27	1 07 14 96	1 1, 50 28	1 ?6 36 3
4	Gross earnings per mean m le worked		22 927	23 535	23 14	?4 668	?, 643	25 61 ?	26 670	30 198
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week		440	45?	454	473	492	491	510	, 9
6	Gross earnings per train mile		, 9,	5 89	5 82	5 89	5 78	5 40	5 64	6 33
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)		66 66 57	68 30 ?3	68 79 65	69 94 60	69 68 59	71 15 32	2 17 09	73 15 ?9
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked per week		?93	300	300	30,		330	33,	
9	Working expenses per train mile		3 97	3 91	3 85	3 80	3 74	3 58	3 65	3 66
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	Per cent	69 84	68 67	68 31	64 71	64 73	66 44	64 75	, 92
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	33 32 92	34 51 66	35 05 35	38 14 57	37 94 4,	35 99 64	39 33 19	53 20 43
12	Net earnings per mile open		7 647	7 911	8 056	8 36	9 043	8 619	9 427	1_ 46
13	Net earnings per train mile		1 99	1 98	1 98	2 08	2 04	3 58	1 99	2 67
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	Per cent	3 40	3 64	3 74	4 33	4 49	4 24	4 61	6 23
15	Passenger train miles (in thousands)	Train miles	80 089 1 602	81 421 1 561	83 681 1 544	86 166 1 418	90 255 1 359	93 420 1 357	91 963 1 368	01 589 1 408

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—contd

—	Particulars		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
16	Goods train miles (in thousands)		46 935	50 527	51 223	54 857	58 57-	60 028	63 434	65 683
	Train miles		573	599	566	586	594	634	700	775
17	Mixed train miles (in thousands)		33 188	34 161	35 490	34 936	29 753	29 059	28 372	28 448
			Nil	*Nil*						
18	Total, including miscellaneous train miles (in thousands)		164 942	171 617	175 538	180 853	183 487	188 209	190 004	192 039
			2 244	2 171	2 144	2 033	1 979	2 017	2 087	2 199
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	Unit miles	1 750 380	17 764 609	18 154 118	18 270 650	18,847 °46	18 84- 246	18 522 052	19 933 156
20	Freight ton mileage of goods (in thousands)	Ton miles	*18 706 81-*	*20 351 815*	*20 553 684*	*21 435 408*	22 776 688	22 158 840	23 492 464	25 288 502
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried	Miles	244 5	240 8	236 6	248 6	260 9	250 8	254 9	272 6
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	6 32	6 07	6 04	6 25	5 78	5 98	5 98	6 19
	Average miles a passenger was carried									
23	1st class	Miles	192 0	200 4	212 4	212 4	212 5	215 7	214 6	234 1
24	2nd class	,,	61 7	64 6	70 1	73 5	78 7	78 0	76 9	82 3
25	Intermediate class	,,	48 1	49 1	48 3	48 1	50 1	50 9	51 0	50 6
26	3rd class	,,	34 3	35 1	35 3	35 1	35 3	34 5	34 2	33 8
27	Total	,,	35 0	35 8	36 0	35 8	36 2	35 3	35 0	34 6
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile									
28	1st class	Pies	18 1	18 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 4	17 2
29	2nd class		8 76	8 73	8 39	8 37	8 35	8 49	8 59	8 94
30	Intermediate class		4 22	4 24	4 22	4 12	4 14	4 08	4 07	4 31
31	3rd class		3 17	3 08	3 03	2 98	2 97	2 95	2 97	3 08
32	Total		3 37	3 28	3 23	3 19	3 17	3 15	3 16	3 29

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year

Railways	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40	1940–41
STATE LINES									
Aden									
Alnavar Dandeli (Provincial)*	19								
Alon Y E U									
Anuppur Manendragarh									
Assam Bengal *	1 131	1 306 41	1 306 41	1 306 41	1 306 41	1 306 39	1 306 39	1 306 39	1 308 12
Bangalore Haribar *	210								
Bengal Nagpur*	2 413	3 411	3 396 17	3 392 28	3 392 28	3 392 10	3 392 10	3 393 21	3 391 98
Bezwada Extension*	21								
Bombay, Baroda & Central India*	1 035	3 692 30	3 692 30	3 691 30	3 511 91	3 509 16	3 509 16	3 509 17	3 509 41
Broach Jambusar *									
Burma	2 057	2 055 61	2 059 59	2 059 89	2 059 89				
Cawnpore Burhwal (a)	82								
Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville									
Dhone-Kurnool	36								36 28
East Indian	4 219	4 394 74	4 391 17	4 391 23	4 390 93	4 390 80	4 390 85	4 389 71	4 340 92
Eastern Bengal	843	1 997 65	2 008 21	2 009 55	2 009 55	2 009 55	2 008 55	2 007 84	2 005 25
Satpura *	625								
Great Indian Peninsula	2 165	3 727 29	3 165 76	3 727 16	3 727 16	3 727 16	3 727 16	3 683 69	3 564 98
Jodhpur Hyderabad**(British Section)	174	174 41	174 41	238 52	238 52	238 52	248 58	269 24	269 24
Jorhat Provincial	34								32 50
Kalka-Simla	59								59 9
Kangra Valley	102								88 46
Zhob Valley	173								173 94

* Worked by a Company ** Worked by Indian State

(a) Includes 16 79 miles of mixed (5 -0" and 3 3½) gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2 18 miles of the O & R Railway metre-gauge line at Benares

(b) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (a) above and also 2 18 miles of E I Railway metre gauge line at Benares

Mines and Minerals.

The total value of Minerals produced in India during 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest available) is as under —

	Minerals Ores and Metals	1937 (Revised)		1938		Variation per cent (on rupee basis)
		Rupees	£(Rs 13 3)	Rupees	£(Rs 13 4)	
1	Coal	7 81 02 439	[illegible] 8,2 384	10 64 21 83	[illegible] 942 0[illegible]	+36 2
2	Steel*	6 68 63 554	5 027 334	6 96 52 942	5 19 980	+4 2
3	Manganese Ore (*a*)	4 29 53 068	3 2[illegible] 574	3 92 44 163	2 932 445	—8 5
4	Iron (Pig Iron) (*b*)	2 82 78 201	2 126 180	9 44 16 000	2 568 908	+21 7
5	Cold	3 03 97 871	2 285 404	3 04 [illegible] 387	2 27[illegible] 283	+0 3
6	Petroleum	1 37 06 864	1 030 791	1 65 43 142	1 234 563	+20 7
7	Mica (*b*)	1 43 60 036	1 07[illegible] 702	1 13 25 446	845 175	—21 1
8	Building materials	97 07 81[illegible]	(c)729 911	1 12 [illegible] 312	840 701	+16 2
9	Salt	81 47 36	612 584	95 18 882	[illegible]10 327	+16 8
10	Copper	61 67 490	463 721	44 02 580	328 551	—28 6
11	Ferro manganese*	10 60 453	80 410	24 63 590	183 850	+130 3
12	Ilmenite	11 26 3[illegible]	84 686	15 46 436	115 406	+37 3
13	Saltpetre (*b*)	11 17 844	84 048	11 68 446	87 197	+4 5
14	Kyanite etc	7 08 623	53 280	7 46 514	55 710	+5 3
15	Chromite	8 35 589	62 826	6 82 502	50 933	—22 4
16	Clays	3 2[illegible] 5[illegible]8	(c)24 480	3 [illegible]6 2[illegible]0	28 080	+15 5
17	Monazite	1 40 365	10 554	2 33 700	17 440	+66 4
18	Gypsum	1 18 543	8 913	1 71 903	12 829	+45 1
19	Steatite	1 [illegible]5 221	11 671	1 68 580	12 581	+8 6
20	Magnesite	1 68 938	12 326	1 60 593	11 984	—2 0
21	Fuller's earth	75 01[illegible]	5 640	[illegible]8 958	5 892	+5 2
22	Diamonds	54 0[illegible]9	4 134	68 813	5 13[illegible]	+25 1
23	Zircon	39 036	2 935	40 737	3 040	+4 3
24	Silver	32 34[illegible]	2 432	29 877	2 230	—7 6
25	Barytes	1 49 260	11 229	29 312	2 18[illegible]	—80 9
26	Ochres	28 19[illegible]	(c)2 120	28 865	2 1 4	+2 3
27	Bauxite	61 839	4 649	25 540	1 90[illegible]	—59 1
28	Graphite	16 302	1 226	20 691	1 544	+26 9
29	Iron ore (*agaria*)	1 062	80	12 690	94[illegible]	+1 093 9
30	Tungsten ore	24 500	1 842	9 600	716	—60 8
31	Asbestos	6 022	453	4 482	[illegible]34	—25 5
32	Felspar	3 390	255	4 335	324	+27 8
33	Beryl	1 989	148	1 597	119	—18 8
34	Garnet sand	1 650	124	600	45	—63 7
35	Bentonite	900	68	330	25	—63 3
36	Corundum			250	19	+100 0
37	Sapphire	5,50	41	1 0	11	—72 7
38	Apatite	1 660	125	119	9	—92 8
39	Copper ore			101	8	
40	Aquamarine			14	1	+100 0
41	Tantalite	301	[illegible]3			—100 0
42	Antimony ore					
	TOTAL	30 49 43 161	22 928 057	34 13 93 365	2[illegible] 4[illegible] 116	+11 9

(*a*) Export f o b values (*b*) Export values. (*c*) Revised * Underestimated

COAL

Most of the coal raised in India comes from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana coal fields Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at Singareni in Hyderabad and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller mines which have been worked at one time or another

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest statistics available)

	1937	1938	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	248 563	278 328	29 765	
Baluchistan	17 479	21 882	4 403	
Bengal	6 727 820	7 745 372	1 217 552	
Bihar	13 836 717	15 364 079	1 527 362	
Central India	334 291	336 593	2 302	
Central Provinces	1 504 159	1 658 626	154 467	
Eastern States Agency	1 244 988	1 463 693	218 705	
Hyderabad	1 076 241	1 211 103	134 022	
Orissa	47 147	44 445		2 702
Punjab	106 032	184 028	17 996	
Rajputana	32 760	54 717	2 348	
Total	25 036 986	28 347 906	3 309 222	2 702

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937			1938		
	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	£	Value per ton	Value (£1 = Rs 13 4)	£	Value per ton
	Rs	£	Rs a p	Rs	£	Rs a p
Assam	1 95 409	144 768	7 11 11	24 92 719	186 024	8 15 1
Baluchistan	1 09 13	8 49	6 4 5	1 43 910	10 739	6 9 3
Bengal	2 10 13 90	1 79 984	3 3 6	3 10 96 838	2 320 659	4 0 3
Bihar	4 09 23 918	3 076 986	4 15 4	5 37 10 3 0	4 008 23"	5 7 3
Central India	11 77 47	88 537	3 8 4	13 71 9 20	10 382	4 1 3
Central Provinces	49 80 150	3 74 447	3 4 11	61 18 233	4 56 585	3 11 0
Eastern States Agency	36 20 01	272 2 6	2 15 10	48 79 469	364 140	3 5 4
Hyderabad	32 17 860	241 944	2 15 11	62 75 033	393 6 9	4 5 8
Orissa	1 05 5 8	11 318	3 2 4	1 44 002	10 746	3 3 10
Punjab	8 36 790	62 917	5 0 4	10 20 856	76 183	5 8 9
Rajputana	1 46 133	10 988	4 8 3	1 70 487	12 723	4 14 7
Total	7 81 02 439	5 872 864		10 64 2 835	7 942 07	
Average			3 1 11			3 12 1

In 1938 the total production of Indian Coal rose to 28 342 906 tons or 3 306 622 tons (13 2 per cent) increase on the output of the previous year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded In the years 1931 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23 803 048 tons in 1930 In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2 268 284 tons (or 11 4 per cent) from 19 789 163 tons in 1933 to 22 057 447 tons in 1934 In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate by 959 248 tons (or 4 3 per cent) to 23 016 695 tons In 1936 there was again a decrease by 405 874 tons (1 8 per cent) to 22 610 821 tons followed in 1937 by an increase of 2 425 165 tons (10 7 per cent) to 25 036 986 the highest output till then but which has now been greatly exceeded This increase was shared by all provinces except Orissa which showed a slight decrease

The increased output of 13 2 per cent in 1938 was accompanied by an increase of 36 2 per cent in the total value of the coal produced in India to Rs 10 64 23 835 (£7 942 077) in 1938 from Rs 7 81 02 439 (£5 872 864) in 1937

There was also an increase of 10 annas 2 pies in the pit s month value per ton of coal for India as a whole namely from Rs 3 1 11 to Rs 3 12 1 This increase in value was recorded from all provinces without any exceptions In opposition to the trend of 1934 1935 and 1936 the exports of coal from India in 1937 have more than doubled as compared with 1936 deducting Burma s share Since the separation of Burma on the 1st April 1937 it appears in these statistics as a foreign country and in 9 months has taken a little more than Ceylon did in the year

The average number of persons employed in the coalfields during the year showed an increase of 16 5 per cent The average output per person employed showed a decrease from the high figure of 130 2 tons in 1934 which is practically the same as the figure for 1929 namely 130 4 tons the highest figure recorded to 124 92 tons in 1938 which is less than the figure 128 59 for 1937 The figures for the last nine years average higher than those previously recorded these higher figures are partly due to an increased use of mechanical coal cutters and partly to concentration of work During recent years a large number of collieries have been shut down and the labour absorbed in the remainder this concentration permits of a proportional reduction of the supervising staff resulting in a larger tonnage per head The fall in output per person employed in 1938 is of course due to increased employment

There was a decrease in the number of deaths by accident from 274 in 1935 435 in 1936 to 218 in 1937 but the number increased to 338

due to accidents in Bengal Bihar and Hyderabad in 1938 In 1935 there were three major accidents at Loyabad and Bagdigi collieries in the Jharia coalfield and at Kurburbaree colliery in the Giridih coalfield in which 11 19 and 62 lives respectively were lost in 1936 there were two at Poidih in the Raniganj field and Loyabad in the Jharia field which accounted for 209 and 35 deaths respectively These figures may be compared

IRON ORE

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods Iron smelting however was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European Ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal The site of the **Barakar Iron Works** was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron works The Bengal Iron and Steel Company Limited have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate Singhbhum Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co Ltd secured two deposits of iron ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron ore the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonai States in Orissa a total distance of some 40 miles in a S S W direction At Pansira Buru a portion of Notu Buru the deposit has been opened up and now feeds the Barakar ironwork Pansira Buru rises to over 2 500 feet above sea level the low ground on the west side being at about 1 100 feet above sea level The upper most 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates from which it is separated by banded hæmatite-jaspers The ore itself is high grade micaceous hæmatite often lateritised at the outcrop Cross-cuts into the interior of the deposit show that the hæmatite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop In fact the characteristics of this ore including the surface lateritisation are almost exactly reproduced in the iron ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore bodies in the Raipur district supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj The ore deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hæmatite with small proportions of magnetite in close association with granite on the one hand and granulite on the other

For some years up to and including 1929 the production of iron ore in India had been steadily increasing India is now in fact the second largest producer in the British Empire and yields place only to the United Kingdom Her output is of course still completely dwarfed by the production in the United States (80½ million tons in 1935 and 48¾ million tons in 1936) and France (32 3 million tons in both 1935 and 1936) but her reserves of ore are not much less than three quarters of the estimated total in the United States and there is every hope that India will eventually take a much more important place among the world s producers of iron ore From 2 430 136 tons in 1929 the output of iron ore in India fell to 1 228 625 tons in 1933 In 1934 however there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1 916 918 tons and in 1935 rose still further to 2 304 297 tons in 1936 to 2 553 247 tons in 1937 to 2 870 832 tons valued at Rs 45 86 378 (£344 840) but in 1938 the production fell slightly to 2 743 675 tons valued at Rs 45 56 974 (£340 973) These figures exclude the output of about 25 000 tons by the Burma Corporation which is used as a flux in lead smelting

The **Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1924** (Act **No XIV of 1924**)—authorised to companies employing Indians bounties upon rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board and upon iron or steel railway wagons a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India *This Act was repealed by the Act No III of 1927* and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March 1927 the industry is however protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel As a result of a new Act No **XXXI of** 1934 provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates or about Rs 10 per ton *ad valorem* in most cases or about Rs 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture

MANGANESE ORE

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92 008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro manganese for use in steel manufacture Since 1904 when the total output was 150 190 tons the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing

The catastrophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the peak figures of 1927 namely 1 129 353 tons valued at £2 703 068 *f o b* Indian ports to 214 604 tons with a value of £140 072 in 1932 has been recorded previously In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218 307 tons but the value fell to £1 3 171 These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901 when the output was 1 0 891 tons valued at £122 831 In 1902 the output was 24 427 tons valued at £ 3 432 since when the smallest production was 430 416 tons in 1915 valued at £9 9 46 whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644 660 tons was valued at £603 908 In 1934 there was however a partial recovery to 406 806 tons valued at £388 240 further increased in 1 35 to 641 483 tons valued at £768 630 in 1936 to 813 442 tons valued at £1 124 422 and in 1937 to 1 051 594 tons valued at £1 ..9 554 But in 1938 there was a fall in output and prices to 867 920 tons valued at £ 3 345 the full magnitude of this catastrophic to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one fifth of that of the peak year of 1927 the value was less than one twenty second part of the value of the 1927 production In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries had the effects of the slump been so seriously felt as in the manganese industry it is gratifying therefore that some measure of recovery can now be recorded though the value of the output is still less than half the peak figure of 1927 with a much higher value

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Balaghat Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces and to the resumption of work in Panch Mahals The output from Sandur State fell by a third The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933 (28 789 tons) to 568 806 tons in 1936

The recovery in 1936 has been set back by decreases in the Bala Ghat and Bhandara Districts of the Central Provinces Keonjhar in the Eastern States Agency and in North Kanara (Bombay) the Sandur State (Madras) and in the Chitaldrug districts of Mysore State There has been an improvement in the production from the Panch Mahals Chindwara Bellary Tumkur and Vizagapatam

During 1932 and 1933 the majority of mines in the Central Provinces had been closed including several mines that had never been closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901 there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara The amount of ground recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660 550 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928 All producing districts are now actively engaged in the output of Manganese ore

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India from the nadir of 275 904 tons in 1933 to 864 698 tons in 1935 In 1 36 this fell to 742 547 tons and after rising to 1 151 834 tons in 1937 fell to 966 740 tons in 1938 The United Kingdom even with a decrease of over 1 7 000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese ore The second place as importer was taken by Japan with 113 212 tons with the U S A third with 89 037 tons and France a close fourth with 80 950 tons Belgium German figures show a marked decrease

The fall in the Indian output of manganese ore of recent years can be correlated with the fall in the price of first grade ore *c i f* United King lom ports from an average of 2.. 9*d* per unit in 1924 to 14 9*d* per unit in 1926 and then to 9 5*d* per unit in 1932 and 1933 A partial recovery in output in 1934 accompanied a rise in the average price to 10 5*d* per unit and to 12 .6*d* in 1936 rising as high as 22 5*d* in 1937 but in 1938 the price fell to 19 7*d* per unit

This continued fall in the price of manganese ore from 19..4 to 1932 is to be correlated with the fact that from 19..4 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world s production of manganese ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world s production of pig iron and steel And although there was a fall in the world s output of manganese ore in 19..8 there was a very large increase in 19..9 greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year and it i evident that the world s available supplies of manganese ore are now much in excess of normal requirements The present chief sources of production of Manganese ore are Russia India the Gold Coast south Africa Brazil Cuba Egypt Czechoslovakia and Japan Russia is able to place a large quantities of ore on the market at a price with which many Indian producers cannot compete without a return to pre war railway freights The Gold Coast has also become a serious competitor of recent years The large deposits of high grade manganese ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed With this increasing competition and falling prices it is not surprising therefore that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930 as judged from figures of production and export yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression causing many operators to cease work Added to increased available supplies there was in 1931 and 1932 a disastrous decline in the activities of the iron and steel industry of the world

GOLD

The Statistics given below are the latest available

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised In 1906 the quantity won was 566,206 ounces and this figure fell to 535 065 ounces in 1907 The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam s mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance to the Kolar gold field This mine was opened in 1903 The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,998 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912 The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910 the amount being 2,532 ounces valued at Rs 1 51 800 Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898 The Kyaukse mines in Upper Burma was worked until 1903 when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904 the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8 445 ounces in 1909 but fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330 488 8 ozs valued at Rs 2 08,01 943 (£1 540 885) followed by a trivial fall again in 1932 when the output was 329 681 7 ozs valued at Rs 2 53 51 438 (£1 906 123) In 1933 there was an increase to 336 108 8 ozs valued at Rs 2 76 40 071 (£2 078 201) In 1934 the output fell to 322 142 9 ozs but the value increased to Rs 2 92 71 130 (£2 200 836) being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920 It is interesting to note that the output of 1921 which was valued at £2 050 575 s figure very close to that of the 1933 production was 432 722 6 ozs In 1935 the output rose again to 327 652 5 ozs valued at Rs 3 04 01 775 (£2 285 848) and in 1936 to 333 385 6 ozs valued at Rs 3 06 02,418 (£2 800 933) In 1937 the output fell slightly to 331 748 2 ozs valued at Rs 3 04 80 105 (£2 291 737) In 1938 the output decreased slightly to 321 137 8 ozs valued at Rs 3 04 75 397 (£2 274 283) from 330 743 9 ozs valued at Rs 3 03 95 871 (£2 285 404) all fields shared in this decrease except the United Provinces

SALT *

There was a moderate increase in the production of salt in India in 1938 made up of increase in the production in Northern India and Madras with decreases in the production in Sind and Bombay

The production in Aden was less in 1938 than in 1937 the production in Burma showed a large decrease

There was a decrease in the imports of salt into India in 1938

* Source Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol 74 Part 3 1939)

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest figures available)

	1937			1938		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 4)	
India—	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Bengal	112	7 865	591	267	3 595	268
Bombay	489 742	22 86 482	171 916	406 992	18 84 939	140 667
Gwalior (*a*)	55	2 680	202	183	9 711	725
Madras	421 014	20 87 038	156 920	453 954	31 00 561	231 385
Northern India	465 712	31 74 484	238 683	582 391	40 36 224	301 211
Sind	116,386	5 88 816	44 272	95 876	4 83 353	36 071
TOTAL	1 493 021	81 47 365	612 584	1 539 663	95 18 383	710,327
Aden	355 166	(*b*)20 70 618	155 686	278 047	(*b*) 16 24 014	120 971
Burma	59 813	(*b*)8 24 953	62 026	38 698	(*b*) 5 94 014	44 329

(*a*) Figures relate to the official years 1936 37 and 1937 38 (*b*) Estimated.

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937			1938		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 8)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 4)	
From—	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Germany	41 577	6 69 468	50 336	27 752	4,52 781	33 789
Aden and depen dencies	295 879	52 80 684	397 044	216 883	26 97 967	201 341
Egypt	1 000	15 269	1 148	61 209	6 62 123	49,412
Other countries	530	97 489	7 330	26 111	3 86 867	28 871
TOTAL	338 986	60 62 910	455 858	391 055	41 99 738	313 413

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in **Bombay** They carry on business in the Brokers Hall bought in 1887 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Province of Bombay Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Governing Board and approved by the Government of Bombay The Board has power to stop business in times of emergencies for 24 hours only and for any further period with the previous sanction of Government The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street Fort Bombay

At first the admittance fee for a broker was **Rs 5 which was** gradually raised to Rs 7 000 The fee for the Broker's card has increased In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs 40 000 each and the proceeds were employed *to purchase an adjoining building for the extension* of the business The present value of the card is about Rs 20 000

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay with it headquarters in Apollo Street known as the **Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd** This separate Exchange no longer functions It was revived in 1922 but has again ceased to function A new Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay with its headquarters in Sir Dhirozshih Mehta Road in February 1938 known as the Indian Stock Exchange Ltd

For many years the **Calcutta** Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom In 1908 the **Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was** formed a Representative Committee came into existence and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions The Great War having given an impetus to Indian industries was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom

In June 1923 *the Association was* incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies Acts 1913 1920 with an authorised capital of Rs 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1 000 each Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September At the present moment the number of shares subscribed is 223 each firm owning and being entitled to own only one share

The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm Anyone to become a member is required to *purchase a share from a member and seek* election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs 5 000 The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye laws customs and usages being fully honoured he market customs differ from those of n y e Stock Exchanges since there re no settlement days delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills Coal Companies Tea Companies registered in India miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper flour etc) Railway Companies and Debentures the latter representing those of Industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities namely Municipal Port *Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures* The Association issues a *Year Book* which contains official information relating to all stocks and shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee of 16 which elects several sub Committees and Hony Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Hony Treasurers The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub Committees and the Hon Office Bearers The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases

Editor Year Book —A K Sur M A

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7 Lyons Range This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July 1928 by Sir Stanley Jackson then Governor of Bengal The ground floor is utilised for the *Association Hall where members* meet between 12 noon and 5 p m The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association a well equipped Library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members The upper three floors are tenanted by members offices

The Madras Stock Exchange Association, Limited —The only Registered Institution in Southern India of brokers dealing in Shares Stocks and Government Securities Promoted and Registered on 12th August 1937 It has two kinds of members—viz Founder and Ordinary The Founder members have to pay an admission fee of Rs. 500 whilst Ordinary members pay Rs 1 000 Deposit from each member is Rs 5 000 or such higher amounts as the Executive Committee may decide Each *member further* has to pay a monthly subscription of Rs 25 Working hours of the Exchange are between 11 30 a m and 12 30 p m. Dealings in about 18 shares of Companies are allowed on Forward monthly basis Other shares are quoted on cash basis Government Securities are also quoted on cash basis viz delivery within seven days

President —W L Knopp *Vice President* —S Narayanaswami *Hon Treasurer* —R Hudow *Joint Hon Secretaries* —D C Rothari and B N Viswanathan Registered Office Madras Telephone No 4075

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance But Indians have in recent years taken a large and growing part in this commercial life The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races Bombay for instance has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India while Bengal very keen in other fields of activity lags behind in this one Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay Karachi Calcutta Madras and other important centres with a membership both European and Indian but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations such as the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another but constantly work in association

In 1921, the London Chamber of Commerce realising the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India took steps to form an East India Section of their organisation The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body but are in no sense affiliated to it nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters

A new movement was started in 1913 by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organisation Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress The proposal met with approval in all parts of India The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season in the Town Hall, Bombay The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President The Congress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organisation languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in currency and exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and in 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities hailing like the first movement from Bombay The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927 decided upon the formation of a Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and agreed to the registered office of this body being at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following —

(a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade transport, industry and manufactures finance and all other economic subjects.

(b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business

(c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out exercise and comply with any such arrangements rights, privileges and concessions

(d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation

(f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise

(g) To draw make accept discount execute and issue bills of exchange promissory notes bills of lading, warrants debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

The Federation has 72 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 5 Associate Members and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi There are two classes of Members Ordinary and Associate

Office Bearers for 1941 42

President —Sir Chunilal B Mehta
Vice Presidents —Gaganvihari L Mehta Calcutta
Hon Treasurer —Dr N N Law Calcutta
Secretary —D G Mulherkar
Office —28 Ferozshah Road New Delhi

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

The Employers Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers point of view Walchand Hirachand who was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry with the consent of the Committee took the initiative of launching a central organisation in December 1932 to represent Indian employers Any organisation representing an industry the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour is entitled to become a member of the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called A O I E) Besides this membership any industrial concern coming under the Factory Laws is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation

The annual subscription for the industrial associations is Rs 25 and for individual industrial concerns Rs 10

The Organisation has on its roll 13 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad and Bengal millowners Northern India employers, salt industry national shipping sugar industry Baroda State Mills and Industries glass coal mining tea Delhi Factory Owners and jute industry Besides there are more than 94 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation

Office Bearers for 1941 42 —

President —Sir Shri Ram
Vice President —Lala Karamchand Thapar Calcutta
Hon Treasurer —Dr N N Law Calcutta
Secretary —D G Mulherkar
Office —28 Ferozshah Road New Delhi

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834 Its headquarters are in Calcutta The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300 Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade in particular in Calcutta There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary

Merchants bankers shipowners representatives of commercial railway and insurance companies brokers persons and firms engaged in commerce agriculture mining or manufacture and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce agriculture mining or manufacture and persons engaged in or connected with art science or literature may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1942 43 —

President —The Hon ble Mr R R Haddow
Vice President —J H Burder

Members —Sir Harry Bunn N W Chilholm Sir Guy Cooper M C I C M R B Lawden O B E M C Sir George Morton O B E M C R E Marriott and K W Mealing

Secretary —D C Fairbairn *Deputy Secretary* J J B Sutherland *Assistant Secretaries* T E Mathieson J B Morrison and W D Bryden

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives and the representatives returned for the current year

The Council of State —The Hon ble Mr R R Haddow

The Bengal Legislative Assembly —D Gladding J R Walker R Haywood M A F Hirtzel H Rowan Hodge W C Wordsworth and D Hendry

The Calcutta Port Commission —The Hon ble Mr R R Haddow T S Gladstone G V Lloyd G C H Kent K W Mealing Neil Brodie

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation —J H Mathold F S W Haward J N Smart S A Gray W R Humphrey and L W Balcombe

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta —F Rooney

The Bengal Boiler Commission —R A Cole W Gow and W H W Urquhart A M I Mech E

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission — R J Oliver J M Grant

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, and to numerous subsidiary associations The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association Indian Jute Mills Association Indian Tea Association Calcutta Tea Traders Associa-

tion Calcutta Insurance Association Calcutta Import Trade Association The Wine Spirit and Beer Association of India Indian Mining Association Calcutta Baled Jute Association Indian Paper Makers Association Indian Engineering Association Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers Association Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers Association Calcutta Jute Dealers Association Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers Association Calcutta Flour Mills Association Calcutta River Transport Association the Masters Stevedores Association and the Association of Paint Colour & Varnish Manufacturers in India Calcutta Freight Brokers Association and European Moffusil Jute Balers Association

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade business manufactures and to customs of trade, between parties all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or elsewhere in India or Burma by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences may be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures Department controlled by a special committee It includes a Superintendent (G C Gee Smyth) Head Office Manager (Mr F W Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs J B F Henfrey B Perry and E J Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 115 officers The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers Club The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current* and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in Bengal, was founded in 1887 The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community to represent their views and requirements to the Government railway and port authorities to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 400. Almost all the leading Indian commercial and industrial firms and persons in every branch of the inland and foreign trade in Bengal are members of the Chamber A considerable portion of the joint stock capital invested in Bengal in banking insurance, steamer services cotton mills etc is also represented The constitution of the Chamber provides for a close association as between the Chamber and various sectional organisations of trades and industries in Bengal

List of Associations affiliated to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce —All India Soap Makers' Association All India Tea Growers Federation Association of Engineers Barisal Mahajan Samity Bengal Banks' Association Bengal Cotton Association Ltd Bengal Building Material Traders Association Ltd Bengal Galvanised Sheet Merchants Association Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers Association Bengal Industries Association Calcutta Iron Merchants Association Calcutta Jute Exchange Ltd Calcutta Wine Association East India Jute Association Ltd Faridpur District Merchants Association Indian Colliery Owners Association Indian Insurance Institute Indian Planters Association Metropolitan Banking Association Murshidabad Silk Association Oil Mills Association Paddy Merchants Association Tipperah Chamber of Commerce, Tipperah Traders Association Tipperah Tea Association

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the Bengal Legislative Assembly the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board Bengal and other important bodies

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President two Vice-Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental committees.

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OFFICE BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1942.

President —A C Sen

Vice Presidents —Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy and J A Mitter

Hon Treasurer —Dr Satya Churn Law M A Ph D

Members of the Executive Committee —Dr N N Law M A Ph D Sir H S Haji Kt M L A P C Mitra Sadhan Chandra Roy Bhabotosh Chatterjee D N Sen M I A (Capt) N N Dutt M R S (Ray M A B L Kumar Somendra Nath Roy I B Sen Chiranjilal L Bajoria Raghunath Dutta G Basu B A (Hons) F C I S (Lond) R A Sudhindra Nath Roy Choudhury M A B L Dr S B Dutt M A B L Ph D (Econ Lond) Bar at Law Narendra Nath Datta K Basu J K Das M A B L S M Bose Netai Churn Paul

Co opted Members of the Executive Committee —B C Ghose B Sc (Lond) B Com (Lond) Dr N Sanyal M A Ph D M L A D N Mukerji M L A N N Rakshit Nirmal Chandra Ghosh Debes C Ghose B Maitra H C Sircar J N Nabiri B G Mookerjee

Secretary —S R Biswas M A

Assistant Secretary —B C Kundu M A

Office P 2 Mission Row Extension Calcutta

Telephone Calcutta 3932

Telegrams Conjoint

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned to aid and stimulate the development of trade commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof and the interests of persons in particular the Indians engaged in trade commerce or industries in India to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade commerce and industries in India to provide regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade commerce and industries or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them

There are two classes of Members local and mofussil The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 150 and the Mofussil members Rs 75 Merchants Bankers Shipowners representatives of commercial transport or insurance companies brokers and persons engaged in commerce agriculture mining or manufacture and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1942 43 —

President —R L Nopany

Senior Vice President —M L Shah

Vice President —Durga Prasad Khaitan

Members —Sir Badridas Goenka N L Puri G L Mehta D P Khaitan A L Ojha K L Jatia Fairulla Gangjee L N Birla K M. Naik D C Driver Dr H Ghosh Kassim A Mohamed K D Jalan Karamchand Thapar A Duncan M G Bhagat Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and M R Jalpuria

Secretary —S R Dhadda M A LL B

Senior Assistant Secretary —S J Desai M A LL B

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber —Indian Sugar Mills Association Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association Indian Paper Mills Association East India Jute Association Jute Balers Association Gunny Trades Association Calcutta Hessian Exchange Ltd Indian Paint Manufacturers Association Indian Hemp Association Calcutta Tea Merchants Association Indian Tea Brokers Association Calcutta Khana Association Indian Colliery Owners Association Indian Coal Merchants Association Indian Insurance Companies Association Shareholders Association Calcutta Tube Importers Association Calcutta Metal Merchants Association Marwari Rice Mills Association Calcutta Rice Merchants Association Indian Produce Association Sindhi Merchants Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades —(1) Jute (2) Gunny (3) Sugar (4) Piece goods and yarn (5) Iron and Steel (6) Coal and Minerals (7) General

The various bodies on which the Chamber is represented are as under —

Bengal Legislative Assembly —D P Khaitan

Calcutta Port Commissioner —G L Mehta

Indian Central Jute Committee —K P Goenka

Provincial Board for War Supplies —D P Khaitan

Bengal Industrial Survey Committee —A L Ojha

Bengal Price Control Advisory Committee —D P Khaitan

Committee for Establishment of a Home for Indian Seamen at the Port of Calcutta —G L Mehta

Provincial Transport Authority —Pranjivan Jaitha

Bengal Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee —Faizulla Gangjee

East Indian Railway Advisory Committee —I P Goenka.

Bengal and Assam Railway Advisory Committee —R L Nopany

Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal —M L Shah

Board of Scientific Research for Bengal —A L Ojha

Commercial Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee —G L Mehta A L Ojha D P Khaitan Faizulla Gangjee M L Shah

Board of Apprenticeship Training —M G Bhagat

Traffic Advisory Board —K M Naik

Government Commercial Institute Board —N L Puri

Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals —Dr H Ghosh

Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group of Hospitals —Kassim A Mohamed

Provincial Advisory Board on Indian Forest Utilisation —P D Himatsingka

Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission —M G Bhagat

Committee of Management of the Bengal Textile Institute Serampore —B D Bhattar

Advisory Board of the Combined Commercial Museum and Health Publicity Section of the Calcutta Corporation —Kassim A Mohamed

Sugar Committee of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee —A L Ojha

Board of Examiners for Boiler Attendants Bengal —M P Mehta

Unemployment Enquiry Committee of the Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal —A L Ojha

MARWARI ASSOCIATION

160A CHITTARANJAN AVENUE CALCUTTA

The Marwari Association was established in the year 1898

Its chief objects are

To promote and advance the moral intellectual commercial economic political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status

To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association

To adjust controversies between members of the Association

To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade commerce and industries in which Indians in particula Marwaris are engaged.

To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community

To take all necessary steps for promoting supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the interests of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies

To take such action as may be necessary or securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the development and growth of such trade commerce and industry

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists exporters and importers of the province of Bengal

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

The following are the Office bearers —

President —Rajendra Singh Singhi

Vice Presidents —Madanlall Chamaria Rameshwar Ganeriwala Babu Lall Shroff Ratanlal Goenka

Honorary Secretary —Hari Krishna Jhajharia

Joint Secretary —Mahabir Prasad Kasera B Com M A B S

Treasurer —Murlidhar Sonthalia

Auditor —Nawal Kishor Gupta

Personal Assistant to the Secretary and Office-in charge —J N Varma M A F R H S (Lond)

The following are representatives on public bodies —

Central Legislative Assembly —Baijnath Bajoria

Bengal Legislative Assembly —Rai Mungtoolal Tapuriah Bahadur

Price Advisory Committee Bengal —Mukund lall Chirimal

Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal —Hari krishna Jhajharia

Board of Industries Bengal —Babu Lall Shroff

Non-Official Jail Visitor Howrah Jail —Ratan Lall Goenka

Non Official Jail Visitor Presidency Jail —Kanahaya Lall Jatia

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 —

(a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber is estab lished namely

(i) To facilitate the commercial inter course of countries

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance industry and commerce

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Mem bers and 47 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1941-42

President —Sir Chunilal B Mehta

Vice President —Gaganvihari L Mehta Cal cutta

Honorary Treasurer —Hon ble Mr N R Sarker Calcutta

Secretary —D G Mulherkar

Office —28 Feroshah Road New Delhi

BOMBAY

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among com mercial men on all subjects involving their common good to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest to obtain the removal as far as such a Society can of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body or mercantile interests in general to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means as the Com mittee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business to communicate with the public authorities with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to and abide by the decision of the Chamber

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836 under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 178 Of these 14 represent banking institu tions 16 shipping agencies and companies 3 firms of solicitors 3 railways 13 insurance companies 15 engineers and contractors 114 firms engaged in general mercantile business

All persons engaged or interested in mercan tile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot The Chamber member's subscription is Rs 360 Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members

Officers of the Year

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members The committee as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Cham ber subject to such regulations as the com mittee may make in regard to the matter A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber a special meeting at any time, for a specific purpose

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies —

The Council of State one representative.

Bombay Legislative Assembly two represent atives

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one mem ber elected for three years

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay five members, elected for two years

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1942-43 and its representatives on the various public bodies —

President —J. M. B Gibbons.

Vice President —L A Halsall

Committee —R. W Bullock H G Davies, Vithaldas Kanji H L Le Roy D D Storrar C S Taunton B J Whitby

Secretary —C H Courthope-Munroe

Asst Secretary —H Royal, M.B.E. V.D

Representatives on—

Council of State The Hon ble Mr R H Parker

Bombay Legislative Assembly J B Greaves C.B.E D W Bullock

Bombay Port Trust W A Bell R W Bullock R.C Lowndes A McIntosh G S Taunton.

Bombay Municipal Corporation H Chambers lain

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board Sir Alexander Gray

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission H F Milne

Persian Gulf Lights Committee C F Morris.

Indian Central Cotton Committee L. F H Goodwin

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation S B Samoilys

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee L A Halsall

Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee V F Noel Paton

Ex Services Association J M B Gibbons (*Ex-Officio*)

Bombay Seamen's Society C H Courthope Munroe

Indian Sailors Home C E Leman.

I M M T S Dufferin G S Taunton

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham Kt

Railway Advisory Committees—

G I P L A Halsall.

B B & C I L A Halsall

Railway Rates Advisory Committee G H Richmond, L A Halsall C J Damaia A P Darlow

Government of Bombay Board of Communications G P Packenham Walsh.

Bombay University J M B Gibbons

Bombay Provincial Transport Authority J M B Gibbons.

Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies R. W Bullock.

Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who by the authority of Government work in the Custome House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions which it is desirable to record No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrivals Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton wheat and seeds and a Daily Trade Return which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay

Four statements are issued once a month One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of British India The second gives in detail imports from Europe more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths Turkey red and scarlet cloths printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil coal aniline dyes, sugar, matches wines and other sundry goods The third shows classified the number of packages of piece goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year

Another 'Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise A return of "Current Quotations" is issued every Saturday and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris and a large quantity of general banking and trade information

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 16 whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1942

President The Hon ble Mr R R Haddow

Millowners Association, Bombay

Established in the year 1875 the Millowners Association Bombay is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States The great work done by the Association ever since its inception has been generally recognised and the important roll which it fills in the economic life of the country is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust The Association is also represented on all important all India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry

Among the constructive activities of the Association may be mentioned the system of private registration of industrial property marks By virtue of a special act of rules the Association has for now well over 50 years protected against infringement the tickets labels and stamps habitually used by members on goods manufactured by them The success of the scheme of registration ensured its subsequent extension to trade numbers and later on to trade names By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import re export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece goods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece goods consuming markets in India the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in the principal trading centres in the country The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piece goods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India

As large employers of Labour the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour and the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work

The Association has on its rolls 118 members, including 4 woollen mills 2 silk mills 2 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 4 Dye and Bleach Houses

The following is the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1942 — Krishnaraj M D Thackersey (*Chairman*) Sir Vithal Chandavarkar M A (*Dy Chairman*) Sir Noss Wadia K B E C I E Sir Chunilal V Mehta K C S I Sir Sorab Saklatvala M L A Sir Frederick Stones O B E M C T V Baddeley W B Bryden Dhanamsey Mulraj Khatau H G H Forbitt A Geddis I F H Goodwin Hurkissondas Jamnadas Ramji I C Lancashire H P Milne A Pethic Ramniwas Ramnarain C D Somani Cumar S Pradhe and Neville N Wadia N B V Aiyer (*Ag Secretary*) R G Gokhale (*Labour Officer*)

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor Patel House Churchgate Street Fort Bombay and the Telephone Nos are 31041 and 31042 Tel Address Millomutua

The following are the Association s Representatives on public bodies —

Legislative Assembly Sir Vithal Chanda varkar

Bombay Legislative Assembly Sir Sorab Saklatvala Kt M L A

Bombay Port Trust T V Baddeley

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Sir Vithal Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission W F Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics B S Dabke

Indian Central Cotton Committee Sir Sorab Saklatvala Kt M L A

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee Sir Vithal Chandavarkar

G I P Railway Advisory Committee Krishnaraj M D Thackersey

B B & C I Railway Advisory Committee B S Dabke

Bombay Municipal Corporation Krishna raj M D Thackersey

University of Bombay Sir Vithal Chanda varkar

Royal Institute of Science Sir Vithal Chandavarkar

Millowners Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd

The Millowners Mutual Insurance Association Ltd was registered on 30th June 1924 as a Company limited by guarantee The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay

The objects of the Association are —

(*a*) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents fatal or otherwise arising out of and in the course of their employment (*b*) the insurance or members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc. and

(e) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re insurances counter insurances and counter guarantees etc etc

All members of the Millowners Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company Non members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Mill owners Association

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors

The present Directors are —
Sir Frederick Stones Kt OBE MLC (*Chairman*)
Sir Ness Wadia KBE CIE Sir Joseph Kay Kt Sir Sorab Saklatvala Kt H J Ramji D M Khatau A Pether A Geddis and A C M Cursetjee MA LLB Secretary of the Association

Indian Merchants Chamber

The *Indian Merchants* Chamber was established in the year 1907 Its objects are —

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants

(*b*) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly

(*c*) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade shipping and transport, industry and manufacture banking and insurance

(*d*) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge

(*e*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects

(*f*) To make representations to Local Central or Imperial authorities Executive or Legislative on any matter affecting trade commerce, manufacture or shipping banking or insurance

(*g*) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable

(*h*) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(*i*) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects

(*j*) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad

(*k*) To secure wherever possible organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation

(i) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations

(ii) To take up consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference

(iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference

(*l*) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly

Under the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust and one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation

President for 1942 —J C Setalvad
Vice President —Haridas Madhavdas
Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies —

Central Legislative Assembly —Manu Subedar MLA

Bombay Legislative Assembly —M. C Ghia.

Bombay Port Trust —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt CIE MBE (Cotton) Behram N Karanjia (Piece-goods) Ramdas Kilachand (Grain and seeds) M A Master (General) Sankalchand G Shah (General)

Bombay Municipal Corporation —Bhawanji A Khimji MLA

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department —Manu Subedar

Indian Central Cotton Committees —Chunilal B Mehta

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay —Kapilram H Vakil

Local Advisory Committee of Railways —Gordhandas G Morarji (G I P Railway), D C Modi (B B & C I Railway)

Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt C I E M B E Kapilram H Vakil Manu Subedar Mathuradas Vissonji M C Ghia M L A

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship Dufferin — M. A Master

Senate of Bombay University —Mangaldas B Mehta

Traffic Control Committee (Bombay) —Mohanlal A Parikh

Board of Communications —Keshavprasad C Desai

Indian Sailors Home Committee —M A Master

Board of the Bombay Telephone Co —Vithaldas D Govindji

Sydenham College Advisory Board —Hon Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoy Kt

Secretary —J K Mehta M A

Assistant Secretary —A C Ramalingam

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants Association

The objects of the Association are —

(*a*) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay and to protect the interests thereof (*b*) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so all trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade (*c*) to collect and assert statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration

The following are the office bearers for the current year :—

Chairman —Devidas Madhavji Thakersey J P

Deputy Chairman —Purshottam Mulji Kapadia Advocate

Hon Joint Secretaries —Padamsey Damodar Govindji J P and Himatlal Trimbaklal Muni

Hon Treasurer —Mulji Laxmidas

Grain Merchants Association

The object of this body is to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing It is an influential body with a large membership Office bearers for the current year are —

Chairman —Sheth Ratansi Hirji J P

Vice-Chairman —Sheth Khimji Shamji

Hon Secretary —Sheth Nathoo Coovarji

Secretary —Ganpatram Narottam Raval

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely collecting financial industrial and trade statistics and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay Bombay Suburban District, Poona Sholapur Satara Ratnagiri Kolaba Nasik Ahmednagar Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States in and about these, namely Kolhapur (with its Jagirs) Sangli Miraj (Senior and Junior) Kurundwad (Senior and Junior) Jamkhandi Sawantwadi Mudhol Ramdurg Jath, Akalkot Phaltan Aundh Bhor Surgana Jawhar and Janjira

President—M L Dahanukar

Vice Presidents—D B Naik J.P G V Puranik and Rao Saheb P I Patil

Secretary—D V Kelkar M.A.

The office of the Chamber is situated at the Industrial Assurance Building Church Gate Bombay

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay Qualifications for membership are also similar Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs 16 The subscription to the Chamber s periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs 50 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export Statements and Re 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members consisting of a Chairman Vice-Chairman and eight members elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible The Chamber elects a representative to the Sind

Legislative Assembly, four representatives to the Karachi Port Trust, two to the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two to the North Western Railway Advisory Committee Karachi There were 52 members of the Chamber in April 1942 The following are the officers for 1942-43 —

Chairman —A T Orr Deas M.C.

Vice Chairman —J Humphrey O B E J P

Members of Committee —J H Blackwell C.B.E. M C J P W J Cullen H K C Hare J W Henderson H A Henry Lt.-Col. W B Hossack, M L A R H Mackintosh S E Whitte

Ag Secretary —H M Gomes

Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly —Lt Col W B Hossack

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust— J H Blackwell C B E M C H K C Hare A T Orr Deas M C and R H Martin.

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality— W F Enever and Sorab K H Katrak

Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi—B R Graham and R. H Martin

Public Measurer G B Potta

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members —The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators under certain regulations Similarly the Chamber, under certain regulations will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port

MADRAS

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836 Any person or firm interested in the general trade commerce or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership Distinguished persons members of kindred associations and officials interested in trade commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members Election for membership is by ballot Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100 provided that banks corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks

There are 50 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber and these are 5 Affiliated Members and 7 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1942 The officers and the committee of the Chamber for the year are as follows —

Chairman.—J Nuttall

Vice-Chairman.—Sir Robert Denniston

Committee.—H. F Carter C G W Cordon T H Hodgson, M L C , F A. Adlard W I Williams.

Secretary — W Fyfe

The following were the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies during 1942 —

Corporation of Madras —J B Galloway R. W Theobald and H I Wonfor

Madras Port Trust —Sir Robert Denniston, Th. A Lykiardopulo C Elphinston and H S Town

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee —E R Rose

South Indian Railway Advisory Committee — G B Gourlay

Board of Communications —C P Johnstone

Senate of the University of Madras —J Nuttall and F Howard Oakley

Senate of the Annamalai University —F H Oakley

State Technical Scholarship Board —F H Oakley

Board of State Aid to Industries —F H Oakley

South Indian Nursing Association —F H Oakley

Government General Hospital Advisory Committee —F H Oakley

Madras Provincial Cotton Committee.—D V Bulloch.

Madras City Excise Licensing Board —D V Bulloch.

SOUTHERN INDIA

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies concerning the promotion of trade especially in the Madras Presidency and the interests of members Special objects are stated to be —

To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members

To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions either on behalf of the Chamber or in co operation with others

There are three classes of members Affiliated Resident and non Resident *The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail*

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce Paris

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices certificates of sampling analysis and weights

The right of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act 1941 Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body Co jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars Association the Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act 1936 the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation Under the State Aid to Industries Act 1923 the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Board of Communications the Provincial Cotton Committee the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways the Madras University the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch) the Annamalai University State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory *Committees of the Government Rayapuram* and Ophthalmic Hospitals Income tax Board of Referees Excess Profits Tax Board of Referees the Madras Marketing Board the Madras City Excise Licensing Board the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board The Madras Port Committee Madras War Supply Committee etc

The Chamber has about 450 members on the rolls and has its own building Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber

President—Rao Bahadur C *Gopal Menon*

Vice Presidents—Dewan Bahadur V Shunmuga Mudaliar and Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohamed Sait

Secretary—P Raghavan Nair B A B Com

NORTHERN INDIA

COMMERCE HOUSE 14 LAWRENCE ROAD LAHORE

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1923 and has its headquarters at Lahore The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman and a Committee consisting of a minimum of eight but not more than 11 elected members and a maximum of 3 co opted members and ex officio members

The Chamber is represented on the Communications Board Punjab and Joint Development Board Punjab the North Western Railway Advisory Committee Lahore Branch the Managing Committee of the Hailey College of Commerce Lahore Board of Economic Enquiry Punjab Punjab College of Engineering and Technology Advisory Council Lahore Board of Industries Punjab Electricity Board Punjab Industrial Survey Advisory Committee Punjab Board to deal with trade and prices in the Punjab Provincial Advisory Committee of Supplies Punjab Punjab Legislative Assembly Price Control Advisory Committee—Wheat Reconstruction Committee—Labour and Demobilisation Punjab Board of Film Censors and also nominates a panel for the Railway Rates Advisory Committee and Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees)

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire London

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non members Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held Certificates of origin are issued for goods manufactured in India A set of tested weights is kept for testing weights of members and non members

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial industrial and agricultural interests in Northern India by every possible means and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of Northern India

Chairman —R C Osborn

Secretary —V J Ross

UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore Members are elected by the Committee subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber Gentlemen distinguished for public service or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber There is no entrance fee for membership but subscriptions are payable as follows —A firm company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore Rs. 300 a year an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore Rs 300 firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes when invited to do so members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators

The Chamber has in the present year 102 members 2 honorary members and 12 affiliated members

The following are the officers —

President —Sir Tracy Gavin Jones Kt

Vice President —A C Inskip C B E

Members —B L Gray H G Misra E J W Plumber K J D Price Rai Bahadur Babu Ram Narain Lala Hari Shanker Bagla Sardar Inder Singh and W R Watt C B E

Representative on the United Provinces Legislative Assembly —Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava Kt

Secretary —H W Morgan

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants Chamber of United Provinces was established in November 1932 with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in the United Provinces providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership Cotton Mills Sugar Mills Jute Mills Silk weaving and Hosiery works Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece goods country produced Hide and Leather The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances whether of general or of specific interest It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to its members who are scattered over the entire province The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province The Chamber is represented on the U P Legislative Assembly U P Board of Traffic and Communication Court of the Lucknow University Rly Advisory Committees and about 15 other spheres of public service The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 with a license under Section 26 provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President 2 Vice Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council A whole-time Secretary is attached to the organisation

President —Lala Guru Prasad Kapoor

Senior Vice-President —H G Misra O B E

Junior Vice President —Uma Shanker Mehrotra

Secretary —J V Krishnan

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914 and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College Sir H B Technological Institute, Cawnpore Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University and Employment Board U P and various other public bodies in the Province The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce

Membership —Any firm individual company corporation or association engaged or interested in trade commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber

The number of members on register is 180

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the current year

President —Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Bagla

Vice-Presidents —Rajbans Bahadur and D P Singh

Secretary —Lala Ram Chandra

Jt Secretary —Rai Bahadur Krishnaji Gupta M

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB)

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal) Lahore was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882 in 1913 The main object for which the Chamber was established was to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce trade and agriculture The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris The Chamber issues Certificate of Origin and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes The members of this Chamber have franchise in the commerce constituency of the Punjab Legislative Assembly along with three other Chambers—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce The Northern India Chamber of Commerce Lahore, and Punjab Trades Association

Members of the Committee for 1941-42 are —

President—K B Sardar Habib Ullah, Bar at-Law Lahore

Vice Presidents —H D Mehta Managing Director, Northern India Insurance Co Ltd Lahore R K Jain Director in-charge, Bharat Insurance Co Ltd Lahore

Hon Secretary & Member of the Committee — Sirdar P S Sodhbans F L A A. (Lond.) B.A., of Messrs Sodhbans & Co Auditors Lahore

PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore Membership by ballot and is restricted to Banks Merchants (wholesale) Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests The entrance fee is Re 1 and the rate of subscription Rs 180 per year The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce London The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N W Railway Advisory Committee Lahore

Members of the Managing Committee 1941 42 — The Hon ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sobha Singh O B E (*Chairman* (M/s Sujan Singh Sobha Singh New Delhi) R N B Brunt *Deputy Chairman* (Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India Ltd New Delhi) Rai Bahadur P Mukerjee (Messrs P Mukerjee & Co Ltd Delhi) U N Sen O B E (The Eastern News Agency Ltd New Delhi) Lala Shankar Lall (Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ltd Delhi) W A H Heath (Messrs Govan Bros Ltd New Delhi) W T A Page (Lloyds Bank Ltd. Delhi) C J L Stokoe (Messrs Bird & Co New Delhi) Khan Bahadur Z H Khan (North Western Railway New Delhi) The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass C I E. (The Mela Ram Cotton Mills Lahore) Aftab Rai Bar at Law (Ganga Ice Factory Lahore Cantt) J J Raslett (New Egerton Woollen Mills Dhariwal) P H Guest M L A (Messrs Guest & Co Ltd Lahore) Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal M L A (Rai Sahib M Gulab Singh & Sons Lahore) Lachhmi Narain (Messrs B M Lachhmi Narain Amritsar) L G Hesaman (Messrs Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd P O Solan Brewery) Satya Paul Virmani (The Jawala Flour Mills Amritsar) G Stevens (The East India Carpet Co Ltd. Amritsar)

Secretaries—Messrs A F Ferguson & Co Chartered Accountants New Delhi.

THE PUNJAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES (Amritsar).

The Punjab Federation of Industries was established in 1937 with the object of creating a solid body of industrialists of the Punjab and Northern India to promote and protect their interests through organised effort It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industrial association which can speak with authority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its members some of the largest industrial units in the province and no industry of any importance is left unrepresented in the Federation.

Members of the Managing Committee

President —Roberson Taylor (Director Oriental Carpet Manufacturers India Ltd.) *Vice President* —S P Virmani (Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar) *Secretary* —R. M. Maitra.

Members of the Managing Committee — R S Fairley (New Egerton Mills Dhariwal) H R Sakhuja (Upper India Metal Works) S A Sadique (Amritsar Distillery Co Ltd) Kishori Lal (Mahabir Hosiery Mills) S R. kapur (Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd) D R Narang (Nawabganj Sugar Mills)

Representatives on different bodies—*Joint Development Board* S P Virmani *Industrial Surveys Advisory Committee*—S P Virmani *Provincial Price Control Board*—Roberson Taylor *Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee*—W R. Taylor, H R. Sakhuja, Dev Raj Narang *Punjab War Supplies Board* —S P Virmani.

Board of Referees Excess Profits Tax Act — H. R Sakhuja

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868

The following are the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at Cocanada the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras —

Members —The Coromandel Co Ltd , Ripley & Co Gordon Woodroffe & Co (Madras) Ltd , Wilson & Co Best & Co , Ltd Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India Ltd , The Agent Imperial Bank of India The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co Ltd Samalkot & Parry & Co Ltd Vizagapatam

Members of the Committee —S A Cheesman (*Chairman*) G Donald G G Hastings G M Lake (*Secretary*)

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term member be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the District of Kistna Godavari Vizagapatam and Ganjam and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office Members are elected by ballot The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment In either case a minimum fee of Rs 16 must accompany the reference with Rs 5 from a non-member and Rs 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate

The Committee consisting of 8 members including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months The entrance fee for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50 Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada Rs 120 per annum payable quarterly for others Rs 60 per annum, payable in advance The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce freights and exchange is drawn up by the Committee

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922 The joint department has its office at No 1 Council House Street Calcutta and is administered by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics assisted by two Deputy Directors and an Assistant Director It embraces two distinct classes of work, (*a*) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be use to Indian firms and (*b*) the compilation and publication of All India statistics

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes —Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff The department also publishes a weekly journal— "The Indian Trade Journal"— the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (*c*) crop reports and forecasts, (*d*) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (*e*) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (*f*) market reports, prices and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (*g*) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, and (*h*) monthly quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director General It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 20,377 volumes on different subjects of commercial economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications and over 361 technical and commercial journals and market reports Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India

The Department works in close co-operation with the Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London Toronto (Canada) Mombasa (East Africa) New York, Alexandria and Sydney (Australia) and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade London which is the headquarters of this organisation is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters, by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders Briefly the policy on which it is based is a policy of assistance without interference

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service

Function of Commissioner—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is therefore enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade industry and commerce of his area His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce Trade Associations and similar bodies and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers to visit the principal commercial centres to report upon foreign competition on financial and trade conditions and new legislation affecting trade to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area, and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty s Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions port dues and charges through out the world etc A library consisting of over 1 000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise

H M S Trade Commissioners in India

Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M Ainscough C B E

His Majesty s Senior Trade Commissioner in India Burma and Ceylon

A Schofield

His Majesty s Trade Commissioner at Calcutta

Post Box No 683 Fairlie House Fairlie Place

Telegraphic Address— Tradcom Calcutta

Telephone No — Calcutta 1042

Bombay—

W D M Clarke

His Majesty s Trade Commissioner at Bombay

Post Box No 815 3 Wittet Road, Ballard Estate

Telegraphic Address— Tradcom Bombay

Telephone No — Bombay 23095

Burma—

Imperial Trade Correspondent Collector of Customs Rangoon

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent

Director of Commerce and Industries, Colombo

THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises as one of its principal divisions the Commercial Intelligence Service This Service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has since undergone considerable expansion. Before the war it included a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty four Trade Commissioner offices abroad seventeen of these being in British and an equal number in foreign countries Offices in enemy countries have since been closed

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April 1 1940 Its services are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian market and to others who may be interested in the purchase of Indian products It is also in regular touch with import houses in India and is prepared to co-operate as well with exporters seeking a market in Canada for any Indian commodities.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in India Burma and Ceylon —Paul Sykes Gresham Assurance House Mint Road Bombay P O Box 886 Telephone—20672, Tel. Address — Canadian Bombay

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner is located in Calcutta and covers the territory of India Burma and Ceylon

The Trade Commissioner deals with enquiries received from India Burma and Ceylon and places Indian Merchants and Firms in touch with manufacturers in his country He maintains a flow of trade information to the Department of Commerce Australia for dissemination to Australian exporters and information on specific openings for trade including Government contracts and tenders for which Australian products might be suitable He watches the demand for specific goods and gives information concerning competition to be met in their supply An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner acts on behalf of the Government of Australia in all matters necessitating direct approach to the Government of India and maintains liaison with all foreign consular and trade officials His monthly and annual reports on trade conditions in India, Burma and Ceylon are circulated among Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Manufactures in Australia

The office also acts for the Australian Nations publicity association

Information and literature is available on all aspects of trade travel or settlement in Australia.

Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India —H R Gollan D S O M C *Address* 2 Fairlie Place Calcutta *Telegraphic Address* Austrade Calcutta *Telephone Number* Calcutta 3431

CEYLON TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

In 1937 the Government of Ceylon decided to send over to India a Trade Commissioner for the purpose of stimulating trade between Ceylon and India Ceylon House in Bombay was thus inaugurated in June 1937 and was to continue operation for a period of three years as an initial experiment At the expiration of the first period of three years it has been decided by the Ceylon Government to continue Ceylon House for a further period The purpose of Ceylon House is not actually to enter into trade directly but to put Ceylon producers in direct touch with Indian importers and to see that all Ceylon products get a fair deal in the Indian markets or find outlets where they are not much known In pursuance of this policy the Commissioner helps all local inquirers in obtaining the necessary trade contacts information and literature relating to Ceylon and Ceylon produce are being supplied by the Commissioner and free advice is given to intending tourists.

Trade Commissioner —M. H Kantawala M.A. (Cantab) Bar at-Law, Ceylon Civil Service *Secretary* —A B A Medhwaka, B.A. (Lond.), *Address* Ceylon House Petit Building, Hornby Road Bombay *Telegram* Lanka, trade. *Tel* 31239

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Office.—Nicol Road Ballard Estate Bombay

Secretary —D N Mahta B A. (Oxon)

Asst Secretary —C J Bocarro M.B.E M A

Director Technological Laboratory —Dr Nazir Ahmad O B E J P M Sc Ph D F Inst P

Sind —Rao Bahadur K I Thadani Director of Agriculture

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics *ex-officio*

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921 as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917 18 Originally the Committee was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923 it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing marketing and manufacture of cotton in India The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annas per bale (four annas for the first three years) which was imposed in 1923 Having complete control over its funds the Committee has been able to build up a satisfactory reserve and is at present spending over Rs 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India and as an authoritative body to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy it has attained an outstanding position The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of all India importance and for the development, extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton The aim however has always been to supplement and not supplant the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing provinces and Indian States. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers traders spinners and manufacturers it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concern A list of the members constituting the Committee and the various interests they represent as on 31st December 1941 is given below —

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

President —P M. Kharegat, C I E I C S Vice-Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research *ex-officio*

(*a*) Dr W Burns, C I E Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India *ex officio*

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

Madras —P H Rama Reddi I A S Director of Agriculture.

Bombay —W J Jenkins C I E I A S Director of Agriculture

United Provinces —C Mava Das I A S Director of Agriculture

Punjab —H R Stewart C I E I A S, Director of Agriculture

Central Provinces & Berar —J C McDougall C.I E, I A S Director of Agriculture

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS

The East India Cotton Association Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C I.E M B E

The Bombay Millowners Association Sir Sorab D Saklatvala M L A

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce L F H Goodwin

The Indian Merchants Chamber Sir Chunilal B Mehta

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce A P Darlow

The Ahmedabad Millowners Association, Chandulal P Parikh M L A

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce J Vonesch

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Captain S R Pocock M C M L.A

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Sir William Roberts C I E M L A

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Central Provinces and Berar —Rao Saheb P V Deshmukh Y G Deshpande

Madras —J M Doak

Punjab —Kanwar Raj Nath

Bengal representative —Suryya Kumar Basu.

CO OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE

Sir Chunilal V Mehta K C S.I (*Vice President*)

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY

Madras —Rao Bahadur R V Ramasundaram Pillai L Madhava Reddi.

Bombay —Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Naik Mangesh Babhuta Patel M L.A

United Provinces —Khan Bahadur M. Ahmad Hussain Khan Rai Bahadur Kunwar Lakshmi Raj Singh, M L C

Punjab —Sardar Bahadur Gurbachan Singh M L A Rai Saheb Chaudhari Suraj Mal, M.L.A.

Central Provinces and Berar —Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande, K.B.E. Suganchand Tapadia

Sind —Roger Thomas, C I E

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad State—Rai Saheb Kalidas Sawhney Director Agricultural Research

Baroda State—B G Allan C I E Commissioner of Agriculture

Gwalior State—Lt Sardar D K Jadhav Director of Agriculture

Rajputana and Central India States—Rao Bahadur V A Tambane

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Rao Bahadur S S Salimath Deputy Director of Agriculture Northern Division Surat T G Rama Iyer Director of Agriculture in Mysore Bangalore Rao Bahadur V Ramanatha Ayyar Cotton Specialist Coimbatore Musahib I Khas Bahadur M A Rashid Khan Home Minister Holkar State Representative of the Holkar State Dr Chellaram Shewsram Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association Dr B L Sethi Deputy Director of Agriculture Western Circle U P Allgarh The Hon ble Mr V Ramadas Pantulu President Madras Provincial Co operative Bank Madras Sir Shri Ram Representative of the Cotton Mill owners of Delhi Jivandas Ladhabhai Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya K B E S A Jamalullah Deputy Director of Agriculture Parbhani Dr T E Gregory Economic Adviser to the Government of India Dr P J Gregory Second Economic Botanist Bengal.

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923 though they have grown in number It continues to maintain a Technological Laboratory at Bombay which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a Testing House which is recognised by the B I S I A The Committee also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to agricultural research but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural practice. Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed distribution schemes.

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing to the prevention of adulteration and other abuses and to many other problems connected with the cotton trade of the country Regulated Cotton Markets existed in Berar before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption Regulated Cotton Markets have now been established in Bombay Central Provinces Madras Hyderabad Baroda and Indore Similarly on the recommendation of the Committee the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton lapas or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a licence Prior to the passing of this Act inferior cottons used to be imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration to the detriment of the reputation of several valuable cottons The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Baroda Rajpipla Chhota Udepur Hyderabad and Indore etc In 1925 on the recommendation of the Committee the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was passed This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non cotton articles with cotton The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade both in India and abroad those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale

It may be stated without hesitation that as a result of the efforts of the Committee the last eighteen years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple. Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre The average yield per acre in the quinquennium 1932 37 for the whole country was 106 lbs. This is 14 per cent higher than for the quinquennium 1927 32 despite the fact that in two years of the second quinquennium the cotton crop in some important areas was seriously damaged by abnormal weather conditions The average yield per acre in 1940 41 is 121 lbs against 110 lbs in the previous season The ascertained area under improved cotton during 1940 41 is about 28 per cent of the total The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Bombay—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th 1917 Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies viz The Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd The Bombay Cotton Exchange Ltd The Bombay Millowners Association The Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd The Marwari Chamber of Commerce The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Mucadums Association Ltd and The Japanese Cotton Shippers Association None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other The necessity of a system of periodical settlements such as existed in Liverpool was badly felt especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of G Wiles I C S This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919 which continued to function until May 1922 when the Act, under which the Board worked was repealed and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No XIV of 1922

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932 With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transaction in cotton under Bombay Act No IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association

The present constitution of the Board is as follows —

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt C I E M B E (*President*) Ramdeo A lodar (*Vice President*) (Brokers Panel) J R Kay C Shuttleworth Ramdas Kilachand J P Patel (Buyers Panel) Bansidhar B Chokhani Hamraj Jivandas Chimanlal B Parikh Purshotamdas Harkisondas (Sellers Panel) Madanlal Paliram Jagjivandas Dossabhai Banarsilal Basantlal Seksaria Premchand Kedia Chuntilal Krishnalal Sayta (Brokers Panel) Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Naik Sardar Bahadur Gurbachan Singh M L A. Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao G Deshpande K B E (Cotton Growers Representatives) nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee Dr V H Patil M Sc Ph D Rao Saheb F B Laxmeshwar Sirkoti (Cotton Growers Representatives) nominated by the Government of Bombay

Officers.

C M Parikh B com *Secretary* A R Menezes J P *Deputy Secretary and Manager Clearing House* and S A P Aiyar *Assistant Secretary*

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are —To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and to maintain uniformity of control to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton to acquire preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business and generally to control promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported to bring prosecute or defend or aid in bringing prosecuting or defending any suits actions proceedings applications or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation

The Association has a fine Building at Sewri Cotton Depot containing 121 Buyers Rooms and 84 Sellers Rooms a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges Survey Rooms Appeal Rooms etc

The Association has another fine Building, The Cotton Exchange at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in forward contracts is conducted It comprises of a basement a ground floor (Trading Hall) with two galleries and six other upper floors There are 114 telephone cabins for members on the ground floor and the galleries The top floor accommodates the administrative offices of the Association and the Clearing House and the remaining five floors contain 113 rooms for members offices

The Association has a membership of 465

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times Its cotton known as white wool was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce

Indian Cotton —The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War when the close blocade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528 000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973 000 bales Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay the great centre of the trade for which there was no outlet The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the Share Mania and when the surrender of Lee re opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton although interrupted by famine has steadily increased For the last season for which returns are available 1939 40 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 21 856 000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4 942 000 bales of 400 lbs as compared with 23 482 000 acres and 5 076 000 bales in 1938 39 Bombay Punjab the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing areas

Cotton Trade —Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade The principal varieties are Dholleras Broach Oomras (from the Berars) Dharwar and Coomptas Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India Hinganghat cotton from the Central Provinces has a good reputation Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley and generally to the cottons of Northern India The Madras cottons are known as Westerns Cocconadas Coimbatores and Tinnevellys The best of these is Tinnevelly Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India but it shows a tendency to revert The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced by seed selection hybridisation and the importation of exotic cottons Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success they have not proceeded far enough to leaven the whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England and it was killed by a series of enactments commencing in 1701 prohibiting the use of sale of Indian calicoes in England The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piecegoods

Indian Cotton Mill Industry —The foundations of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry were laid in the middle of the last century Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee Merchant Mr Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar Other mills followed later and the following table shows how by successive stages the Industry s productive capacity has grown —

Year	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms
1876	47	1 100 112	9 139
1880	56	1 461 590	13 502
1890	137	3 274 196	23 412
1900	193	4 945 783	40 124
1905	197	5 163 486	50 139
1910	263	6 195 671	82 725
1915	272	6 848 715	106 009
1920	253	6 763 076	119 012
1925	337	8 510 633	154,292
1930	348	9 124 768	179 250
1935	365	9 685 175	198 867
1940	388	10 005 785	200 076
1941	390	9 961 178	198 574

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the Industry in India and although in the initial stages the Industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and climatic situation this pre eminence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years The industry s development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the Indian States

From 1800 to 1865 progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the Industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China In the years 1865 to 1871 the Industry suffered a severe setback to its prosperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War In the early seventies after the restoration of credit the industry made rapid progress though in the initial stages the development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the seventies and eighties of the last century

Cotton Excise Duty —The growth of the industry in India during the early years was regarded with a jealous eye by the Lancashire manufacturing interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of India exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878 This resulted in the substitution of the exempted classes of goods for the medium and fine goods

previously imported from England to the detriment of the growing indigenous industry In 1898 the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver This step had a disastrous and almost immediate effect on the industry With the precision of an automatic machine business with China and Japan came to a stand still as the exchange dropped by about 12 to 15 per cent to the detriment of India This measure was followed three years later by the imposition of an excise duty of 3½ per cent on cloth manufactured in Indian mills for the purpose of countervailing the import duties which had been re imposed at the end of 1894 From the date of its imposition until it was finally abolished in the year 1926 this excise duty was condemned by all shades of public opinion in India as an inequitable and unjust burden on the indigenous industry The closing years of the last century also witnessed the beginnings of the growth of a Mill Industry in China and Japan which contributed greatly to the cutting off of the Indian yarn trade with the Far East in the following years Japan later proved to be a very formidable rival to India in the China Market and eventually threatened the very existence of the Indian industry even in its home market The loss of the export trade with China and Japan with whom Indian mills were doing a profitable business in yarn was a serious matter and was the main reason for the development of the weaving side of the Indian industry which had previously been relatively neglected

The first Swadeshi Movement afforded a temporary fillip to the Indian industry in the years 1905 to 1907 The intensification of the movement during these years gave a considerable impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry and as the yarn trade with China was not then profitable attention was naturally turned to the installation of more looms in the mills so that the yarn spun in the mills might be turned into piece goods instead of being exported to China In 1907 there were large failures of commercial houses particularly in Bombay consequent on the heavy fall in the prices realised for yarn in China the fall in demand from that country following a famine and violent fluctuations in the silver exchange The next three years saw the industry passing through a difficult period accentuated by the enhancement of the duty on silver The adverse conditions persisted with brief spells of partial recovery until 1917 when the boom arising from the Great War set in which lasted up to the year 1922

Abolition of Excise Duty—This boom was followed by a period of severe depression especially in Bombay This depression combined with the growing severity of Japanese competition in the home market assisted as it was by inferior labour conditions led in the years following 1923 to a renewed agitation for the repeal of the cotton excise duty In August 1925 a deputation from the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners Associations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy The situation worsened in the following months and in December 1925, the excise duty was suspended and it was finally abolished in March 1926

Tariff Board Enquiry—A special Tariff Board was appointed soon after to enquire into the position of the industry the causes of the depression the extent to which it was due to foreign competition and the necessity or desirability of protection The Board found that the difficulties of the industry were mainly due to the unfair advantage which Japan enjoyed owing to the adoption of the double shift system and the employment of women and children at night The Board however presented a majority and a minority report Government were unable to accept the recommendations made, but as a measure of partial relief they removed the import duties on mill stores and textile machinery

The general disappointment felt at Government's decisions on the Tariff Board's recommendations and the grave crisis which then faced the industry were brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy by a deputation of millowners from all parts of the country which waited on His Excellency on 12th July 1927. As a result of this deputation Government revised their original decisions and imposed a minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas per pound on imported yarns with effect from September 1927 for a period of three years By the end of this period although labour conditions in Japan had improved a new danger had arisen in the shape of a large import trade from China where labour conditions were far inferior to those in India The protective duty was therefore extended for a further period of three years ending on the 31st March 1933

Protection to Cotton Industry—The utter inadequacy of this protection extended to the industry by the Yarn Protection Act of 1927 was abundantly evidenced by the increasing imports of piecegoods from Japan in the following years On 22nd July 1929 on the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners Association Mr G S Hardy was appointed by Government to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the then existing system of *ad valorem* assessment Mr Hardy's conclusions which revealed that Japanese competition was extremely severe in certain classes of goods manufactured in India were discussed at a conference of millowners convened by the Government of India towards the end of 1929 and in February 1930 Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill which as finally passed provided for a change in the then existing revenue duty of 11 per cent to a protective duty of 15 per cent in the case of British cotton piece goods and of 20 per cent in the case of foreign goods with an alternative minimum specific duty in either case of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods For revenue reasons these *ad valorem* rates were raised by 5 per cent in March 1931 and a surcharge of 25 per cent of the enhanced duties was imposed in October of the same year bringing the rate of duties to 25 per cent (British) and 31¼ per cent (foreign) with a minimum specific duty of 4¾ annas per pound on plain greys At the same time, an import duty of 6 pies per pound on all raw cotton and of 10 per cent on machinery and dyes used by the industry was also levied The duty on raw cotton was raised in 1930, again for reasons of revenue to one anna per pound

Early in 1932 Government directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of the grant

of substantive protection to the industry In the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese exchange consequent on Japan s going off the Gold Standard in 1932 enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian Market at abnormally low prices and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian Industry by the 1930 Act Government therefore directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question and in accordance with the recommendations of the Board the duties on foreign piece goods were raised from August 1932 to 50 per cent or 5½ annas per pound whichever was higher but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece-goods to 75 per cent *ad valorem* or 6¾ annas per pound At the same time notice was also given of Government s intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904

British & Japanese Trade Delegations — This was followed by the arrival in India of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom The United Kingdom unofficial Delegates deliberations with Indian millowners culminated in what has been termed the Mody Lees Pact of 1933 an understanding which was to be in force until the end of 1935 Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw cotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of cotton piece goods to this country with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate offtake of 1¼ million bales of Indian raw cotton Japan was also accorded most-favoured nation treatment in respect of her miscellaneous trade In virtue of the terms of the Protocol the duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods were reduced with effect from 8th January 1934 to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5½ annas per pound on plain grey goods

The protective duties on cotton yarn and piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act 1930 were due to expire on 31st March 1933 but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tariff Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative *ad valorem* duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the case of yarns below 50s count) before that date they extended the provisions of the Act for another year

Textile Protection Bill —The Cotton Industry (Textile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and sericultural industries in the light of the Indo-Japanese Protocol and the unofficial agreement entered into between Indian and Lancashire millowners. So far as yarn was concerned, the Act as passed fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent (British) and 6¼ per cent (non British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas and 1½ annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s. In the case of piece-goods the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent and 50 per cent on British and non British goods respectively with a minimum specific duty of 4½ annas and 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods The Act also guaranteed protection to the Industry for a period of five years ending March 1939 but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions firstly on the expiry of the Mody Lees Pact at the end of 1935 and secondly at the end of the Indo-Japanese Protocol in March 1937 Accordingly at the end of 1935 Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods Accepting the recommendations of the Board Government reduced with effect from June 25 1936 the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece goods with the exception of prints to 20 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 3¾ annas per pound on plain grey goods

Textile Trade Agreement —The Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940 without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece goods With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937 however the basic quota of cotton piece goods for India was reduced to 283 million yards rising to a maximum of 358 million yards leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma

The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty s Government in the United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement in replacement of that entered into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a conclusion early in 1939 and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece-goods as under —

Printed goods	17½%	*ad valorem.*
Grey goods	15 %	*ad valorem* or As. 2 7½ ps per lb whichever is higher
Others	15 %	

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million yards and to an increase to the same extent in the event of United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939 In the year 1939-40, the European War affected imports from the United Kingdom and as her sendings of piece-goods did not exceed 350 million yards the duties on all classes of British piece-goods were reduced by 2½ per cent, with effect from April 17 1940

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian Cotton Mill Industry during the last forty years —

Progress of Cotton Mills in British India and Indian States since 1900

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No of Hands employed daily	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed	
					Cwts	Bales of 392 lbs
1900	193	49 45 783	40 124	1 61 189	50 86 732	14 58 352
1901	193	50 06 936	41 180	1 72 883	47 31 090	13 51 740
1902	192	50 06 965	42 584	1 81 081	61 77 688	17 65 038
1903	192	50 43 297	44 092	1 81 899	60 87 690	17 39 340
1904	191	51 18 121	45 337	1 84 779	61 06 661	17 44 760
1905	197	51 63 485	50 139	1 95 277	65 77 354	18 79 244
1906	217	52 79 595	52 668	2 06 616	70 82 806	20 23 516
1907	224	53 33 275	58 436	2 05 696	69 30 595	19 80 170
1908	241	57 56 020	67 920	2 21 195	69 70 250	19 91 500
1909	259	60 53 231	76 896	2 36 924	73 81 500	21 09 000
1910	263	61 95 671	82 725	2 53 624	67 72 585	19 35 010
1911	268	63 67 460	85 352	2 30 649	66 70 531	19 05 866
1912	268	64 63 929	88 951	2 43 687	71 75 357	20 50 102
1913	272	65 98 86..	94 136	2 53 786	73 36 056	20 96 016
1914	271	67 78 895	1 04 179	2 60 276	75 00 941	21 43 126
1915	272	68 48 744	1 06 009	2 65 346	73 59 212	21 02 632
1916	266	68 39 877	1 10 268	2 74 361	76 92 013	21 97 718
1917	263	67 38 697	1 14 621	2 76 771	76 93 574	21 98 164
1918	262	66 53 871	1 16 484	2 82 227	72 99 873	20 85 678
1919	258	66 89 680	1 18 221	2 93 227	71 54 805	20 44 230
1920	253	67 33 076	1 19 012	3 11 078	68 38 113	19 53 718
1921	257	68 70 804	1 27 783	3 22 179	74 20 805	21 20 230
1922	298	73 31 219	1 34 620	3 48 723	77 12 390	22 03 540
1923	336	79 27 938	1 44 794	3 47 380	75 30 943	21 51 698
1924	336	83 18 273	1 51 485	3 56 887	67 12 118	19 17 748
1925	337	85 10 634	1 54 292	3 57 877	77 92 965	22 26 310
1926	334	87 14 168	1 59 464	3 73 506	73 96 544	21 13 284
1927	336	87 02 760	1 61 952	3 88 623	84 60 94°	24 17 412
1928	335	87 04 172	1 66 532	3 60 921	70 34 237	20 09 782
1929	344	89 07 064	1 74 992	3 46 925	75 64 081	21 61 166
1930	348	91 24 768	1 79 250	3 84 022	90 07 999	25 73 714
1931	339	91 11 953	1 82 429	3 95 475	92 16 116	26 33 176
1932	339	95 06 083	1,86 341	4 03 226	1 01 89 424	29 11,264
1933	344	95 80 658	1 89 040	4 00 005	99 30 053	28 37 158
1934	352	96 13 174	1 94 388	3 84 938	94 63 965	27 03 994
1935	365	96 85 175	1 98 867	4 14 884	1 09 31 949	31,23 418
1936	379	98 56 858	2 00 962	4 17 603	1 11 34 967	31 81 418
1937 ‡	376	97 30 798	1 97 810	4 17 276	1 10 18 502	31 48 752
1938 ‡	380	1 00 20 275	2 00 286	4 37 690	1 28 19 268	36 62 648
1939 ‡	389	1 00 59 370	2 02 464	4 41 949	1 33 37 589	38 10 734
1940 ‡	388	1 00 05 705	2 00 076	4 30 165	1 28 79 559	36 79 874
1941 ‡	390	99 61 178	1 98 574	4 59 509	1 48 78 577	42 51 022

‡ Excludes Burma and Ceylon

It may be mentioned here that there has latterly been much greater expansion of the Industry in the Indian States than in the British Indian Provinces owing to certain advantages possessed by the former *e g* lower taxation less rigorous labour laws and other facilities granted by the State Governments

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of various counts produced in Indian mills during the last five years —

Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn spun by Indian Mills according to counts

	1936–37	1937 38	1938 39	1939–40	1940–41
1s to 10s	111 892 937	114 200 042	136 570 938	123 063 838	125 771 036
11s to 20s	476 966 877	494 882 986	551 458 811	545 895	646 600 575
21s to 30s	266 678 211	902 870 270	341 300 542	811 928 563	811 928 563
31s to 40s	123 007 542	152 455 137	167 746 437	157 308 536	159 294 770
Above 40s	61 851 608	85 112 656	91 613 206	81 754 657	88 456 603
Wastes etc	8 403 461	11 194 846	14 546 968	15 457 663	16 967 224
Grand Total	1 050 600 726	1 160 715 937	1 803 245 902	1 234 873,874	1 349 038 771

Fine Count Yarn—Substantial progress has been made in the last few years in the direction of spinning fine count yarn. Much however remains to be accomplished but the duty of one anna per pound which Indian mills have now to pay for long staple cotton imported from abroad is a factor which is likely to hamper more rapid progress

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured in Indian mills during the same years —

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Yds	Yds	Yds.
Grey & Bleached goods	3,337 129 086	3 086 318 074	3 165 419 506
Coloured Piece goods	932 140 413	926,210 951	1 104 055 499
Grand Total	4 269 269 499	4 012 529 025	4 269 475 062

Here again it may be pointed out that Indian mills are now turning out increasingly larger quantities of fine Dhotles Cambrics and fine Longcloth on the lines recommended by the first Tariff Board (1927)

Textile Industry and the War—After a continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades culminating in measures being actively explored with a view to bringing about an organised curtailment of production throughout the country the war in Europe which commenced in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of comparative prosperity for the industry Many of the Empire and neutral markets which used to receive their supplies of textiles from the belligerent countries were cut off from their previous sources of supply with the result that these countries were increasingly forced to look to India for the satisfaction of their textile requirements The war also made increased demands on the Indian Industry for the clothing needs of the Defence Forces of the Empire and its Allies Reference may in this connection be made to the deliberations of the Eastern Group Conference held in Delhi in October/ November 1940 for the purpose of concerting measures for making the countries of the Eastern Group of the British Empire as far as possible self supporting for war supply purposes and to the outstanding position occupied by the Cotton Mill Industry of India for the satisfaction of the textile requirements not only of the defence services but also of the civil markets of the participating countries

The table below sets out the exports of cotton twist and yarn from India to her chief export markets in the two immediate pre-war years and in the first year affected by the present conflict —

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from British India

	1938 39	1939-40	1940-41
	lbs	lbs.	lbs
To United Kingdom	182,238	2 660 462	
Burma	12 442 644	15,238 664	
Straits Settlements	5 537 768	3 169 755	Details not
Hongkong	8 168 448	5 265 902	available
Syria	3 400 600	2,213 400	
Others	8 228 101	8 376,690	
Grand Total	37 959 599	36 942 783	77 723,173

In relation to the world cotton textile industry the Indian Industry ranks second from the point of view of the volume of cotton consumed and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed The position of the Mill Industry in the national economy of India will be evident from the fact that at the present time it consumes more than 50 per cent of the total Indian cotton crop directly gives employment to about 600 000 workers and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the Cotton Mill Industry

Hand Weaving Industry—It has been estimated that there are about 2½ million handlooms spread throughout the whole of the country and that the number of dependents who rely in some measure upon this Industry for their support is somewhere near ten millions, a number greatly in excess of that supported by any industry except agriculture. The annual production of cotton goods on handlooms is estimated at nearly 2,000 million yards. The economic position of the cottage handloom weaver in India has for a number of years been receiving the attention of the Government of India and Provincial Governments For some years, financial assistance has been granted to Provincial Governments from central revenues for the purpose of improving the cottage industry's organisation and producing and marketing methods. Despite this assistance the industry is reported to be in a depressed condition and various suggestions have been made from time to time from various quarters to remedy the situation. All these proposals were carefully examined at a conference convened by the Central Government in December 1940, at which it was decided to set up a Fact-Finding Committee for the purpose of ascertaining complete factual data concerning the handloom weaving industry as a preliminary to concerting measures for the purpose of assisting the cottage weaver.

The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855 and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859 The original outturn was 4 tons per day In 1909 it had grown to be 2 500 tons per day It is now about 5 500 tons a day of 10 working hours and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman The founder of the industry was George Acland an Englishman who began life as a midshipman in the navy and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits on Ceylon where he was successful Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works then at Serampore where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of jute and in 1854 he proceeded to England with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material During this trip he visited Dundee and while there Mr John Kerr of Douglas Foundry suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal where the jute comes from and spin it there This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills near Serampore, and here, in 1855 the first machine spun jute yarns were made As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867 and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr George Henderson of that silk firm and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co was launched under his auspices To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co made rapid progress doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company the present Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore Serajgunge and India Jute Mills

From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr David Wallace in The Romance of Jute, the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms up to 1 250 To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Company On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company and shares touched 64 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year ending August 1873, was 25 per cent. for 1874 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Fort Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster Budge and Bilpore and two Home companies the Champdany and Samnuggar, all of which commenced operations in 1874 In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah Oriental (now Union) Asiatic (now Soorah) Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co (now the Bellighatia Barnapore branch mill), Eustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England) and Hastings, owned by Messrs Birkmyre Bros of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3 500 This was too much of a strain for the new industry ,and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle The older ones all survived the ordeal but four of the new concerns—the Oriental the Asiatic the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co and the Eustomjee—became moribund to appear again later on under new names and management Fort Gloster also suffered badly

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up This was Kamarhatty promoted by Messrs Jardine Skinner & Co which came into being in 1877 as the result of the latter's visit to Calcutta in 1876 when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co from Messrs Jardine Skinner & Co to his own firm. This mill together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5 150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly Titaghur Victoria and Kankinarrah mills bringing the number of looms at work up to 6 700 From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2 460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co Between 1895 and 1900 the following new mills were started —The Gordon Twist Mill with 1 800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India) Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned) Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India Standard, National Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge) and the Kinnison A lull of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions —Dalhousie, Alexandra, Naihati Lawrence, Reliance Belvedere Auckland Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhat, Premchand and Agarpara Mills which—with the exception of the last-named—are under Indian ownership,

Progress of the Industry

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress The following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested number of looms and spindles employed in the industry in the various Provinces from 1929 30 to 1938-39 —

Province	No of Mills	Authorised Capital Rs £ and $	Paid up Capital Rs £ and $	Number of Looms	Number of Spindles
		Rs	Rs		
Bihar	3	62 00 000‡	39 00 000	455	11 025
Bengal	98(*b*)	25 81 56 000(*a*) £3 175 000 $3 750 000	19 38 01 125(*a*) £2 250 000 $3 750 000	65 720	1 296 501
Madras	2	15 05 000(*d*)	15 05 000(*d*)	805	21 664
United Provinces	3	68 00 000	33 49 500	809	18 208
Central Provinces and Berar (*c*)	1	5 00 000	5 00 000	150	3 068
Total 1938 39	107	26 81 61 000 £3 175 000 $3 750,000	20 30 55 625 £2 250 000 $3 750 000	67 939	1 350 466
1937 38	105	24 88 47 000 £3 175 000 $3 750 000	20 29 05 640 £2 525 000 $3 750 000	66 705	1 337 958
1936-37	104	24 42,47 000 £3 175 000	20 21 52 480 £2 525 000	65 273	1 300 077
1935 36	104	24 11 47 000 £3 175 000	19 97 07 088 £2 525 000	63 724	1 279 460
1934 35	100	23 05 67 000 £3 175 000	19 67 69 738 £2 525 000	61 387	1,221 786
1933 34	99	23 70 67 000 £3 175 000	19 56 54 806 £2 525 000	59 501	1 194 405
Totals 1932 33	99	23 70 67 000 £3 175 000	19 72 05 145 £2 525 000	60 506	1 202 188
1931 32	103	23 60 67 000 £3 175 000 $12 000 000	19 76 49 886 £2 525 000 $12 000 000	61 426	1 220 566
1930-31	100	23 60 67 000 £3 175 000 $12,000 000	19 61 74 249 £2 525 000 $12 000 000	61 834	1 224 982
1929-30	98	21,86,67 000 £3 175 000 $12,000 000	18 71 65 815 £2,525 000 $12 000 000	53 900	1 140 435

‡ Capital of one mill not stated

(*a*) Capital of two mills not stated

(*b*) Includes one mill in French Settlements.

(*c*) The mill is situated in Raigarh State

(*d*) Capital of one mill not stated as it has other branches of business for which capital cannot be distinguished.

Jute and Jute Manufactures.—(Rs 53 28 lakhs) —The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year 1940-41 amounted to 1 169 000 tons as compared with 1,651 000 tons in 1939 40 showing a decrease of 482 000 tons or about 30 per cent. The decrease in value was from Rs 6 855 lacs to 5 826 lacs or 22 per cent Average prices during 1940-41 were lower than those for 1939 40 The fall was heavy in case of raw jute but only slight in case of jute manufactures The following table shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods during the past five years —

Year (April March)	Exports of raw jute	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Exports of hessian bags and cloth
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1936-37	821	519	488
1937 38	747	523	478
1938-39	690	488	450
1939-40	568	510	546
1940-41	244	911*	911*

*Estimated

Exports of raw jute declined in value from Rs 1 968 lacs in 1939-40 to Rs 785 lacs in 1940-41 or a decrease of more than 60 per cent Shipping difficulties coupled with other factors brought about by the present war stood in the way of more jute being exported from India during 1940 41 As regards countries to which jute was exported details are not now available but the following percentages will give some idea as to the quantities of raw jute exported from India during the years 1929 30 to 1938-39—U K 22 3 Germany 21 4 France 11 0 U S A 8 7 Italy, 8 1 Belgium 7 2, Spain 4 4 Brazil 2 7 Netherlands 2 6 Japan 2 4 Average percentages of the quantities of jute manufactures exported from India during 1929 30 to 1938-39 were as follows —Near East including Africa—12 7 Middle East—5 9, Far East including Australia and New Zealand—24 5 America—45 4 Europe—11 5

India generally consumes only 20—25 per cent of the goods manufactured by the local jute mills the rest being exported As in the case of raw jute shipping difficulties was mainly responsible for the fall in the exports of manufactured jute also and Indian mills consumption of jute decreased by nearly 23 per cent. in 1940-41 as compared with the previous year The following table shows the exports and Indian consumption of raw jute during the last five seasons July to June —

Year (July June)	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Excess of consumption over exports (%)
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1936-37	872	1 082	+24
1937 38	666	1 194	+79
1938 39	698	1 112	+60
1939 40	528	1 274	+141
1940-41	238	994	+313

*Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years were as under —

Year (July June)	Bags (millions)	Cloth (million yards)
1938 39	598	1 550
1939-40	1 210	1 560
1940-41	728	1 564

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was started under the following circumstances —In 1885 the existing mills, finding that in spite of the constant opening up of new marks working results were not favourable, came to an agreement with the late S E J Clarke Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce as trustee to work short time The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886 was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891 The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time which varied throughout the five years be tween 4 days a week 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week Besides short time, 10 per cent of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890 An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills

Working days.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896 the working day was increased to 15 hours Saturdays included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p m on Saturdays The local Government took the matter up but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half hearted threat The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays but, more suo could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped It is about 20 years now that the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert Mr J H Parks to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 98 per cent of the trade, worked during 1932 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week with 15 per cent of the total complement of looms sealed, and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934 when 2½ per cent of the total complement of looms were unsealed and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935 2½ per cent on 5th August and 2½ per cent on 11th November The remaining 5 per cent of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936 Throughout this time the mills with five exceptions continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions namely Premchand Craig Waverley Megna and Nuddea had by the terms of the agreement been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them This working agreement between the Association mills however in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935 terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement operating from the 1st April 1936 under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift with no night work. As in the old agreement this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement

Under this agreement the mills working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of April 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift With effect from the 1st March 1937 however the agreement was suspended indefinitely and mills were at liberty to work whatever hours and instal whatever machinery they desired In 1938 the position was reviewed and a new short time working agreement was proposed to take effect from the 15th March 1939, whereby member mills agreed to hours of work which would not be less than 40 nor greater than 54 per week. A supplementary agreement was entered into with effect from the 31st July 1939 by which the mills worked 45 hours per week with 20% Hessian and 7½% Sacking looms sealed This was the position at the outbreak of the present war after which large government orders for sandbags and a heavy overseas demand necessitated increased production the restriction on working hours was withdrawn and all mills went into full production at 60 hours per week. This was an emergency arrangement that came into effect from about the middle of November 1939 to cope with the British Government orders for which provisions in the Factories Act regarding working hours had to be relaxed. After a few months however it was realised that as a result of the small offtake of sand bags and difficulties in obtaining shipping facilities the mills were producing more goods than there was demand for To meet this situation the working hours of the mills were reduced to 54 per week from the 8th April 1940 This arrangement continued up to August but the mounting of stocks made it clear that this could not continue after the sand bag orders were completed From 19th August 1940 mill working hours were further curtailed to 45 per week This too did not have the desired effect on the stock position and the Indian Jute Mills Association decided to close their mills for one week in each month from September 1940 up to the end of the year With new orders for sandbags the working hours had to be reviewed again and the mills were working 60 hours per week towards the close of 1941

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association an agreement was entered into with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association namely Adamjee, Agarpara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933 With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months notice of termination being given by either party which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1934 On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936

Indian Central Jute Committee.—A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 28 members Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned namely Bengal Bihar and Assam.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory

The functions of the Committee include agricultural technological and economic research; the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seed enquiries and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry and collection and distribution of all relevant information on Jute

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it.

The Offices of the Committee are situated at 4 Hastings Street Calcutta *President (Ex officio)* P M Kharegbat, C I E , I C S. (Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research) *Secretary* B Das Gupta M A

Agricultural Research—The Agricultural Research Laboratories have been built on the Manipur Farm of the Director of Agriculture Bengal at Dacca, and have been in full working order since June 1939 The staff there have completed a survey of previous work on jute in the agricultural field and have made satisfactory progress with their research programme An important part of this work is the study of fungal and insect pests including the comparative resistance of various strains of jute and the effect of various manurial treatment on resistance

The analysis of retting water from various districts is also in progress with the object of ascertaining which types of water yield the best results A microscopic study of the formation of the fibre its structure and development stage by stage has also been carried out

Technological Research—The Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunge have made considerable progress with spinning tests under standard conditions of temperature and humidity and when sufficient data have been collected it will be possible to judge very accurately the value of the fibre and its suitability for use in various types of yarn A study is being made of the various measurable chemical and physical characters of the fibre and their relation to spinning quality which will lead towards the establishment of scientific methods of grading

In co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association experiments have been made to find out the moisture content of various types of jute in equilibrium with atmosphere of various relative humidities The result of this combined effort will it is hoped give the information required for specifying acceptable standard figures for moisture regain

Estimates are under consideration for the necessary extra equipment and accommodation to carry out experiments on the spinning of flax jute yarns and yarns of jute blended with other fibres such as flax and also on weaving in the hope of discovering new and extended uses for jute goods

The programme of work to be carried out in the laboratories includes examination of typical samples representing the various physical and chemical characters and trade classifications. In the spinning laboratories an attempt has been made to determine the minimum size of sample which will give reliable information regarding spinning behaviour and yarn quality It is also proposed to have an investigation at an early date of the influence of certain valuable factors (machine speeds, etc) on yarn quality in order that the degrees of control necessary in the various operations of a standard process may be determined When this has been done a standard process suitable for comparing the quality of small samples of fibre will be available, and it will be possible to proceed with the work of correlating spinning quality with measurable characters and the testing of new strains etc

One of the main functions of the technological research scheme is the testing of strains of jute produced by the agricultural research staff of the Committee and samples received from other sources.

Marketing and Transport—The Committee s marketing section has collected extensive information regarding the marketing and transport of jute Two reports containing these informations have been published and well received

Jute Forecast—Work on the Jute Census have been completed. The results of the random sampling survey have been considered to be satisfactory and the method has been recommended to the Government of Bengal, for forecasting the jute acreage

Experiments are being conducted to find out a cheap and accurate method for the determination of the yield of the crop

Economic Research and Publicity—The Indian Central Jute Committee has concluded an arrangement by which the newly appointed Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States of America supplies the Committee with periodical reports on all points bearing on the consumption of jute and jute goods in the North American Continent Similar arrangements when the war situation improves are likely to be made to obtain information from Europe South Africa Australia and the Far East A correspondent has already been appointed in the Argentine for this purpose

The purpose of the Committee s scheme for the collection and distribution of statistics and information regarding jute is to collect and make available to the various interests concerned as much reliable information as possible on the production and consumption of jute and its products A bulletin on the World Consumption of Jute has been issued by this section

A monthly Bulletin the annual subscription of which is Rs 5 8 or 10s (including postage) is published monthly containing figures on the production consumption prices stocks imports and exports of jute and jute manufactures and also information regarding the prices and utilisation of jute substitutes It also includes items relating to export and import restrictions imposed on various countries and other information regarding the economics of jute and its competitors as well as general information of interest to the trade. The Committee also disseminate information to the grower to assist him towards improved methods of growing and retting and getting better prices for his crop

Indian Iron and Steel Industry

Less than thirty years ago the iron and steel industry on a modern scale was non-existent in India To-day India has practically reached self-sufficiency in the more widely used forms of steel It is now a vital national basic and defence industry The last war proved its usefulness the present war has confirmed its indispensability

History of Iron and Steel in India.—India has known iron and its uses since some four to five thousand years before the Christian era In 1836 Josiah Heath stated that India's claim to the discovery and uses of this metal was beyond doubt The famous Iron Pillar of India well known to all visitors to Delhi is estimated to be about 1 500 years old Considerable skill must have been exercised in welding and shaping this Pillar which is over 23 ft in length weighs approximately 6 tons and varies from 12½ to 16½ inches in diameter

The manufacture of steel has been known in India for over 1 000 years Damascene or Wootz sword or dagger blades of genuine Indian manufacture can still be obtained in Northern India These weapons or the metal from which they were produced were obtained by Persian traders centuries ago and exported to and via Damascus It happened however that the Indian steel makers never overcame certain difficulties and did not progress with the times

The first recorded efforts to found an iron and steel industry on modern lines were those of Mottee and Farquhar in 1779 In 1823 Josiah Heath of the Indian Civil Service Madras resigned his appointment in order to establish an iron and steel works in that province The charcoal furnaces installed by him at Porto Novo resulted in complete failure owing to financial difficulties and lack of practical experience and the East India Company who acquired his derelict works and formed a new Company in 1853 did not achieve any commercial success and ceased operations in 1874

The next undertaking was started by Messrs Jessop & Co which finally resulted in the erection of the Barakar Iron Co at Kulti in 1875 After passing through several vicissitudes it passed into the hands of the Barakar Iron & Steel Co in 1887 In 1889 the plant was modernised and it became known as the Bengal Iron & Steel Co A steel plant started in 1905 closed within a year as the orders received could not be supplied at economic rates Since 1919 this company has been known as the Bengal Iron Co

The credit for the first successful attempt to manufacture steel in India on a commercial scale goes to The Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd and it is to the genius perseverance and foresight of Jamshedji Tata the great pioneer of India industry and his sons that The Tata Iron and Steel Co owes its origin and development It owns valuable iron ore concessions manganese ore deposits limestone dolomite, coal magnesite and chromite scattered over India

Other important steel companies were subsequently started in Bengal and Bhadravati in Mysore The first production of pig iron was made in 1811, and of steel in 1912 There has been continuous development and The Tata Company now produces more iron and steel than any single firm in the British Commonwealth.

Owing to the restrictions imposed by Government it is not possible to give particulars about the plant at the various steel works their capacity the output of the different kinds of steel or any other detail as those would be of use to the enemy

Raw Materials.—Of the raw materials required by the iron and steel industry the three most important are iron ore coking coal and limestone and dolomite for fluxing purposes

Iron Ore.—On account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60% and above Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces. Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which only three field require special mention

(*i*) *Mysore* There are big deposits of quartz —magnetite ore in Mysore but they are of low grade and would require concentration before using them The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60% Fe and the quantity available may be put at 30 million tons.

(*ii*) *Goa* Large quantities of ores are available near Goa Though the grade is good the ores are soft and require either sintering or briquetting and bagging before despatch.

(*iii*) *Singhbhum and Orissa* In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company s Steel Works are situated and the neighbouring Orissa Feudatory States there exists some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world The iron ore content is nearly 60% and these deposits are estimated to contain about 8 000 million tons which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for nearly 1 000 years In other parts of the world equally rich iron ore may be found but it cannot always be landed at the iron works at anything alike the same cost. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron ore is, therefore very great

Coal.—Nature has not been so bountiful to India in respect of its coal resources. The most important coal measures in India are (*i*) the Gondwana (Permian) coalfields of the Peninsula such as Raniganj Jharia etc , and (*ii*) the Tertiary coalfields of Assam the Punjab and Baluchistan Taking only seams with a thickness of more than 4 feet and ash content below 20% and those occurring within a depth of 2 000 feet only the Indian coal resources have been estimated to be of the order of 24,000 million tons Out of this, good quality coal, with less than 18 per cent, ash content is estimated to amount to only 6 000 million tons and coal capable of yielding coke of metallurgical quality to only about 1 400 million tons, which is found in the Gondwana (Permian) coal fields of the Damodar basin.

More than 1 000 million tons of strongly coking coal with less than 8% ash but high in sulphur occur in the Tertiary coalfields of Assam but these are not at present considered useful for metallurgical purposes

The manufacturers of hard coke in India rely on the Jharia coalfields to an overwhelming

extent to meet their requirements With the present wasteful means of extracting coal and the use of metallurgical coal for non metallurgical purposes some experts consider that the coking coal resources of the Jharia field will not last for more than 30 years The Indian Coal Mining Committee reported in 1937 that these reserves would last for about 57 years

If the Government and the coal industry co-operate and adopt adequate measures for improved methods of mining coal and conserving and economising the use of metallurgical quality coal the life of these reserves will be extended beyond the gloomy prognostications referred to above

In addition it might become possible in the future as the result of technical research for the iron and steel industry to use coals not regarded as coking coals at present by blending them with *strong coking coals*

While the reserves of coking coal in India are not adequate for melting the huge quantity of iron ore available frequent repetition of this statement has produced an impression abroad that adequate raw materials are not available in India for a large scale iron and steel industry which is entirely a mistaken view The metallurgical industry has taken its own precautions to prevent the speedy exhaustion of its coking coal reserves It is unfortunate that so much *of India s best coking coal is still being used* for steam raising purposes but we can confidently hope that this practice will tend to diminish in the near future

The coal fields and the iron ore deposits are situated within a short distance of one another and there are ample supplies of limestone and dolomite within a reasonable distance of other raw materials

Importance of the Industry in the National Economy—The total capital invested in the iron and steel industry in India is estimated to be about Rs 25 crores Roughly 150 000 men and women are employed directly and indirectly in the Indian iron and steel industry the re rolling mills and the auxiliary enterprises Including their dependents the total number of *people dependent on the industry in India is* about 600 000 The industry is contributing to the Government and the public revenues between Rs 6 to 7 crores per annum by way of excise and customs duties income and super taxes

Development—The *last decade has seen a* great expansion of the iron and steel industry in India accompanied by improvement in the various processes and the application of scientific methods of control The successful develop ment on a commercial scale of the rapid dephosphorising process and the making of acid steel out of Indian basic pig iron for both of which full credit is due to the Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd may be regarded as the most important advance in steel making practice *that the young Indian steel industry has made* It is likely to have far reaching effects on the establishment of several new industries in India such as locomotive manufacture and the manu facture of railway wheels tyres and axles for which acid steel is specified The development and manufacture of a low alloy high tensile steel containing copper and chromium known as Tiscom is another instance The steel is being employed for the construction of the New Howrah Bridge

Besides metallurgical research fuel research chemical research and research in refractories are being pursued in India

The Paper Making Industry

Paper making in India is of some antiquity The manufacture by hand had been practised from quite early times The first paper making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary Dr William Carey over a century ago at Serampore on the Hooghly River near Calcutta but the establishment of paper making as a modern industry may be said to date from 1867 In that year the Royal Paper mill was established at Bally only a few miles away using in the first instance Dr Carey's *original plant and machinery About* 15 years later the Upper India Couper Paper Mill at Lucknow and the Titaghur Paper Mills at Titaghur, near Calcutta were started Other mills at Raneegunge and Kankinara in Bengal and other Provinces soon followed Production began to increase so that by about 1900 the total made annually in India amounted to approximately 20 000 tons

To-day the quality of paper produced by Indian mills is accepted as equal to that of most imported paper of the same class and the range of qualities has been extended to include coloured banks and bonds tub-sized rag papers embossed covers and writings supercalendered tinted printings and imitation art and kraft

Raw Materials—In its early days the Indian industry considered the manufacture of high class white paper rather beyond its capacity and this was to some extent due to its depen dence upon rags and waste paper for its raw material But this crude practice was soon to change Routledge in 1860 proved the virtues of esparto—a semi tropical grass—and in 1875 and 1879 reported upon the possibilities of Indian bamboo which served to draw attention to other Indian fibres There are only incomplete records of the early experiments with Indian fibres but it is known that two mills made use of Mooni (*Saccharum Moonja*) and Sabai (*Ischaemum Angustifolium*) in their first years Mooni *seems to have held the field in the beginning* for it made a very good paper Sabai however presented less difficulty as regards treatment and therefore soon came into universal favour among Indian mills Having found in Mooni and Sabai ample resources of plant fibre it was perhaps natural that the Indian mills then in operation should at that time have made no effort to follow up Routledge s researches in bamboo—a much more difficult problem. Possibly India might have come to the front as *one of the world s most important producers of* pulp and paper What actually happened was that the industry based on Sabai grass while relatively still in its infancy was almost put out of business by the competition of wood pulp Nevertheless in bamboo it later found a new raw material of great value

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 not only gave Indian mills an oppor tunity of repairing the damage to their plant

and machinery caused by the incessant and intensive work required by India s war demands and of overcoming the difficulties of getting stores and machinery replacements but also encouraged and enabled them to develop bamboo pulp as their main fibre The protective tariff on paper was renewed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932 and imported wood pulp was also made subject to a duty of Rs 45 or approxi mately £3 a ton This pulp duty naturally had the direct effect of preventing the establish ment of new paper mills designed to work only on imported wood pulp The mills therefore immediately began to develop and increase the production of bamboo pulp which had already been proved to be eminently suitable for all the usual classes of fine writing and printing papers banks, ledgers &c Sabai grass which is the Indian equivalent of esparto having its own special characteristics, is also used by some of the mills but bamboo pulp is now the main material Incidentally the manufacture of pulp from bamboo is at present practically exclusive to India

The protective tariff attracted others to a profitable field of industry and there are at present 13 paper mills operating 28 machines with a total production of nearly 90 000 tons Another one machine mill in Hyderabad Deccan is nearing completion

Experimental work —For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper making and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making kraft paper from bamboo pulp Two paper Mills in India have been successfully manufacturing for over a year kraft papers from bamboo

Newsprint.—With the assistance and en couragement of the Commerce Department of the Government of India Newspapers have now come to an arrangement to ration supplies of imported newsprint and to charge certain agreed prices for various sizes of newspapers Imports of newsprint from U S A and Canada are per mitted up to certain limits by a system of licenses

Indian Mills are not in a position to meet any part of the newspapers requirements of news print

The whole of India s newsprint requirements (nearly 45 000 tons yearly) is imported it being not possible so far to produce it in the country on an economical basis owing to the lack of the necessary raw materials Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri Garhwal States can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in each of the two states The two species of woods are well known raw materials for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun Enquiries are in progress in connec tion with the maturing of projects for the manufacture of newsprint from the two species of woods available in the two states The abnormal rise in the costs of machinery and the difficulties of importing these from abroad however appear to be serious handicaps in the early materialisation of the projects

The Institute has also been investigating the possibility of finding a substitute for the 50 000 odd tons of overissued newspapers imported from abroad for use as wrapping paper for articles in the bazar and even here it has so far been difficult to produce at a cost relatively near that of the latter

Experiments have been carried out at the Forest Research Institute on the production of wrapping papers from *ulla* grass (*Andhistiria gyantea*) This grass is available in large quantities in the United Provinces The quality of the *ulla* grass wrapping papers produced at the Institute was far superior to that of the overissued newspapers and of the brown wrappings made in India or imported from abroad The difficulties of importing machinery from abroad at prices which the industry can bear have however stood in the way of the materialisation of any project for the manu facture in the United Provinces of wrapping papers from *ulla* grass

The industry has made such headway in recent years that the outbreak of the present war found it ready to take up the vastly increased demand for Indian paper brought about by the difficulty of importing from abroad At the present time imports of fine papers have practi cally stopped and Indian mills are working to full capacity The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of establishing themselves

The *full effects of the war on Indian conditions* and particularly on production have not yet been felt because the outbreak of hostilities found most of the mills carrying large stocks which provided an alternative supply of paper to consumers who found themselves cut off from the sources from which they usually obtained their requirements These stocks have now ever been worked off by now Consumption has not only increased but it shows in addition a tendency to concentrate on more expensive kinds of paper because those who formerly relied on cheap qualities of paper containing mechanical pulp finding themselves unable to obtain supplies at a reasonable price are using instead paper of the type manufactured by the Indian mills A recent trade forecast says there is thus likely to be a real shortage of paper in India but the situation will not be so serious as in markets where mills for pulp and paper production do not exist

As it has been definitely established that there is a serious shortage of the ordinary qualities of writing and printing paper in India no export is possible or advisable now The increased activities of the Central Government Provincial Governments and the Army demand ever increasing quantities of paper and the tonnage available for the general public is therefore on a much reduced scale

At a conference with the Commerce Member Government of India in December 1941 paper Mills fixed maximum prices on an all India basis for the main qualities of paper The shortage of paper is being felt by industry and commerce and the general public and it is apparent that steps to economise in the use of paper in every direction must be taken immediately

THE WOOL INDUSTRY

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea Imports by sea come chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia but a certain quantity from Iran also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan Central Asia Tibet and Nepal Quetta Shikarpur Amritsar Multan Khiu Fazilka Lahore and Panipat are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Iran whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas

Imports.—There was a sharp increase in the imports of wool and woollens which were valued at Rs 4 29 lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 2 16 lakhs in the preceding year Almost whole of the increase was attributable to the heavy imports of raw wool for consumption in Indian mills the resources of which were fully mobilised to meet the growing demand for clothing India s ever increasing army Imports of raw wool shot up from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 279 lakhs representing a gain of as much as 272 per cent over the preceding year s Australia was the main supplier of raw wool On the other hand woollen manufactures recorded a modest gain of about six per cent from Rs 1 41 lakhs to Rs 1 50 lakhs Yarn and knitting wool recorded further drop during the year

The imports of woollen piecegoods showed an increase from Rs 85 lakhs to Rs 57 lakhs in value but the quantity was from 52 8 million lbs in 1939 40 to 90 8 million lbs in 1940 41 Arrivals of shawls and lohis from abroad dropped further from Rs 4 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 3 lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938 39 and were mostly from Japan which enjoyed the virtual monopoly of this trade in the absence of Germany which was at one time India s main supplier of these varieties

Exports.—The year 1940 41 saw a sharp setback to India s export trade in raw wool which amounted to Rs 1 04 lakhs as against Rs 3 23 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 4 99 lakhs in 1938 39 The drop in quantity should be probably more than that in value since the prices of raw wool were on the upgrade through out the year The United Kingdom was by far the most important customer of Indian wool Following the negotiations between the Government of India and the Wool Controller of His Majesty s Government and agreement for purchasing raw wool from India during the war period was reached in June 1940 The agreement stipulated an increase of 12 per cent in the price level then prevailing and later based the purchase price at 30 per cent more than the pre war rates plus the increase in freight and other charges Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined from 33 3 million lbs in 1939 40 to 26 5 million lbs in 1940 41

The Indian carpet wools continued to be popular in the United States because compared with other carpet wools they shrink less have a fairly long staple and unusually good colours and are therefore desirable for manufacturing better grade carpets But the demand could not be fully satisfied owing to shipping difficulties and the restrictions on trade From October 1940 however a limited quantity was allowed to be shipped to the United States on a quota basis under the licensing system and a supplementary quota for the year was later given Shipments to the U S A were reduced from 18 8 million lbs to 4 3 million lbs

Mill Manufacture.—The number of Mills in India including Indian States in 1937 the latest year for which details are available was 39 with a total paid up capital of Rs 1 00 89 739 The total number of looms and spindles were 1 958 and 68 107 respectively

The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself

Cottage and Small Scale Industries are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm* the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market This work is done entirely on handlooms and the carpets fetch a high price

Silk

Sericulture has been practised in India for the last two thousand years and a lot of silk used to be exported in days long gone by Now however India has lost her export market and imports annually Rs 13 00 000 worth of silks from Italy Japan China Switzerland and the United Kingdom The world demand for silk and silk waste has shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk substitutes In Assam eri mulberry and muga silk worms are being reared and about Rs 1 70 000 worth of silk is annually produced there Bengal produces Rs 20 00 000 worth of mulberry silk Bihar and Orissa produce Rs 32 lakhs worth of tasar and a little eri silk The Central Provinces produce Rs 14 lakhs worth of tasar silk

Mysore Kashmir Jammu Madras and the Punjab produce Rs 18 00 000 Rs 10 00 000 Rs 2 00 000 Rs 5 00 000 Rs 16 600 worth of silk respectively

Bombay and the United Provinces are investigating whether sericulture can be introduced The new eri industry in Baroda is spreading Some of the native States Madras and the Punjab are trying to introduce eri silk worm rearing

The industry has been declining in almost all parts of India China is exporting more silk to India than Japan in part of the tariff wall It is progressing in Mysore and Kashmir only It is believed that the moribund industry will be resuscitated if sufficient duty is imposed on the foreign silks

The price of indigenous raw silk has been increased by about per cent on account of stoppage of the import of raw silk from China and Japan due to the war

Indigo

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe India having about 40 Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species so far as India is concerned 25 being peculiar to that Presidency On the eastern side of India in Bihar Bengal Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dyestuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East Opposition to Indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain Indigo from other sources than India that led to the first decline of the Indian indigo industry In the middle of the eighteenth century when the cultivation of Indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India and as one of the many surprises of the industry the province of Bengal was selected for this revival It had no sooner been organised however than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters their cultivators and the Government which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837 This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces Here the troubles of the industry did not end for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye They first killed the madder dye of Europe then the safflower the lac and the *al* dyes of India and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo Intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye With what success may be judged by the present fate of safflower Actually there was a revival of the industry in India during the last War and for a few years after but after the war with many countries producing synthetic indigo among them Germany Switzerland Great Britain and America the natural indigo industry was almost killed There has been a mild revival since the commencement of the present war but unless protected the industry cannot survive There are many advantages to India in the revival of the natural indigo industry as besides keeping a large sum of money in the country that now goes abroad it gives considerable employment and the crop itself has a great value to the peasant grower as a change crop It is a leguminous plant that brings down nitrogen from the heavens into Indian soil and it has peculiar value as an organic manure in a country where animal manure is not available

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The statistical publications issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India show that the export of all oil seeds from India is steadily going down except *groundnuts on account of keen inter* national competition

It is economically as well as industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing oils oil cakes and other allied products in India The present practice allows the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure

In India there are about 500 oil mills registered under the Factories Act and over 1 000 medium size power driven oil mills An immense quantity of oil is as a matter of fact already manufactured in this country by crude as well as up to date processes

Village Oil Mills worked by bullocks and handpresses exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil and oil cakes The big mills supply the requirements of the towns and export trade These mills treat all kinds of oil seeds available in the country

The industry has made good progress in the production of mustard oil castor oil groundnut oil and linseed oil and as a result the export of these oils and oil cakes to foreign countries has steadily improved during the last ten years The progress in the case of groundnut and castor is very satisfactory

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under mentioned difficulties There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manufactured products Secondly there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe and Indian oil cake on account of want of standard specifications is sold at a discount The freight on oil seeds is less than that on oils and oil cakes *hence it is easy and economical to transport* oil seeds by sea than oils or oil cakes The development in the export trade in oils demands *special consideration of shipping companies to* provide tanks for bulk transport of oils as arranged by the railway companies

The standardisation of oils and oil cakes will help the industry in finding markets in foreign countries where a better price can be obtained for the articles

It is necessary to educate the Indian Cultivator *in the use of oil cakes for feeding and* manurial purposes and it should be impressed on him that the value of the article does not *depend on the oil content but on oil and al*buminoid content of the article The lower oil content in the cake means a higher percentage of albuminous matter which is very essential for the cattle

Effect of War on the Oil Industry of India —During the War of 1914 18 the average export of linseed oil groundnut oil and castor *oil had increased by* 43% 1.50% and 60% respectively over the last pre war average of 1911 13 and 1913 14 but the export of cake *had however no marked change during that* period The oil crushing industry of India will have a good prospect of development during the present war period

The prices of oils and oil cakes at the commencement of War in September were lower than half the prices of these articles during last pre war war and early post war periods on account of general low price levels since 1931 34 The present War will have effect in increasing the price level and brisk trade in oils provided freight facilities are available

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important The indigenous tea plant growing in a wild condition was first discovered in Assam about 1820 It soon drew the attention of the East India Company which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835 After working for five years the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company the first tea concern and to this day the largest company in India It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence But about 1852 its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promising and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachar gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900 —

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000 000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000 000 lbs
1900 1904 (average)	5.3	201	1930	804	391
1905 1909	539	242	1931	807	394
1910 1914	591	290	1932	809	434
1915 1919	662	374	1933	818	384
1920 1924	709	336	1934	826	399
1925	728	364	1935	832	394
1926	739	393	1936	834	395
1927	756	391	1937	834	430
1928	776	404	1938	833	4 2
1929	788	433	1939	833	4.3

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century while the area under tea has risen by nearly 60 per cent the production has more than doubled

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production

The following table shows the relative importance in 1939 of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry —

Province	Area under crop 000 acres	Production 000 lbs	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam	498	252 778	538 974
Bengal	201	111 490	204 981
Madras	9	38 8 ..	70 4 1
Punjab	9	.. 807	11 78
United Provinces	7	1 721	3 636
Bihar	4	1 935	.. 900
Coorg	1	130	18..
Total British India	738	409 883	839 8 9
Indian States	95	42 713	92 .58
Total India	833	452 596	925 ..37

— † Less than 500 acres.

The average production of tea per acre varies widely in the different districts The highest production in the year was in Darrang (Assam) namely, 728 lbs per acre and the lowest in Garhwal (U P namely 44 lbs The average (weighted) production in the whole of India was 584 lbs per acre plucked

The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1939 was 925 457 as against 895 507 during the previous year Of these 866 759 were permanently employed and 58 698 temporarily employed Their average monthly wages excluding non cash payments in 1938 39 were as follows —

Men	Women	Children
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
7 7 11(*a*)	5 13 11(*a*)	4 1 3(*a*)
5 0 5(*b*)	4 15 -(*b*)	3 3 4(*b*)

(*a*) settled labourers (*b*) Faltu or Basti labourers

Although India produces large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little the quantity available for consumption being about 84 million lbs in 1939 40 The low domestic consumption however enables India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United Kingdom In 1939 40 77 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad Of the total exports of 3 9 million lbs the United Kingdom alone took 290* million lbs during the year

The year 1932 33 was one of the worst for the tea industry In addition to the world wide depression there was considerable over production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former To check over production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933 The industry has consequently been able to enjoy more stable conditions than would otherwise have been possible in the circumstances of the last six years The export quota which was fixed at 82½ per cent of the standard exports in 1935-36 rose steadily to 99½ per cent in 1938 39 Due to accumulation of stocks and decline in prices the quota for the following year was fixed at 90 per cent but the restriction of supply and an increase in demand had the effect of placing the industry again in a favourable position in the world market even before the outbreak of the war

The outbreak of war gave rise to entirely new conditions In the United Kingdom the entire tea trade passed under the control of the Government A Tea Controller for India was appointed to administer the emergency tea control scheme Owing to the suspension of re exports from London the need for replenishing their stocks by America and the Colonies and the transfer of their demand by some of the markets supplied by Java to Indian tea there was a strong demand for practically all kinds of tea and the export quota was therefore raised to 95 per cent in October 1939 and was kept unchanged at 95 per cent for the next season In June 1940 however the International Tea Committee reduced the quota for 1940 41 to 90 per cent for all participating countries An Ordinance amending the Indian Tea Control Act 1938 was passed in August 1940 giving effect to the reduced export allotment

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the *export of tea* by sea from India —

Year	Amount exported (*million of lbs*)	Value in lakhs of rupees
1	2	3
1926–27	349	29 04
1927–28	362	32 48
1928–29	360	26 60
1929–30	377	26 01
1930–31	358	23 56
1931–32	341	19 44
1932–33	279	17 15
1933–34	318	19 85
1934 35	325	20 13
1935–36	313	19 82
1936 37	302	20 04
1937–38	334	24 39
1938 39	348	23 29
1939 40	351*	26 08†

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India sent to different parts of the world to the total exports from India by sea —

	1938 39 per cent	1939 40 per cent
To United Kingdom	80 3	80 6
To Rest of Europe	1 6	1 4
To Asia	4	4 9
To America	6 9	11 4
To Australasia	0 9	1 2
To Africa	0 3	0 8
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others While as compared to 1923 all tea fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic The average price of tea per

*Revised figure †Subject to revision

lb realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932 33 was 5 as 2 p as against 6 as 5 p in 1931 32 and 9 as 4 p in 1930 31 The position however has improved considerably since then After the outbreak of the war the prices of tea assumed a marked rising trend The demand for practically all kinds of tea was strong and the prices advanced steadily till they reached their peak at the beginning of December By the middle of January however they began to decline and by the end of the season had reached the pre war levels Nevertheless the average auction price for the season (11 as 5 p per lb) was higher than in any season since 1929 30 The internal market fluctuated widely during the year the closing quotation of the season being 3 as 6 p as against 5 as 3 p in December and 4 as 4 ps in August 1939 but the average price for the season was higher than for the previous season

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901 02 to 1910 11 = 100 —

	Average price at auction sales			Average price at auction sales	
	Price per lb As p	Index Number		Price per lb As p	Index Number
1901-02 to 1910 11	6 0	100	1934 35	8 9(a)	146(a)
1927 28	14 10	247		5 2(b)	86(b)
1928 29	11 4	189	1935 36	9 5(a)	157(a)
1929 30	9 11	165		4 10(b)	81(b)
1930 31	9 4	156	1936 37	10 1(a)	168(a)
1931 32	6 5	107		4 8(b)	78(b)
1932 33	5 2	86	1937 38	11 4(a)	189(a)
1933 34	9 7(a)	160(a)		4 9(b)	79(b)
	4 10(b)	81(b)	1938 39	9 7(a)	160(a)
				4 0(b)	67(b)
			1939 40	11 5(a)	190(a)
				4 4(b)	73(b)

(a) For teas sold with export rights (b) For teas for internal consumption

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was raised to Rs 1 6 0 per 100 lbs with effect from March 1939 The total amount of duty collected in 1939 40 was Rs 47 04 000 The Indian Tea Cess Act was due to expire on 31st March 1938 but at the request made by the producers through the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board the Government of India agreed to extend the life of the Act for a period of ten years

Coffee

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South The total area under coffee in 1939 40 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was 181 489 acres as against 181 246 acres during the previous year Of this Mysore accounted for 51 per cent Madras 25 per cent and Coorg 21 per cent The total production of cured coffee during the year was 3 million lbs as compared with 40 million lbs during the previous year The major portion of this assual came from Mysore (1 million lbs) Madras (96 million lbs) and Coorg (7 7 million lbs)

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1939 40 was returned at 98 570 of whom 67 899 were permanently employed (namely garden labour 43 595 and outside labour 24 304) and 30 671 temporarily employed (outside labour) as compared with 104,251 persons (46 426 garden and 25 291 outside labour permanently employed and 32 534 temporary outside labour) in 1938-39

The total exports of coffee in 1939 40 were 150 000 cwts In 1938 39 the exports were 150 000 cwts In 1928 29 and 1929 30 however the shipments declined and amounted to 128 000 cwts and 134 000 cwts respectively but exports again rose in 1930 31 and amounted to 293 000 cwts In 1931 32 the shipments declined to 156 000 cwts but in 1932 33 exports again rose and amounted to 173 000 cwt There was a further rise during 1933 34 the total exports amounting to 186 000 cwts In 1934 35 the exports again declined to 141 000 cwts but in 1935 36 there was a pronounced rise in the quantity exported which amounted to 216 000 cwts It however again declined to 201 000 cwts in 1936 37 There was a further fall in the following year when the exports dropped to 135 000 cwts but the demand for Indian coffee in the markets abroad was on the whole satisfactory during 1938 39 and the exports again rose 185 000 cwts during the year In 1939 40 however they again fell to 168 000 cwts The principal customers were the United Kingdom Norway France Italy and Belgium Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 46 000 cwts or 28 000 cwts less than in 1938 39 Exports to France Belgium and the Netherlands also declined but those to Norway and Iraq increased

* Revised figure

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities but till a few years ago it also used to import it chiefly from Java Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which it used to re export to Muscat Territory Iraq and the Bahrein Islands During 1936 37 however there were no imports of coffee into India The quantity of coffee imported in 1937 38 was 1 195 cwts the major portion of which came from Burma Very little coffee was imported during 1938 39 the total imports amounting to only 30 cwts In 1939 40 however they increased to 424 cwts all of which came from Burma

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee —

Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts

12 Months ending June 30th	Production	Export	Surplus available for Home consumption
1927	306 1	241 3	64 8
1928	317 5	261 5	56 0
1929	247 9	138 3	109 6
1930	352 0	279 4	72 6
1931	294 4	208 4	86 0
1932	300 1	162 0	138 1
1933	295 0	168 7	126 3
1934	308 8	186 6	122 2
1935	292 6	147 5	145 1
1936	367 6	230 0	137 6
1937	303 6	162 4	141 2
1938	299 3	146 5	152 8
1939	358 1	206 7	151 4
1940	310 9	118 9	192 0

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee The average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London which was 1408 in 1923 and 1428 in 1924 fell to 864 in 1930 The declared value per cwt of coffee was Rs 60 11 9 in 1931 32 against Rs 68 8 1 in 1930 31 It rose to Rs 83 6 7 in 1932 3 but fell to Rs 55 14 4 in 1933 34 In 1936 37 it had declined to Rs 39 1 8 but recovered to Rs 40 6 3 in the following year and was Rs 40 10 4 in 1938 39 In 1939 40 however it again recovered to Rs 43 8 8

The Indian Coffee Cess Act providing for the creation of a fund to be expended by a committee specially constituted in this behalf for the promotion of the cultivation manufacture and sale of Indian Coffee was passed in November 1935 It provides for the levy of a customs duty on all coffee produced in India and exported therefrom to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at a rate not exceeding one rupee per cwt fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee The rate originally fixed was 8 as per cwt But from 1st June 1938 it was raised to Re 1 per cwt

Consequent upon the loss of a considerable proportion of its export market as a result of the war it became necessary to devise a scheme for the control of the coffee industry in order to secure a fair price for the grower and to secure export quotas in the surplus coffee An actual scheme was drawn up and came into force on 21st December 1940 with the promulgation of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance It was to remain in force up to 31st August 1941 and during this period the Indian Coffee Cess Act was to be deemed to be repealed without prejudice however to the continuing validity of any action taken by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee which was not inconsistent with the provisions of the Ordinance

Sugar

Sheltered behind adequate tariff protection guaranteed for a period of fifteen years ending on March 31 1946 the Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression Besides the duty various other special advantages—consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry As a result India is now the largest sugar producing country in the world And the capital invested in the industry is variously estimated at between Rs 30 and Rs 32 crores

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930 31 when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government Pending consideration of the Tariff Board s report the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs 7 4 per cwt in March, 1931 In addition a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent (amounting to Re 1 13 per cwt) was imposed in September 1931 In accordance with the Tariff Board s recommendations Government issued a *communique* on January 30 1932 fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs 7 4 per cwt of all classes of sugar until March 31 1938 The total import duty along with the surcharge was Rs 9 1 0 per cwt till 31st March 1934 From 1st April 1934 the protective duty was enhanced to Rs 7 12 but the surcharge was reduced to Re 1 8 0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs 1 5-0 imposed on internal production Thus the total import duty remained the same viz Rs 9 1 0 per cwt From the 28th February 1937, the protective duty was decreased to Rs 7 4-0 and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of

Rs 2 0-0 per cwt equivalent to the increased excise duty of Rs 2 per cwt on internal production from the same date The total import duty from 28th February 1937 was Rs 9 4 0 per cwt With effect from 1st April 1939 the protective duty was reduced to Rs 8 1_ 0 per cwt and it was raised to Rs 9 12 0 from 1st March 1940 as a result of the increase in the excise duty from Rs 2 to Rs 3 per cwt As a result of the imposition of a general surcharge of 20 per cent on all customs duties with the exception of cotton salt and petrol the import duty on sugar is now higher at Rs 11 11§ As per cwt (the excise duty remaining Rs 3 per cwt) with effect from 1st March 1942

A Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March 1937 for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of the period of 8 years The Tariff Board submitted its Report in December, 1937 but as the Government of India could not complete their examination of the Report before March 1938 they continued the existing import duty on sugar up to 31st March 1938 On the 30th March 1939 the Government of India published the Tariff Board's Report—after a period of 15 months The Tariff Board had recommended continuance of the protection at the existing rate viz Rs 9 4 0 per cwt upto 31st March 1946 but the Government not agreeing with this recommendation announced their decision to decrease the protection by Rs 0 8 0 per cwt pending a further Tariff Board Enquiry in 1940 and passed an Act giving protection to the industry at the rate of Rs 8 12 0 per cwt for a period of two years ending 31st March 1941 The existing protective duty has been continued up to 31st March 1943 It is believed that for the duration of the war the existing measure of protection to the industry will be continued from year to year

Due to an increase in the excise duty on sugar from Rs 2 0-0 per cwt to Rs 3 0-0 per cwt from 1st March 1940 the import duty was increased to Rs 9 1_ 0 per cwt from 1st March 1940

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source an excise duty of Re 1 5 per cwt on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934 35 Besides it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane growers so as to help them in securing fair prices The excise duty was enhanced to Rs 2 0-0 per cwt from 28th February 1937 and to Rs 3 0 0 per cwt with effect from the 1st March 1940

Due to the outbreak of the European war the Central Government announced in September 1940 that no tariff board would be appointed as was announced by them in March 1939 In the Delhi sessions of the Legislatures in 1941 the Government of India passed an Act whereby the existing duties were continued for a period of one year more *viz* up to March 31 1943

Statistics given below show the progress of the industry in recent years:—

Year	No of Factories	Quantity of sugar manufactured from cane Tons	Quantity of sugar refined from *gur* Tons	Quantity of khandsari production Tons (Est)	Total quantity of sugar Tons
1929-30	27	89 768	21 150	200 000	310 918
1930-31	29	119 589	31 791	200 000	351 650
1931 32	32	158 581	69 539	250 000	478 119
1932 33	57	290 177	80 106	275 000	645 283
1933 34	112	453 965	61 094	200 000	715 059
1934 35	130	578 115	30 103	150 000	757 218
1935-36	134	932 000	50 037	125 000	1 107 167
1936 37*	137	1 111 400	19 500	100 000	1 230 900
1937 38	136	930 700	16 500	125 000	1 072 200
1938 39	139	650 800	14 200	100 000	765 000
1939-40	145	1 241 700	31 700	125 000	1 373 400
1940 41	148	1 095 400	49 600	200 000	1 345 000

* Factories in Burma and production in Burma excluded after 1936 37

The area under cultivation of sugar cane has kept pace with increased production from 2 677 000 acres in 1929-30 it increased to 4 449 000 acres in 1936-37 but fell to 3 869,000 acres in 1937 38 and to 3 108 000 acres in 1938 39 Again it increased to 3 731 000 acres in 1939 40 and to 4 244 000 acres in 1941 42 Owing to the restriction of production in the 1941 42 season also there has been a reduction in the area under the crop to 3 540 000 acres Prior to 1932 33 there were only 11 cane factories 25 new factories were added in 1932 33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent in two years Since 1933 34 about 84 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established and in 1940-41 no less than 148 factories were working Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane by modern refineries working with raw sugar (*gur*) and by indigenous open pan concerns Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country Since 1931 32 the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 700 per cent During 1936 37 India produced over 1 230 000 tons of sugar *viz* slightly more than her estimated consumption of about 1 150 000 tons in 1936-37 and after two lean years again produced over 13½ lakh tons in 1939 40

Along with a rapid increase in internal production there has been a sharp decline in imports For instance from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930 31 imports fell by about 45 per cent in the following year and dropped to about 250 000 tons in 1933 34 and decreased further to 221 000 tons in 1934 35 During 1935 36 imports fell further to 198 888 tons and in 1936 37 the net import was only 11 960 tons As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source The import during 1937 38 was only 9 410 tons but the import in 1938 39 was over 254 000 tons in view of the deficit in indigenous production In 1939 40 due to the greatly increased internal production and the outbreak of the European War the imports dwindled to about 35 000 tons The yield from this source diminished from over Rs 10 crores in 1930 31 to about Rs 1 81 crores for the financial year ended March 31 1935 to 3 24 crores for the year ended March 31 1936 to Rs 50 lakhs in 1936 37 to Rs 25 lakhs in 1937 38 and to Rs 45 lakhs in 1938 39 In 1939 40 however it went up to about Rs 3 96 00 000 due to increase in imports necessitated by the small cane crop diseased cane etc In 1938 39 in India The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Re 1 5 0 per cwt on factory sugar and Re 0 10 0 on khandsari sugar from April 1st 1934 has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs 9 22 000 in 1934 35 and Rs 1 58 24 000 in 1935 36 and Rs 2 52 62 000 in 1936 37 With the increase in excise duty on factory sugar to Rs 2 per cwt and Re 1 per cwt on Khandsari sugar the yield during 1937 38 was Rs 3 30 97 000 in 1937 38 and Rs 4 22 44 000 in 1938 39 and Rs 2 47 19 000 in 1939 40 With a further increase in the excise duty from March 1 1940 the yield was about Rs 3 00 00 000 in 1940 41 In the ten months ended January 1942 the revenue from excise duty was very much higher at Rs 5 41 crores

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy that the Khandsari production has gone down considerably From 1st March 1939, the duty on Khandsari sugar was decreased to Re 0 8 0 per cwt but the definition of factory in the Sugar Excise Duty Act 1934 was amended so as to omit the reference to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty being charged even in premises where less than 20 workers are employed The Government of India expected that with the definition of factory thus amended even with the reduced duty on Khandsari of Re 0 8 0 per cwt there would be no revenue of about Rs 6 00 000 during 1939 40 But this hope was not fulfilled The yield was only about Rs 135 000 in 1939 40 There is no excise duty on Palmyra sugar

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time the following table showing the total production (factory as well as khandsari and refined from *gur*) of sugar in India the estimated consumption and the import of sugar will be of interest —

Year	1935 36 Tons	1936 37 Tons	1937 38 Tons	1938 39 Tons	1939 40 Tons	1940 41 Tons	1941 42 Tons
Total Production	1 104 [illegible]	1 230 900	1 072 300	765 400	1 373 400	1 34 000	1 2.0 000*
Estimated Annual consumption	1 074 000	1 167 000	1 159 000	1 065 000	1 050 000	1 150 000	
Total import	86 962	11 960	9 410	254 400	30 000	30 000	

* Estimated

During the year 1937 there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence comprising over 90 mills Later in the year the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level The Governments of the U P and Bihar to whom these representations were made passed Sugar Factory Control Acts and made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been membership of the Indian Sugar Syndicate The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the U P and Bihar and all mills working in the provinces of the U P and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate The Governments of the U P and Bihar have also appointed a joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the U P and Bihar Governments the representatives of the industry and of cultivators and consumers In 1940 the life of the Sugar Control Act was extended by Bihar and U P Governments up to June 30 1944 and a Sugar Commission was also appointed by them to be a final authority subject to Government control on all matters connected with the production and sale of sugar as well as other matters regarding cane prices etc

There was a very large carry over of sugar approximating over 4 lakhs tons at the beginning of the 1940 41 season and as a consequence the U P & Bihar Governments restricted by means of quota the production of sugar in factories in U P and Bihar There was no check however to the production of sugar in Provinces outside U P & Bihar and in Indian States It was apprehended at one time that the carry over at the end of 1940 41 season would be as much

as 6 lakhs tons But thanks to certain fortunate developments and the sharp increase in the offtake of sugar stocks in factories godowns at the end of November 1941 was estimated at 2 65 lakhs tons With the further decline in production and the possibility of an increased demand stocks are expected to be normal at the end of 1941 42 season The industry in U P & Bihar is under rigid control of the Government and is handicapped in various ways *e g* fixation of high minimum prices of cane levy of cane cess etc

During the year 1937 the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India by sea to any country except to Burma for a period of five years

The International Sugar Agreement is due to expire in August 1942 when it is expected it will not be renewed In view of the opportunities afforded in the export sugar markets for Indian sugar on account of the loss of Java Philippines and other important producing centres certain concession to India are expected and India will have opportunity for export of Sugar to various countries in 1942 43

During 1940 and 1941 permission was secured to export 2 lakhs tons to the U K but it did not materialise

It is also of interest to note the production of *gur* for direct consumption since 1931 32

	gur (Tons)
1931 32	2 758 000
1932 33	3 240 000
1933 34	3 486 000
1934 35	3 701 000
1935 36	4 101 000
1936 37	4 268 000
1937 38	1 364 000
1938 39	2 131 000
1939 40	4 411 000
1940 41	3 410 000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 5 4.2 000 tons (*vide* The Indian Sugar Industry Annual for 1940 and 1941 by M P Gandhi)

The total value of *gur* and sugar produced in India is estimated at Rs 750 000 000 in 1939 40

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry giving employment to over 120 000 workers in addition to about 3 000 graduates and technical men and 20 million cultivators

INDIAN TOBACCO

History—The Portuguese are credited with having conveyed the tobacco plant and the knowledge of its properties to India about the year 1508 Though there are many species in the Genus *Nicotiana* the tobacco of commerce comes only from the two species *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotina rustica* Of the two the former is more common and commercially important

Importance—India is one of the principal tobacco producing countries of the world It occupied the first rank but since the separation of Burma its position is second only to the United States of America In 1938 39 the area under tobacco was 1 290 000 acres or about 28 per cent of the world s acreage The production during the same period was estimated to be 1 093 million lbs

The chief tobacco growing Provinces are Madras (84 000 acres) as compared with 1936 37 the area under tobacco in several Provinces and States shows an alround increase In Madras particularly the area increased by about 26 per cent mainly due to the increased cultivation of cigarette and pipe tobacco grown for export The annual value of the crop in India is about Rs 18 crores and constitutes therefore an important source of ready cash to the growers

Research—A great deal of research work has been done in India during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute Pusa (now at New Delhi) isolated Pusa T 28 and T 63 among *N tabacum* varieties and Pusa T 18 among *N rustica* for chewing and hookah purposes respectively Details of the methods of flue curing of Virginia tobacco were worked out in 1928

On the Tobacco Research Station at Nadiad the Bombay Department of Agriculture, isolated Gandiu 6 Pilu 45 and Kelu 49 heavy yielding bidi and chewing tobacco strains Attempts are also being made to improve the Nipani tobacco on the Tobacco Research Station Nipani

In Bengal trials are being carried out on the Government Agricultural Farm at Burnihat (Rangpur) to find out the possibility of growing superior varieties of cigar tobacco from Sumatra Havana Manila and Pennsylvania

The Madras Department of Agriculture on the Agricultural Research Station at Guntur isolated the high yielding strain T 20 in *Natu* or country tobacco for cheroot and pipe purposes and early maturing strain (H S 9) of Harrison special the cigarette tobacco variety popular in India

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi started in 1936 a Tobacco Research sub station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco It was found that jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than Maize and Variga (*Panicum Miliaceum*)

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company the largest buyers of tobacco in India have been experimenting since 1920 chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State) on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia tobacco industry to the position it now occupies

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysore State has increased appreciably during recent years due to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company

Improvement in Marketing —The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for *standardising* the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market With a view to *assisting the trade in the above direction* the Indian Tobacco Association which consists of representatives of growers dealers and manufacturers was formed at Guntur Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act rules were framed in 1937 laying down grade designations definitions of quality methods of marking and packing for un manufactured flue cured and sun cured *Virginia* and sun cured *Natu* (Country) tobacco Samples of these grades are furnished every year to the Trade Commissioner for India in London for purposes of arbitration In 1940 tobacco was graded at eleven centres in Madras Bihar and Bengal Over two million lbs of tobacco valued at Rs 1½ lakhs were graded at these centres

In 1939 the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezwada taluk of Kistna District This provides for regulating trade practices regarding weighment trade allowances and methods of sale A number of market yards has been opened where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco

Production —More than half the Indian production is concentrated in 5 clearly defined zones as —

(1) THE NORTH BENGAL AREA comprises the districts of Rangpur Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur of *Bengal* including the Cooch Behar State About three fourths of the crop in this area is under *N tabacum* which includes the varieties locally known as *Lal Bhengi Nashkul* and *Hingli* The remaining one fourth is under *N rustica* which includes the local *Hatti* and *Motihari* varieties *N tabacum* varieties are mainly used for cigar and cheroot making and *N rustica* varieties for *Hooka* and chewing purposes

The soils are grey ashy coloured loams rich in potash Tobacco is sown in the nurseries from August to September and transplanting of seedlings is done from October to December The crop is irrigated from temporary wells and is harvested from January to March The leaf is cured by air curing and sun curing methods The produce is marketed from March to October The finer qualities of *Bhengi* are shipped to Burma while the poorer qualities are sold in India for cigarette manufacture *Hingli* and part of *Motihari* are sold for making snuff

(2) THE GUNTUR AREA comprises the districts of Guntur Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State Varieties of *N tabacum* are exclusively grown in this area Prior to the introduction of flue curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928 all the tobacco was sun cured The tobacco produced in this area is grouped into (a) Virginia —(*a*) Flue cured (*b*) Sun-cured (ii) Country or *Natu* tobacco invariably sun cured In the first group Harrison Special and in the second group *Thoka Aku Kara Aku* varieties are important Flue cured tobacco is exported to the United Kingdom to the extent of about 30 million lbs for manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco The sun cured Virginia and *Natu* tobaccos are exported to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries for making cheaper cigarettes, etc The soils are deep heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March The flue cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June There are nearly 6 000 flue curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iron pipes arranged on the floor of the barn The sun curing is done by stringing the leaf to jute twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in sun To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd goes the credit for establishing the industry of Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution, research and propaganda The manufacturers by arrangements proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion (nearly 70 per cent) of the production

(3) THE NORTH BIHAR AREA comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur Darbhanga and Purnea In this area both the *N tabacum* and *N rustica* varieties are grown in the proportion of two thirds to one third A major portion of the production of *N tabacum* is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is bought by the Cigarette manufacturers in India The production from *N rustica* is utilised for *hooka* purposes

The soils are light ash coloured deep and of Gangetic alluvium rich in lime generally and in potash in isolated areas The raising of seedlings is commenced in August and transplanting in October November The crop is generally not irrigated Harvesting begins in February March and the produce is ground cured It is marketed from April to middle of June

(4) THE CHAROTAR (GUJRAT) AREA comprises Anand Borsad and Nadiad talukas of Kaira district and Petlad and Bhadran talukas of Baroda State This area is grown wholly with varieties of *N tabacum* chief among which are (i) *Candsi* (ii) *Pilva* (iii) *Kalva* (iv) *Kalva* (*v*) *Sanjpuri* Of late attempts are being made to grow a few acres under *Calcuttra* variety of *N rustica* The first three varieties of *N tabacum* provide the *bids* tobacco while *Kalva* being irrigated with well water rich in salts (Nitrates) is eminently suited for *hooka* and snuff purposes *Sanjpuri* is used extensively for chewing Besides the Bombay Department of Agriculture and the Baroda State have been doing work for the introduction of Virginia tobacco cultivation in the area The Virginia tobacco was successfully cultivated and cured over about 100 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under this *type*

The soils are light sandy loams to dark coloured heavy clays Sowing is done in July and planting of seedlings in August *Pilva* and *Kalva* are grown without irrigation, while

Gandur is grown dry or irrigated *Kolsu* and *sanppur* are irrigated The crop is harvested in December January The leaf is either air or ground cured The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to end of June with the peak period in March and April

(5) THE NIPANI AREA includes Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur Sangli and Miraj States In this area varieties of *N tabacum* viz *Mirji Sangli Nipani Jawari Kare Baglani* and *Surti* are mainly grown Of the varieties of *N rustica Pan dharipuri* is very largely grown Except the tobacco produced on the riverine soil which is used as *Hathpan* for chewing all the tobacco is converted into *Jarda* for *bidis* The *Pandhari puri* tobacco is very strong while the *Nipani* tobacco is very mild and sweet

The soils are of trap and alluvial slate origin black and deep heavy clays though tobacco is grown on a small area on the red loams The nurseries are sown in the middle of June and planting is done in the first week of August The crop is harvested in January and is ground cured Supply of tobacco to the market is greatest in February and March and drops by June

Most of the tobacco exported from India to Aden and Dependencies is from the Charotar and Nipani areas Apart from these five important areas each province and State grows a fairly large quantity of tobacco mostly consumed in the respective areas themselves and attempts are in progress through *ad hoc* committees established for the development of tobacco to grow the several types *e g* cigarette *bidi hookah* chewing and snuff tobaccos upto the limit of their requirements in the first instance The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi has been rendering great help in this direction

Manufactured Products—Tobacco is manufactured into many different forms for different purposes The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex factory value of other various products mentioned below —The figures in brackets show the value of the product in Crores of rupees

(i) *Hookah* (9 60) (ii) Cheroots (9 20) (iii) *Bidis* (7 52) (iv) Cigarettes (5 86) (v) Chewing (3 02) (vi) Snuff (1 53) (vii) Cigars (0 15) (Total = 36 88)

Apart from cigarettes the other tobacco products are prepared with little of standard machinery leaving room for mushroom manufacturers and thus leading to a great variation in the quality of products standardisation of which is engaging attention

Import and Export—In 1940 41 India imported tobacco worth Rs 134 lakhs representing an increase of 28 per cent over the value of imports in 1938 39 The total value of exports of tobacco in 1940 41 was Rs 488 lakhs as against Rs 470 lakhs in 1938 39

THE LAC INDUSTRY

Lac is a resinous substance secreted by an insect which lives on the twigs of certain trees The insects are extensively cultured especially in Northern India Lac is an important constituent for numerous industrial processes The annual production of raw lac in India is 40 000—50 000 tons

The chief use of lac in India is in polishing furniture But this can obviously absorb only a limited quantity of the produce Another use is in hot lacquering of wooden toys pen holders etc but here again the consumption though increasing is still very small About 300 tons of lac are used every year for the manufacture of gramophone records in India Refuse lac is sometimes used in the manufacture of bangles and for filling hollow gold and silver articles But all the above uses together probably do not account for more than 2 3 per cent of the total lac produced Thus 97 98% of the production of lac is exported abroad the United States of America being the largest consumer

In foreign countries lac is used in the manufacture of gramophone records French polish floor varnishes insulating varnishes and cements grinding wheels hats leather dressings paper finishes etc etc

Shellac moulding appears to be confined in India only to the manufacture of gramophone records Shellac was only one of many other materials for the moulding trade till the rise of the gramophone industry gave shellac the unique place which it now occupies in this industry no synthetic resin having yet been able to replace it as among high class gramophone records those with a shellac base are undoubtedly the best

The steady improvement in the lac industry since 1900 has been largely due to the growth of the gramophone industry At present 30 to 40 per cent of the total world output of lac is consumed in the manufacture of gramophone records There is yet a large potential market for gramophones in the East

With improvements in heat resistance and mechanical strength brought about by chemical modifications a wide field of application which the synthetic resins have opened up can still be exploited by shellac The Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum in Bihar and its fellow research organisation in London are engaged in investigating these openings together with the possibilities of improvements in cultivation pest control etc which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material Recent developments in increasing the uses for lac include new moulding powders for both compression and injection moulding laminated boards of paper jute etc baking enamels from refuse lac oil varnishes transparent resins and adhesives etc Improved methods of cultivation are taught to the villagers through trained demonstrators.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

The Indian Film Industry at the present time claims to occupy eighth place among the industries of India It is 28 years old and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1939 by holding a Congress and Exhibition in Bombay

The first Indian film Harishandra was produced by Mr D G Phalke in the year 1913 and since then the development of the industry has been both extensive and rapid With the coming of talkies the pace of progress substantially increased Early development took place in Bombay which today is the Hollywood of India for no less than 66 per cent or two thirds the total annual production of Indian films comes from Bombay studios From Bombay the industry spread to other provinces and it is now well established in Bengal as also in Madras in which it has made remarkable progress in recent years

NUMBER OF STUDIOS

There are about 50 film studios in India and about 150 concerns engaged in producing films The principal film producing studios are located at Bombay Poona Kolhapur Calcutta Madras and Lahore

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases it is roughly estimated that about Rs 8 37 crores are invested in the Production Distribution and Exhibition branches of the Indian film industry in which some 15 000 persons are it is estimated employed Investment in Production and Distribution amounts to about Rs 3 crores Investment in the construction and equipment of studios about Rs 1 crore and investment in the Construction Equipment and Cinemas about Rs 4 37 crores

Of the 15 000 who are employed in the industry there are some 4 000 mainly artistes and technicians engaged in the Production some 4 500 mainly clerical in the Distribution and some 6 500 in the Exhibition of films The total salaries paid out in a year is estimated to come to about Rs 50 lakhs

FEATURES AND SHORTS.

The total production of feature films of an average length of 13 000 ft comes on an average to about 200 at an average cost of about Rs 1 00 000 per film It is thus estimated that about Rs 2 00 00 000 are spent annually in the production of pictures out of which Rs 40 lakhs is the expenditure on Raw Films

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in India The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay Calcutta Madras and Lahore The figures show that while in feature films the production of the Indian industry has considerably increased there has not been as great an increase in the production of shorts —

Year	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1920 (figures not available)						
1921 (figures not available)						
1924	59	405	26	903	85	1308
1926	95	456	53	1076	148	1532
1928	117	598	120	1009	237	1607
1930	261	691	63	1029	324	1728
1931	342	472	138	989	480	1461
1932	237	393	96	1133	333	1526
1933	202	449	69	1491	271	1940
1934	196	417	109	1470	305	1887
1935	247	397	91	1416	338	1813
1936	229	399	97	1425	326	1824
1937	180	395	64	1181	244	1576
1938	78	277	not known	826	78	1103
1939	146	224		672	146	896
1940	162	201		604	162	805

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FEATURE FILMS

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for the years 1933 to 1940 —

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
India	202	196	247	229	180	78	140	162
America	338	309	308	314	312	226	118	178
Britain	94	104	85	83	80	50	30	2..
Other Countries	7	4	4	2	3	2	9	1
Total	641	613	644	628	5..	35.	3..	36.

LANGUAGE OF INDIAN FEATURE FILMS

The following table gives an analysis of Indian feature films according to Languages —

Language	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Hindustani	142	102	90	76	77
Marathi	6	11	1..	7	10
Tamil	38	35	4..	28	3.
Telugu	12	9	11	1.	1..
Bengali	19	18	1.	13	18
Punjabi	1		1	7	8
Malayalam			1		1

DISTRIBUTORS

There are about 150 distributors in all of whom 9 are distributors of foreign films The majority of the distributors of foreign films represent American and the rest English producers These distributors purport on an average about 250 feature films and 800 Shorts every year The distributors are mainly centred in Bombay Calcutta Delhi Madras Lahore Bangalore Karachi and Bhusawal to supply cinemas throughout the country with pictures for exhibition

CINEMAS IN INDIA

The number of cinemas has been rapidly increasing and there are about 1 200 permanent cinemas of which 1 000 show Indian films while 265 show foreign films In addition there are about 500 touring cinemas

The gross annual income of cinemas showing Indian films amounts to about Rs 2 40 crores Although there is a source of income from abroad for Indian films this does not amount to much It is estimated that about 5 per cent only of the total income from Indian films comes from abroad while 95 per cent comes from India itself The gross annual income of cinemas showing foreign films is estimated about Rs 60 lakhs

Following are the principal Circuits with Population Number of Stations and Number of Cinemas —

Western Circuit—Comprising Bombay (Pop) 17 992 053 Baroda States 2 443 007 Bombay States 4 468 396 Western India States Agency 3 992 250 Aden 51 478 Total Pop 28 954 184 No of Stations 100 No of Cinemas 280

Central Circuit—Comprising Central India States (Pop) 6 632 30 Central Provinces States 4 484 11 Gwalior 3 .30 0 Rajputana 11 2.. 71.. C I and Berar 1 50 723 Ajmer Merwara 560 9.. Total Pop 39 93 801 No of Stations 65 No of Cinemas 118

North West Frontier Circuit.—Comprising North West Frontier Province (Pop) 2 4.. 076 Sind 3 887 070 Baluchistan 469 08 Baluchistan States 405 109 North West Frontier (Agencies and Tribal Areas) 2 250 288 Total Pop 9 440 051 No of Stations 96 No of Cinemas 76

Northern Circuit—Comprising Punjab (Pop) 23 580 852 U P 48 408 763 Kashmir and Jammu 3 646 243 Delhi 636 246 Sikhim State 109 808 Punjab States 437 787 Punjab States Agency 4 472 218 U P States 1 206 070 Total (Pop) 82 497 987 No of Stations 126 No of Cinemas 288

Eastern Circuit—Comprising Bengal (Pop) 50 114 002 Bengal States 9 3 336 Bihar and Orissa 37 677 576 Bihar Orissa States 4 652 007 Assam 8 622 251 Assam States 625 606 Total Pop 102 864 778 No of Stations 111 No of Cinemas 201

Southern Circuit—Comprising Madras (Pop) 46 740 107 Madras States 6 754 484 Mysore 6 557 302 Coorg 167 827 Hyderabad State 14 436 148 Total (Pop) 74 6.1 868 No of Stations 199 No of Cinemas 87

Grand total of Population of all Circuits above 338 141 109
Total No of Stations 637
Total No of Permanent Cinemas 1 265 (excluding Touring Cinemas)
Total No of Touring Cinemas 500

TAXATION

It is claimed that the industry pays in taxes to Central and Provincial Governments and Local Bodies Rs 1 21 crores yearly The amount paid in Railway freights is about Rs 11 25 yearly

The collections from Entertainments tax in British India come to about Rs 40 lakhs yearly The approximate collections in the various Provinces is as follows Bombay Rs 9 lakhs Bengal Rs 7 6 lakhs Madras Rs 10 lakhs U P Rs 4 5 lakhs Punjab Rs 2 8 lakhs Sind Rs 1 8 lakhs Bihar Rs 1 04 lakhs N W Frontier Province Rs 50 lakhs Assam Rs 4 lakhs Central Provinces Rs 17 lakhs In addition there is the revenue from the Provinces of Delhi and Coorg which are administered by Chief Commissioner bringing the total collection to Rs 40 lakhs a year

The direct annual taxation of the Production branch of the Indian film industry is estimated to be Rs 11 lakhs the direct annual taxation of the Exhibition Branch of the industry is estimated at Rs 7 81 lakhs while the indirect annual taxation of both these branches is estimated at about Rs 40 lakhs

The rate of Customs Duty is 2½ per cent of the Invoice value on Raw Film On Exposed Film the duty is 4½ per cent on a valuation of 7 Annas per foot for long films and 3 Annas per foot for short films

IMPORTS OF FILMS

The following table giving in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into India and of the import duty paid to Government —

Year	Footage	Value	Total Import Duty
1922–23	73 10 429	18 23 393	2 55 935
1923–24	72 01 655	14 10 647	2 52 407
1924–25	94 44 760	15 08 823	2 60 709
1925–26	130 17 199	21 05 533	3 54 265
1926–27	174 82 664	23 21 508	4 22 854

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1927–28	12 372 093	1 89 355	10 372 288	20 8 975	4 42 330
1928–29	19 161 093	8 60 478	10 792 341	19 81 911	4 99 691
1929–30	21 500 579	8 49 351	10 247 051	19 06 341	5 17 695
1930–31	28 309 211	11 07 605	10 179 699	19 60 495	6 05 984
1931–32	22 346 049	8 96 722	8 979 862	17 00 000	7 63 174
1932–33	25 579 887	10 86 247	9 501 023	19 10 051	9 48 270
1933–34	36 917 201	15 19 735	10 826 366	27 79 462	12 81 237
1934–35	60 101 131	21 49 246	9 026 721	24 88 818	13 59 488
1935–36	60 669 534	21 02 452	8 820 808	25 80,421	13 99 206
1936–37	67 832 111	23 73 899	9 407 888	24 89,887	14 45 544
1937–38	74 235 103	25 44 444	22 278 318	38,14,736	14 69 382
1938–39	73 85 453	24 90 188	26 014 479	37 69,305	13 09 356
1939 40	83 000 000	31 00 000	24 000 000	54 00,000	14 79 000

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkies apparatus and equipment —

	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories	8 65 447	12 39 660	9 86 536	8 00 000
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3 29 416	5 72 751	3 94 758	

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY

The following figures give the imports into Bombay of cinema talkie apparatus and cinematograph films —

	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40
	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs
Cinema talkie apparatus etc			8 57	13 85	11 40	6 93
Cinematograph films	31 06	29 67	30 86	34 08	31 65	17 81

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride This salt forms light shining crystals with a bitterish taste and is soluble in half its weight of water The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake.

Spread of the habit —The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the " Cocaine habit. The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful are to be found in all classes of society In India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling —So far as the cases already detected show the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi Calcutta, Madras, Mormugao and Pondicherry The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow Meerut, Lahore, Moolan, Surat and Ahmedabad Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Custom houses It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organised and controlled In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watch men and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated During the Great War No 1 several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out

It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives though to a diminished extent in Bombay High profits ensure the continuance of the trade

The Law in regard to Cocaine —This varies in different provinces A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited The sale possession transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed medical practitioner is allowed to transport or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession, and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified medical practitioner The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences The amended Act also contains a section for the punishment of house-owners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth Refer to the League of Nations proceedings in regard to opium and again mainly under the leadership of American representatives one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in In fact neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history Whatever may be the case in other countries centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries

The record as regards exports is equally clean India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always under the British authorities been regulated In India in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export There have in recent years mainly at the instance of America been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down

The China Trade —The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911 On 8th May of that year there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces including not only stoppage of transit passes but also treaty port closure Shanghai and Canton excepted (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party This agreement as its terms indicate was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst and on her side China in the agreement undertook among other things to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of exports from India

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911 In subsequent years she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year China never carried out her side of the bargain She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction and eventual abolition of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Iran and Turkey

Agreements observed by India —The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement They have gone further Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China but exports to non China countries have on the voluntary initiative of India been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned The Government of India introduced with effect from 1st January 1923 a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and so far as India was concerned the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments In 1926 in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements India decided though she was in no way bound to do so to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent yearly so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935 and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice

Indian Uses of Opium —There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium

in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug The habit of its use being both new and strange to them it is never used to moderation but always abused and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least The method of use is eating and in India generally speaking eating seems to do little if any harm Smoking which is the habit of the Far Eastern races rather than of the Indian races seems to do much more harm in India than eating while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (*e g* the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption But the principal effect upon India to these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time honoured

Old Policy —Ever since 1915 the aim of the Government of India had been to sell opium as far as possible direct to the Governments of the countries to which it was sent These Governments were responsible under international conventions to ensure that it was only used for legitimate purposes within their own territories and did not pass into illicit traffic For this purpose the Government of India entered into direct agreements with such Governments as were willing to conclude them No Government was bound by these agreements to take any specific quantity of opium or in fact any opium at all On the other hand the Government of India considered that the responsibility for deciding the amount of its own legitimate needs rested on each purchasing Government and that it was not reasonable that the Government of India should be expected to undertake the invidious task of rationing each Government

At no time however did the Government disclaim ultimate responsibility in this matter or let itself be a party to anything in the nature of excessive exports of opium to the markets of the Far East—*even at the request* of the governments of the territories concerned

After some years of the working of this system it was realised that the purchasing Governments were not all equally alive to their obligations and that some change would have to be introduced to avoid the unpleasant necessity of criticising the demands received or the introduction of a rationing of supplies If this were not done the Government of India would not have been fulfilling obligations undertaken at Geneva

Present Policy —The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were explained on their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connexion with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is and has been one of non interference with the moderate use of raw opium whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion for a stimulant or narcotic It is and always has been the desire of Government to supress excessive indulgence

Under the Government of India Act of 1919 opium was a provincial transferred subject Nevertheless owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in the country outside the Government of India called an official All India Conference which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin on 5th May 1930 to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high This was followed by the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty s Government The Conference after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozpore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess But it gave a number of examp es to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appear ed to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non official members of the Legislature have been in accord Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license Importation into British India from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced The process of reduction was stayed in 1931 1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid

reduction was resumed in 1933 the total area of cultivation of Benares opium from 1932-33 being as under

1932 33	=	27 228 Acres
1933 34	=	18 792
1934 35	=	6 806
1935 36	=	7 167
1936 37	=	6 366
1937 38	=	6 564
1938 39	=	4 812
1939 40	=	4 899
1940 41	=	4 819

The per capita consumption of Opium in British India during 1939 was 7 7 grains

Gradual Extinction Of Exports —Lord Reading as Viceroy made the position clear in a statement in February 1926 when he explained that to avoid complications that would arise in attempting to sit in judgment on the internal policy of other Governments the Government of India had decided to reduce exports to all countries in the Far East by a fixed proportion annually with a view ultimately to discontinuing them altogether

In June 1936 it was announced that extinction of these exports would take place in ten years

Since the beginning of 1936 exports of opium from India have ceased except for exceedingly small quantities (for medicinal or scientific purposes) sent to the French and Portuguese Settlements in India Nepal Zanzibar and Pemba

Exports to these places are allowed in accordance with long-standing practice and are subject to arrangements (prescribed by the League of Nations) which confine the amount of such exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of these territories Besides these places opium is exported to Burma and Aden Before separation they formed an integral part of India and it has been decided to continue to allow them to draw their supplies of opium from India at cost price as long as they require it The quantities exported to Burma and Aden during the year 1939 were 443 kgs and 42 kgs respectively

The steady decrease in the average annual net receipts (after deducting expenditure) from the opium export trade is shown by the following table

1910 11 to 1912 13	Rs 801 62 lakhs
1920 21 to 1922 23	Rs 183 41
1922 23 to 1924 25	Rs 167 51
1932 33 to 1933 34	Rs 55 22
1934 35	Rs 19 35

In making this sacrifice the Government of India had gone further than the requirements of the provisions of international conventions India's voluntary relinquishment of crores in revenue has not however contributed to the reduction of consumption in the Far Eastern countries which are now obtaining their supplies of opium from various other sources

Total Prohibition In Assam —The control of policy about internal consumption rests with Provincial Governments who are adopting several measures to curtail supply to the public

Since 1919 various restrictive measures had been adopted by the Government of Assam in their efforts to eradicate the opium habit such as the raising of the retail price the rationing of shops the issue of passes introduction of prohibition in selected areas and accelerated reduction of rations

The Government of Assam embarked upon a policy of total prohibition in the included areas of the Province from March 1 1941 A system of quarterly accelerated reduction of opium rations by which rations of all consumers were reduced at the rate of one eighth of a tola—according to the prescribed scale—was enforced from September 1 1939 in the partially excluded areas of the Province with a view to eradicating this pernicious habit of opium consumption in these areas within a period of two years

On November 27 last year it was announced that from December 1 total prohibition in opium would be enforced in the partially excluded areas of the Mikir Hills in the districts of Subasagar and Nowgong though all possible steps would be taken to alleviate the physical distress of those persons who would be deprived of their opium rations as a result of this prohibition H E Sir Robert Neil Reid Governor of Assam in an appeal to the Province stated

In pursuing this policy Government have had to face both sacrifices of revenue and heavy expenditure To what extent the revenue has suffered will be evident from the fact that taking the Province as a whole the income from this source has gone down from Rs 33 lakhs in 1938 39 to Rs 7 lakhs and odd in 1940 41 a sum which will now be subject to further diminution

There is much to be done in educating and mobilising public opinion propaganda is essential and close vigilance will have to be exercised if the success of the policy is to be ensured I sincerely hope that the efforts of the Government will not go in vain for I feel sure that if a determined and sustained effort is made the success of the policy will be assured to the great benefit of the people of Assam

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold that credit shall not be allowed that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces

GLASS AND GLASSWARE

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ Pliny mentions Indian glass as being of superior quality

As a result of recent archæological excavations a number of small crude glass vessels indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time have been discovered

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa the Chronicles of the Sinhaeles Kings (306 B C) when glass mirrors were carried in processions

It is certain according to Sir Alfred Chatterton that by the sixteenth century glass was an established industry in India producing mainly bangles and small bottles The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction Since then a number of concerns have started They devote themselves to the manufacture of bangles and lampware while bottlemaking and production of table articles increase steadily

In its present stage the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry. *The former which is represented in several* parts of the country has its chief centres in the Firozabad area in the United Provinces It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass blocks manufactured in large quantities With the coming of the *factory-scale* manufacture of bangles the Cottage Industry is struggling hard for existence The Factory Industry is turning out much better quality bangles and has also successfully eliminated Japanese imports Firozabad is in full control of the bangle market since the outbreak of the War experiencing a period of great prosperity

In other fields the Factory Industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of lamp chimneys and globes tumblers jars bottles etc the chief centres of production being the United Provinces Calcutta and Bombay A few factories specialise in quality glass blocks for the Cottage Industry One factory in the United Provinces has been manufacturing sheet glass with modern equipment since 1929

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least to preventible causes Foremost among these were lack of enlightened management lack of expert attention and in many cases small attention to choice of site Specialisation too has been lacking some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously like lampware bottles and bangles. Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor *in bringing such ventures to grief*

As a result of an inquiry held in 1931 the Government of India decided to assist the glass industry by way of a rebate of customs duty on imported Soda Ash

In 1938 special action towards development of this industry was taken by the Government in the United Provinces A glass Technology Section was established in Benares under the direction of Dr A Nadel Glass Technologist to Govt U P Since then modern recuperative furnaces have been introduced and the largest scale industry as a whole changed over from pot furnaces to tank furnaces which are more economic and better suited for mass production. Numerous glass shaping refining and decorating machines of a modern type have been installed in factories In some cases at Government expense according to development plans implemented by the Section The production of laboratory ware was initiated and also the manufacture of glass beads was introduced, as an entirely new cottage industry following a process hitherto unknown in India The glass Section tends to improve working conditions in Firozabad and other centres and evolves new types of decorative glasses for the bangle and bead industry In large factories the first 3 fresh air blowing plants for the benefit of workmen have been built A gas plant is being built in Firozabad for the use of cottage workers As a result of the advisory activity of the Section three new factories have been built in the United Provinces They are equipped on modern scale adapted to Indian conditions and are situated in Benares Firozabad and Ghaziabad The products are bottles bangles and table ware respectively

Due to technical improvements of a fundamental nature on the other hand due to favourable economic conditions connected with the war the glass industry in the United Provinces has taken the lead both in quality and quantity and supplies the bulk of glass consumed in India successfully replacing foreign imports Various new lines never before made in India like boiler gauges steamware hospital ware technical articles required by the Defence Departments etc have been evolved in the Laboratory of the Section and handed over to the industry for regular production.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

Supply of raw hides and skins.—India is regarded as a surplus country in respect of her resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally she produces 20 million cattle hides 3 5 million buffalo hides 22 million goat and 3 5 million sheep skins a year Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk about 75 to 80 per cent, is derived from animals that die a natural death On account of this reason the output of these hides increases when famine flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll on livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level.

Trade in raw hides and skins —Of the total output of India a raw hides and skins it is estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent of cattle hides and about 45 per cent of goat and sheep skins are now locally tanned and the balance exported in the raw condition Previous to the European war of 1914 1918 about 50 per cent of the total export of cattle hides used to go to Germany and Austria and the balance to the other European countries and United States while 80 per cent of the exported goat skins used to go to United States The Germans brought the collections curing and grading of the Indian cattle hides and the Americans those of goat skins to a fairly high standard The war disorganised this export trade and during post war years the Government of India levied an export duty of 15 per cent on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent for those which were exported to and tanned in Empire countries The object of this measure was to foster in the first place India s leather industry and in the next encourage tanning of Indian hides within the British Empire and reduce their export to Germany and other non Empire countries Later on the duty was abolished The measure did not succeed in stopping export to Germany which continued to revive until the outbreak of the present war in 1939 The repeal of the duty helped the revival and export to Germany rose to about 28 per cent of the total export in 1935 36 The post war measures however increased tanning in India There was a change in the direction of goat skins export also during the post war period After the war the United Kingdom developed the manufacture of glace kid and considerable quantities of Indian goat skins are being now exported to that country and the U S A s share is proportionately reduced Still the U S A takes about 3 times as much as the United Kingdom and about 70 per cent of the total export from India India is responsible for the supply of about one third of the total goat skins used in the world s tanning industry and some of her goat skins especially those of Bengal and Bihar are regarded to be the best raw materials for high class glace kid

Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting The better grades of the former are dried out being stretched lengthwise on frames and are called Framed hides and the inferior ones are dried by spreading on the ground and are known as Crumpled hides Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export Dry salt curing is done mostly in Bengal with a saline earth known as Khari Salt which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried The total export of raw hides and skins amounted to Rs 3 84 66 660 in 1938 39

Recently the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has been attempting to grade slaughtered cattle hides Hide grading stations have been started at slaughter houses at Delhi Agra Bandra (Bombay) Bareilly Karachi and Rampur and specifications for grades have been formulated Hides and skins are included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937 An attempt is being made by the Board to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations have been started by giving a bonus to flayers

Tanning in India —The tanning industry in India has made great strides since the last European war It may be divided into two categories indigenous and modern

Indigenous tanning —This is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups viz (i) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs (ii) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab and Calcutta which is extensively used for making shoes (iii) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab known as Kabuli Bheris used as a cheap book binding leather throughout India (iv) half tanned leather of Madras and Bombay The first three varieties are all consumed in India while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and from there to other countries The half tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the International trade as East India tanned Kips and Calf skins These are retanned and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (Cassia auriculata) which occurs in South and Western India But since the last war they are being tanned in Madras with wattle bark large quantities of which are imported from South Africa The goat and sheep skins in Madras and these as well as cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark The present annual export of half tanned leather is valued at about six crores of rupees

Modern tanning—Leather for Harness and Saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Cawnpore by Western processes of vegetable tanning from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs babul bark (Acacia arabica) and myrobalans (Terminalia chebula) At present large quantities of South African wattle bark and its extract (Mimosa Extract) are also being used as the supply of babul bark is getting inadequate Since the last war sole leather has also been manufactured in Cawnpore Agra Calcutta and Madras from buffalo hides according to modern process for use in ammunition boots and better types of civilian footwear Its output is now quite considerable in the country and is increasing The present war has greatly stimulated the production of vegetable tanned harness and sole leather and all the big and medium sized tanneries in India capable of producing these leathers are engaged in their manufacture Most of them have had to extend their plants to cope with the war demand for leather and are all supplying practically the whole of their outputs to the Government

Chrome tanning —The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in India since the last war is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow

calf from calf skins A number of tanneries in Cawnpore Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small Indian Box and Willow sides have been regularly exported to Burma the Straits Settlements Iraq Persia and Africa since the last war But after the Ottawa Trade Pact of 1933 Indian Box and Willow sides and Calf have been exported in increasing quantities to the United kingdom being helped by a preferential tariff in favour of India The export of these leathers to the United Kingdom rose to Rs 54 15 000 worth in 1937 The Ottawa Trade Pact has also helped the development of the manufacture of glace kid in India and its export from the country The export of glace kid rose to the value of 9 3 lakhs of rupees in 1938 Fairly large quantities of oil tanned stout chrome upper leather are being manufactured now by a number of Chrome tanneries in India for ammunition boots

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress in India are belting leather chamois leather improved type of case leather picking bands roller skins chrome lace leather etc

Training centres for leather industry—There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta and Jullundar Tanning Institute Jullundar City Government Leather Working School Bombay maintained respectively by the Governments of Bengal Punjab and Bombay may be mentioned Particulars of the courses of training may be obtained from the institutes There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Departments of the Governments of the Punjab U P Bihar Orissa and Bengal which hold instructional classes in rural area to introduce improved processes of tanning

COIR

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that there coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green though the coconut within is ripe Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength and if the fruit has fallen the fibre is weak dark coloured and difficult to extract

In Ceylon the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir The process consists of holding the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as mattress fibre The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as bristle fibre which is exported and used in the manufacture of brushes etc About 75 per cent of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre and only 25 per cent as yarn or manufactured coir

The Indian industry as far as the export trade is concerned is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast Cochin Travancore and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands which are administered by the Madras Government The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants who convey them down the backwaters to suitable places for retting Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand Here pits are dug either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks When filled they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action At the end of this period the husks are removed from the retting pit washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house Firstly the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk The fibre thus extracted is dried in the hade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn The fibre is first made into slivers and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting door mats braid ship's fenders rope etc

The yarn is very carefully graded both for manufacture and for export according to its colour which is in reality a gauge of proper retting The best quality of coir is a golden yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either been over retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality It is much more easily spun than machine made coir because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained It is much stronger than machine made coir because none of the long or bristle fibres have been removed in the process of extraction The colour is not only attractive but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage

Coir fibre when made into ropes is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains and it therefore has special uses It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions or to salt or fresh water and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily

The value of the Indian trade is considerable the imports into Great Britain alone which represent less than 20 per cent of the Indian exports are shown in the British trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India and its provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe More than 80 per cent of the manufactured coir produce imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent of the coir yarn The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent. of the quantity imported The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.5 per cent of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir demonstration school at Baypore near Calicut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel of producing ropes belts mats rugs etc

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS

Patents Designs and *Trade Marks* constitute certain forms of personal rights which are collectively referred to as rights of industrial property In India the rights in Patents and Designs are regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Act 1911 as amended from time to time and the procedure under the Act is regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Rules 1933 and the Indian Secret Patent Rules 1933 The Act and the Rules are contained in the *Patent Office Handbook* which is available from the Manager of Publications Civil Lines Delhi The Handbook contains in addition detailed instructions for those interested in Patents and Designs The broad features of the Patents and Designs Act may be described as follows

PATENTS

A patent is a legal document which confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making selling and using the patented invention and of authorising others so to do Patents granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act are operative throughout British India The normal term of a patent in British India is 16 years But in exceptional cases this term can be extended by a maximum of ten years The continuance of the right conferred by a patent after the first four years of its term is subject to the payment of an annual renewal fee

What may be patented—A patent may be granted for an *invention* which is defined as any manner of new manufacture including an improvement or an alleged invention In other words to be patentable an invention must be a *manufacture* it must be new it must be useful and it must not be such as may be said to be obvious to a person skilled in the art to which the invention relates and acquainted with the common knowledge in that art at the time of applying for the patent The word manufacture includes any process apparatus device machine article or composition of matter

Illustrations of patentable inventions are *new* textile machines, power plants agricultural implements domestic appliances drying and moistening apparatus and processes and sanitary appliances

In the field of chemical industry *new* processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products foodstuffs dyes tallow substitutes starchy raw materials soda ash caustic soda bleaching powder toilet preparations and processes for the treatment of oil seeds by products and waste materials are all patentable inventions

A plan of campaign in warfare or business or the discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable Similarly a game of chance or skill which does not require new means for playing it or a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music a new method of curing diseases natural substances suitable for food cannot be classed as manufactures and are therefore not patentable

What are commonly called patent medicines are medicines prepared by secret formulæ and are not usually covered by the grant of patents The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known

New methods of using well known apparatus may also be patented provided the *new* methods result in unforeseen technical advantages *New* compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances

In the case of chemical inventions it should be noted that the article or substance which is produced may be old but if the mode of producing it is new the process will be patentable

Who may obtain a patent and how—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent Application for a patent should be made to the Controller of Patents and Designs and filed at the Patent Office at 1 Council House Street Calcutta The applicant himself may not be the inventor but the name of the inventor

has to be disclosed The application has to be accompanied by a fee of *Rs 10* and by a specification containing a full description of the invention and its mode of operation All applications for patents and the specifications accompanying them are examined by the Patent Office and are advertised in the Gazette of India Part II so as to enable interested parties to oppose the grant of patents

Other features—Inventors of instruments or munitions of war may assign their inventions to the Central Government and obtain secret *patents therefor Improvements in existing* patents may be protected by patents of addition for which no renewal fee need be paid but which would ordinarily remain in force only so long as the main patent is in force

After a patent is obtained the patentee may either sell the patent outright or may grant licences for its exploitation He may work the patent himself

If during the continuance of a patent any person makes sells or uses the invention without obtaining a license from the patentee or counterfeits it or imitates it the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against the said person

The defendant in an infringement suit may counterclaim revocation of the patent A patent worked wholly outside British India may also be revoked by the Central Government

DESIGNS

For the purpose of the Indian Patents and Designs Act 1911 a design means the features of shape configuration pattern or ornament applied to any article by any industrial process which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye A model or principle of construction or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device or a trade mark is not a design for the purpose of the Indian *Patents* and Designs Act *Literary or artistic* creations such as books pictures and music which fall under the Indian Copyright Act (Act III of 1914) do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act

A design to be registrable must be *new or original* and must be applicable to an *article* The original registration remains in force for five years but the period can be extended upto fifteen years in all

During the existence of copyright in a registered design the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred *rupees recoverable as a contract debt* the proprietor may in the alternative elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded By a recent amendment of section 18 of the *Indian Sea Customs Act the importation into* British India of goods bearing a pirated design can be stopped

GENERAL

On the whole Indian law and practice for the protection of Inventions and the registration of designs closely follow the law and practice of the United Kingdom The existing Indian Patents and Designs Act extends *to the whole of British* India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas Although Burma is no longer a part of British India the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 was by a special Act of the Burma legislature made operative in Burma up to the 31st of March 1940 It is anticipated that this arrangement will be *continued* up to such time as the Burma Legislature enacts a separate Patents and Designs legislation for Burma A draft Bill for this purpose was published in Part III of the Burma Gazette dated the 3rd February 1940

The Indian States also do not come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act but Baroda Cochin Hyderabad (Deccan) Jodhpur Jammu and Kashmir Mysore and Travancore have patent laws of their own and particulars *of the same may be obtained from* the Patent offices of the respective States

A patent granted in *British* India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British possession But under a reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent may under certain conditions claim a 12 months priority in Australia Baroda Canada Ceylon Eire Mysore New Zealand the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom for the corresponding patents that may be granted to *him in those countries*

With the separation of Aden from India and *its constitution into a Crown Colony on the 1st* of April 1937 the Indian Patents and Designs Act so far as it was applicable to Aden was repealed by the Government of Aden but by an ordinance issued in that Colony it is provided that all British Indian Patents and registered designs bearing dates prior to the 1st April 1937 *and in force at that date shall continue to be in* force in Aden also so long as they remain in force in British India

TRADE MARKS.

Trade Marks are to some extent protected in British India by section 3 of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) which enacts sections 478 489 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code *and by the law of Commercial goodwill*

An Act namely the Trade Marks Act 1940 for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks was however passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940 Certain provisions of this Act especially the provisions relating to the registration of trade marks in respect of textile goods at Bombay have since been amended by Act XXVII of 1941 The main provisions of the Trade Marks Act will not come into force until such time as a notification appointing a date in that behalf is issued by the Central Government and the rules necessary for working the Act are framed

A draft of the said rules has been published by the Central Government in an Extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India dated the 21st February 1941 and it may be expected that the main provisions of the Trade Marks Act will come into force in the near future

One important section of the Act however namely Section 85 has come into force This section authorises the Central Government to

prescribe the necessary procedure for the *deposit* of trade marks at the *Patent Office* in advance of the coming into force of the re making provisions of the Act

The procedure for the deposit of trade marks under this section was prescribed by the Central Government and it was provided that deposit of trade marks may be made between the 1st of October 1940 and the 31st of March 1941 Subsequently the period for the deposit of trade marks was extended at first upto the 30th of June 1941 and later upto the 30th September 1941

The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining provisions of the Trade Marks Act 1940

In accordance with this Act as subsequently amended a mark includes a device brand heading label ticket name signature word letter numeral or any combination thereof and a trade mark is a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark

The Register of Trade Marks will be kept at the Patent Office under the control and management of the **Controller of Patents and Designs** who has been appointed as the **Registrar of Trade Marks** There will be a separate Registry at Bombay for facilitating the registration of textile marks and a duplicate register of such marks will be kept there under the control of the Registrar of Textile Trade Marks at Bombay If the applicant for the registration of a trade mark in respect of textile goods has his principal place of business situated in any of the following Provinces namely Madras Bombay the Punjab the Central Provinces and Berar the North West Frontier Province and Sind the application shall lie only to the Bombay Registrar If his principal place of business is in any other part of British India or outside British India the application shall lie only to the Registrar at Calcutta

Trade marks contrary to law or morality or disentitled to protection in a court of law by virtue of their being likely to lead to deception or confusion shall not be registrable

Applications for registration of trade marks shall be liable to be opposed and the decision of the Registrar will be appealable to a High Court having jurisdiction

Original registration of a trade mark will be in force for seven years but this period may be extended by fifteen years at a time

The registered proprietor will have the exclusive right to use the trade mark on the goods for which it is registered

The certificate of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the registered proprietor's title during the first seven years Thereafter the registration shall be regarded as valid in all respects unless it was obtained by fraud or unless the trade mark offends against section 8 (law or morality etc)

Any person not being a trader in the goods in question who undertakes to certify the quality standard purity or some other characteristic of any goods may register a trade mark as a *certification trade mark* The grant of such registration shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government and the applicant will be required to deposit certain regulations for regulating the use of the certification trade mark

The Act also contains provisions for defensive registration of trade marks and for registering permitted use of the trade marks by other persons than the proprietors of such marks

The false description of a trade mark as registered when in fact it has not been registered under the Act shall be punishable with fine or imprisonment or with both

Use of Royal Arms without authority may be restrained by injunction

Another provision of great interest to owners of trade marks is contained in section 20 of the Act This section provides that no person shall be entitled to institute any proceedings to prevent or to recover damages for the infringement of an unregistered trade mark unless such trade mark has been in use by him since before the 24th of February 1937 and unless an application for its registration *made within five years* from the commencement of the Act has been refused It would accordingly be advantageous for owners of old marks to apply for the registration of their trade marks as soon as possible after the entire Act comes into force as even if registration is refused such refusal would confer substantial privileges on the applicants

WAR LEGISLATION

Rules 84A to 84C of the Defence of India Rules enable the Central Government to grant licenses under *enemy owned patents and designs* For further information on this subject reference may be made to the Patent Office 1 Council House Street Calcutta

Rule 42 of the Defence of India Rules provides that except under the authority of the Controller no person shall make an application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in any country or place not included in His Majesty's Dominions and not being an Indian State

The Indian Patents & Designs (Extension of Time) Act 1942 authorises the Controller of Patents & Designs to grant extensions of time for the completion of proceedings under the Indian Patents & Designs Act 1911 when such proceedings could not be completed within the prescribed time due to delay caused by war conditions

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(Figures after 1938 39 are not available as publication of these Statistics has been suspended for the duration of the war)

	Average of 5 years ending						1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37	1937 38	1938 39
	1908 09	1913 14	1918 19	1923 24	1928 29	1933 34						
1 Production (*b*)	3 40	3 36	3,39	2 72	2 25	2 26	2 76	2 93	3 03	3 05	3 04	3 05
2 Imports	16 85	32 79	(*a*) 9 58	(*a*)30 66	33 68	6 54	1 10	72	99	1 61	1 56	75
3 Exports	7,50	4 64	(*a*) 3,01	(*a*) 8 28	18	37 26	58 15	53 26	38 31	29 46	17 89	13 81
4 Net imports (i.e 2—3)	9 35	28 15	(*a*) 6 57	(*a*)22 38	33 50	—30 72	—57 05*	—52 54*	—37 32*	—27 85*	—16 33*	—13 06
5 Net addition to stock (i e 1+4)	12,75	31 51	10 26	25 10	15 75	—28 46	—54 29	—49 61	—34 29	—24 80	—13 29	—10 01
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	6 57	19 11	16 93	27 92	25 79	38 20	41 56	41 55	41 62†	41 63†	41 56†	41 57†
7 Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints etc as compared with the preceding year	—3,25	+4 47	—1 02	+99	+4 95	+1 87	+3	—1	+7	+1	—7	+ 1
8 Net absorption (i e 5—7)	16 00	27,04	11 28	24 11	30 80	—30 33	—54 32	—49 60	—34 36	—24 81	—13 22	—10 02
9 Progressive total of additions to stock	1 58,81	2 77,15	3 72 61	4 66 83	6 51 53	6 56 81	5 58 15	5,06,54	4 72,25	4 47 45	4 34 16	4 24 15
10 Net progressive absorption	1 52,24	2 58,04	3 55,68	4 38 92	6 25 75	6 18 61	5 14 60	4,65 00	4,30 64	4 05 83	3 92 61	3 82 59

Note—(*i*) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes The progressive total of additions to stock (Item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8

(*ii*) Figures prior to 1935 36 include Burma

(*a*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England

(*b*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December

* Net exports

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Governments Account in Mints and Treasuries

Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book)

	1937	1938		
Total Number of Companies	368	360	295	Up to
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	219	217	197	May
Total Number of non Indian Companies (Mostly non Life)	149	143	98	1941
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies	Rs. 1 485	Rs 1 460	Rs 1 473	(Figures for
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by non Indian Companies	Rs 3 089	Rs 3 224	Rs 3 716	1939)

LIFE BUSINESS

	New Business.			Total Business in force.		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
Number of Policies Issued	294 000	322 000	300 000	1 371 000	1 516 000	1 497 000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	263 000	296 000	280 000	1 099 000	1 240 000	1 331 000
Number of Policies with non Indian Companies	31 000	26 000	11 000	272 000	276 000	166 000
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Sums Assured (including Reversionary Bonus additions)	48 6	51 7	46 62	277	298	271
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	39 00	43 3	42 51	184	204	215
Sums Assured with non Indian Companies	9 6	9 4	4 11	93	94	56
Premium Income	2 53	2 71	2 37	14 2	15 6	14 3
Premium Income of Indian Companies	2 02	2 29	2 14	9 0	10 5	11 9
Premium Income of non Indian Companies	51	43	23	5 2	5 1	3

ANNUITY BUSINESS

	1937 Rs per annum	1938 Rs per annum	1939 Rs per annum
Total Annuity business in Force	12 40 000	12 96 000	14 50 000
Amount Payable by Indian Companies	1 90 000	1 88 000	6 47 000
Amount Payable by non Indian Companies	10 50 000	11,08 000	8 12 000
Total New Annuity Business in year	2 66 000	2 25 000	2 66 000
Share of Indian Companies	23 000	16 000	50 000
Share of non Indian Companies	2 43 000	2 09 000	2 16 000

NON LIFE BUSINESS

	1937	1938	1939
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Total Net Premium Income	2 98 Crores	2 82 Crores	3 37 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	96	89	1 02
Total Net Premium Income of non Indian Companies	2 02	1 93	2 35
Total Fire Premium Income	1 45	1 38	1 52
Total Marine Income	62	52	95
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income	91	92	90

There was considerable expansion of insurance business in India during the decade preceding the war This is shown by the fact that the total business remaining in force with Indian life offices which at the end of the year 1929 was *Rs* 82 00 00 000 had by the end of 1938 grown to Rs 219 00 00 000 or an average increase of Rs 13 7 crores yearly The total new sums assured by the offices in 1938 amounted to nearly Rs 46 68 00 000 the largest of any of the previous ten years Again the total income of Indian life companies was Rs 4 92 00 000 in 1929 and Rs 14 13 00 000 in 1938 a figure which exceeded the previous year s income by Rs 2 11 00 000

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The total number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act 1938 (not including those whose certificates of Registration have been cancelled) up to 15th May 1941 was 295 of which 197 insurers were constituted in India 96 outside India and 2 had standing contracts with members of the Society of Lloyds

Of the 197 Indian Insurers 63 had their head office in the Bombay Presidency 53 in Bengal 30 in the Madras Presidency 20 in the Punjab 12 in Delhi 9 in United Provinces 3 in Central Provinces 3 in Bihar 2 in Sind and 1 each in Assam and Ajmer Merwara

Of the 96 non Indian insurers 63 were constituted in the United Kingdom 21 in the British Dominions and Colonies 3 in the continent of Europe 8 in the United States of America 2 in Japan and 1 in Java

Most of the Indian Insurers carry on life insurance business only They are 159 in number and of the remaining 38 Indian Insurers 18 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 20 carry on insurance business other than life Of the Indian Insurers 3 are either Mutual Insurance Companies or Co operative Life Insurance Societies The oldest existing Indian Mutual Company was established in 1847 and the oldest existing proprietory company was established in 1874

Besides the Indian Life Officers there are a few pension funds mostly connected with Government services which are exempt from the operation of the Act

As regards non Indian Insurers most of them carry on Insurance business other than life Out of the total number of 96 non Indian Insurers 80 carry on Insurance business other than life 6 carry on life business only and 10 carry on life business along with other Insurance business Of the latter 15 insurers 11 are constituted in the United Kingdom 4 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 in Switzerland.

Of the 197 Indian Insurers registered under the Insurance Act 1938 169 carried on business under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912 15 were in existence before the Insurance Act came into force but had been either exempted from the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act or were not required to comply with the provisions of that Act and 13 commenced insurance business after their registration under the Insurance Act.

Of the 48 Indian Insurers who were carrying on business under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act but did not register under the Insurance Act some have gone into liquidation some have transferred or are seeking to transfer their business to registered insurers and one was pending registration

In addition the cases of some insurers constituted in an Indian State was under consideration pending agreement with that State under section 116 of the Act

DIVIDING INSURANCE BUSINESS

A few Indian insurers still transact life insurance business on the dividing plan under which the benefit secured by a policy is not fixed but depends either wholly or partly on the results of a distribution of certain sums amongst policies becoming claims within certain time limits or the premiums payable by a policy holder depend wholly or partly on the number of policies becoming claims within certain time limits The defects of dividing insurance business are many Most of the insurers which transacted dividing insurance business realised that they could not continue this business for a long time This business has been prohibited under the Insurance Act 1938 and all such business according to the Act had to cease by the 1st July 1942

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

There were at the commencement of the Insurance Act 1938 505 societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act 1912 mostly transacting dividing insurance business That type of business had to be stopped from 1st July 1939 by most of the Societies except in the case of a few which were allowed some time to reorganize their business on actuarial lines as provided by Section 69 of the Act

Of the 505 societies existing at the commencement of the Insurance Act 1938 290 were established in Bengal 54 in the Bombay Presidency 57 in the Madras Presidency 47 in the Punjab and 27 in Sind and the remaining societies were scattered over the other provinces of India

Inspection of all these societies was commenced from 1st July 1939 In accordance with the provisions of Section 87 of the Act but as the cycle of inspection therein provided operates over a period of two years, it is not yet possible to give a complete report on this subject A total of 127 have made the initial deposit in terms of section 73 of the Insurance Act Of this number 69 were from Bengal 22 from Bombay 12 from Madras 9 from the Punjab 4 each from the C P & Berar & Delhi 2 each from the U P & Assam and 1 each from Bihar N W F Province and Ajmer Merwara

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The total new life insurance business (excluding business on the dividing plan) effected in India during the year 1939 amounted to 800 000 policies insuring a sum of Rs 46 62 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 2 37 crores of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 289 000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 42 51 crores and having a premium income of Rs. 2 14 crores. The share of the

British insurers in respect of new sums insured was Rs 2 05 crores of the Dominion and Colonial insurers Rs 1 95 crores and of the single Swiss insurer Rs 0 11 crore

The average sum insured under the new policies issued by Indian insurers was Rs 1 473 and under those issued by non Indian insurers Rs 3 716

The total life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1939 amounted to 1 497 000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs 271 80 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs 14 26 crores Of this the share of Indian insurers is represented by 1 331 000 policies insuring a sum of Rs 215 19 crores and having a premium income of Rs 11 13 crores

ANNUITY BUSINESS

Annuity business continues to be slight in India This class of business for various reasons is not as popular as in the West The total new annuity business effected during the year 1939 was for the amount of Rs 2 66 000 per annum of which the share of Indian insurers was Rs 50 000 per annum The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of Rs 14 59 000 per annum of which the amount payable by Indian insurers was Rs 6 47 000 per annum

Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India mostly in Burma British East Africa Ceylon Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements The total new sums insured by these offices outside India in 1939 amounted to Rs 3 45 crores yielding a premium income of Rs 19 crores and the total sums insured including reversionary bonus addition remaining in force at the end of 1939 amounted to Rs 17 41 crores having a premium income of Rs 0 93 crores

The total new sums insured by Indian Life Offices in 1939 amounted to nearly Rs 4 00 crores the total sum insured in force at the end of the year to Rs 232 42 crores and the total revenue income to Rs 14 83 crores

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926 the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds since 1926

Year	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies.	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies
	Rs	Rs
1926	3 32 crores	13 70 crores
1927	4 20	16 71
1928	4 .3	17 16
1929	4 92	18 73
1930	5 40	20 52
1931	5 87	22 44
1932	6 88	25 07
1933	8 15	28 71
1934	8 34	31 87
1935	9 33	3 19
1936	11 35	40 .4
1937	13 0.	45 09
1938	14 11	50 56
1939	14 83	56 31

INCOME AND OUTGO

The total income of India Life Offices during 1938 amounted to Rs 14 83 crores The income consisted of Rs 12 18 lakhs under Premiums Rs 2 46 lakhs under Interest Dividends and Rent less income tax and Rs 2 3 lakhs under Other Receipts On the Outgo side Claims by Death amounted to Rs 1 96 lakhs by Survivance to Rs 2 13 lakhs while Surrenders amounted to Rs 47 lakhs Annuities and Pensions amounted to Rs 2 lakhs while expense of Management totalled Rs 4 04 lakhs Dividends to Shareholders Rs 10 lakhs Depreciation transfer to Investment Fluctuation Account etc Rs 83 lakhs miscellaneous Rs 1 14 lakhs and increase in Life Fund to Rs 10 14 lakhs

The following table shows the New Business effected the Total Business remaining in force the Average Sum Insured Per Policy and the Average Premium per Rs 1 000 sum insured in respect of each of them —

Year	New Business.			Total Business in Force.		
	Sum insured (in crores)	Average sum insured per policy	Average Premium per Rs 1 000 sum insured	Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores)	Average sum insured per policy	Average premium per policy of Rs 1 000 sum insured
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1930	16 50	1 418	54 6	88 66	1 678	48 6
1931	17 76	1 786	52 5	98 02	1 804	46 6
1932	19 66	1 697	51 9	105 02	1 841	47 1
1933	24 83	1 574	52 0	118 77	1 818	46 5
1934	28 9.	1 547	53 3	138 65	1 795	46 2
1935	32 81	1 565	51 8	151 69	1 769	46 9
1936	37 80	1 532	51 6	174 67	1 720	48 8
1937	41 74	1 520	52 1	196 74	1 715	51 2
1938	46 68	1 498	53 0	218 86	1 682	51 5
1939	45 96	1 511	50 7	232 42	1 657	51 9

LIFE FUNDS AND EXPENSE RATIO

The life insurance funds increased by Rs 5 10 crores and amounted to Rs 56 31 crores at the end of the year The rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year after deduction of income tax at source was 4 68 per cent

The net rates of interest realized by the Indian Life Offices in each of the five years 1935 to 1939 are as follows —

Year	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Rate of Interest per annum	4 93	4 69	4 76	5 15	4 68

The total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the Premium income during each of the five years 1935 to 1939 are as follows —

Year	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Expense Ratio	31 0	32 5	32 2	31 7	33 2

If the figures of half a dozen insurers having the largest premium income are excluded the expense ratio in the case of remaining insurers is found to be as under —

Year	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Expense Ratio	41 3	43 3	42 2	41 1	41 8

VALUATIONS

There were 181 Life Offices which submitted their accounts and business returns for the year 1939 under the provisions of the Insurance Act

The results of the latest valuations of 138 of these Life Offices are available Of the remaining 43 Life Offices none had yet reached the stage of having a valuation

The results of the valuations showed that the Life Offices concerned had in the aggregate 1 229 000 policies in force on the valuation dates insuring a sum of Rs 204 26 crores including bonus additions and annuities of Rs 13 2 lakhs The life insurance funds of these Life Offices amounted to Rs 50 41 crores and they received an annual premium income of Rs 10 13 crores

The valuations disclosed a surplus in the case of 100 Life Offices and a deficit in the case of 38 Life Offices The total surplus of these Life Offices amounted to Rs 432 2 lakhs of which Rs 381 1 lakhs was allocated to the policy holders and Rs 28 2 lakhs to the shareholders and the balance was either set aside as an additional reserve or was carried forward unappropriated The deficit in the case of the remaining Life offices amounted to Rs 34 1 lakhs Of these the deficit in the case of 21 was covered by the available paid up capital In the case of the remaining 17 Life Offices the deficit was not so covered

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

The net Indian premium income of all insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1939 was Rs 3 37 lakhs of which the Indian insurers share was Rs 1 02 lakhs and that of the non Indian insurers Rs 2 35 lakhs.

The total amount is composed of—Rs 1 52 lakhs from fire Rs 90 lakhs from marine and Rs 90 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The Indian insurers received—Rs 48 lakhs from fire Rs 18 lakhs from marine and Rs 36 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The non Indian insurers received—Rs 1 05 lakhs from fire Rs 77 lakhs from marine and Rs 53 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The distribution of this income amongst insurers constituted in different countries is shown in the following table —

Insurers constituted in.	Fire.	Marine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
		(In lakhs of	rupees)	
United Kingdom	73 8	32 6	45 5	1 51 9
Dominions and Colonies	20 0	34 3	7 8	62 1
United States of America	8 5	8 1		16 6
Continent of Europe	1 1			1 1
Japan	0 5	0 3	0 1	0 9
Java	0 7	1 3		2 0
Total	1 04 6	76 6	53 4	2 34 6

From the net figures given above it is not possible to form a correct estimate of the total business effected in India as a considerable portion of Indian business of both Indian and non Indian insurers is said to be re-insured outside India

The Indian insurers who transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business also operate outside India These insurers had a net premium income of Rs. 85 lakhs in 1939 from business outside India.

ASSETS OF INDIAN INSURERS

The following is a summary of the assets of Indian Insurers —

	Rs	
Mortgages on property	2 04	crores
Loans on policies within their surrender values	6 27	
Loans on stocks and shares etc	0 19	
Other Loans	0 35	
Indian Government Securities	36 68	
Securities of Indian States	0 40	
British Colonial and Foreign Government Securities	0 80	,,
Municipal Port and Improvement Trust Securities etc	5 62	
Shares in Indian Companies	4 12	
Land and house property	4 09	
Agents balances outstanding premiums outstanding, and accrued Interest etc	3 13	
Deposit cash and stamps	2 61	
Miscellaneous	1 34	
Total	69 14	

It will be seen that the bulk of the investments are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70 % of the total assets and amount to Rs 47 28 crores after allowing for an investments fluctuation fund of Rs 1 24 crores provided for in the Balance sheets

INDIAN ASSETS OF NON-INDIAN INSURERS.

The total assets in India of non Indian insurers amount to Rs 24 92 crores of which Rs 14 77 crores represent the Indian assets of insurers constituted in the United Kingdom and Rs 9 86 crores those of insurers constituted in the Dominions and Colonies The Indian assets of the American insurers amount to Rs 12 lakhs those of the Continental insurers to Rs 8 lakhs of the Japanese to Rs 6 lakhs and of the Javanese to Rs 4 lakhs Out of this total amount of Rs 24 92 crores Rs 21 1 crores represents Indian assets of insurers which carry on life insurance business in India solely or along with other insurance business

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development In the earliest days of British rule the Provinces and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed and the Government of India was all powerful controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors and a continuous process of devolution set in In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long term contracts with the Provincial Governments and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed Here for all practical reasons Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash They varied between Province and Province on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution and that it was starved in consequence There was no possibility of adjusting these differences so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928 29

But this did not end the discussion, indeed it was only the first phase. The Government of India had taken the growing heads of revenue—those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces were left with resources either almost static, like land revenue, or actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition At the same time the Provinces were confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets

Federal Finance Committee.

The financial organisation was of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee s report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review was held to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income-tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue Federal or Provincial the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows —

Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees but that a further duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India

Excise on Matches.—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all India at a reasonable rate with due allowance for reduced consumption would be about 8 crores, of which at least 2.50 crores would be raised in British India. (Here it may be noted that an excise duty on matches made in British India was first imposed in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued since.)

Other Excises—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal policy of India in the future but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation. (Here it may be noted that an excise duty on sugar made in India was first imposed in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued at varying rates since then)

Monopolies—We have examined the suggestion made at the Round Table Conference that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly whether of production manufacture or sale is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage The manufacture of arms and explosives which has been suggested as a possible monopoly is already subject to licence Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing but the only other federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting the revenue from which must be entirely problematical

Commercial Stamps—In the Peel Report it was observed that There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past but no definite recommendation was made We have examined this suggestion but on the whole we cannot recommend it at least as an immediate measure

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved We do not however wish to prejudge the possibility that as part of the general federation settlement with the States it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue

Corporation Tax—From the financial point of view it seems clear that if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super tax on companies in British India the yield at present would be negligible

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture should rest with the Units but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise This distinction is we think justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult if not impossible until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units if it so desired (Here it may be noted that a sales tax on Tobacco has since been imposed by the provinces of Bombay and Madras in their 1939-40 Budget)

There is unfortunately no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation The provincial taxes will take some time to mature but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue

Succession Duties—Bombay is we believe the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties and the attempt was unsuccessful We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future (Here it may be noted that in 1938 the Government of India deputed a special officer Sir Alan Lloyd of the Central Board of Revenue to conduct an investigation into the possibilities of instituting a system of death duties in India The upshot of the investigation was that the Government of India decided not to proceed with the proposal to impose death duties, as most provincial Governments were opposed to it)

Terminal Taxes—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered as we were commissioned to do the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces if they so desire to raise or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes" In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces For the same reason we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the

constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield *of such taxation.*

Niemeyer Report.

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936 The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1 1936 and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows *To the* U P Rs 25 lakhs for 5 years only to Assam Rs 80 lakhs to Orissa Rs 40 lakhs to the N W F Province Rs 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years) and to Sind Rs 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows — Bengal Rs 75 Bihar Rs 25 C P Rs 15 Assam Rs 45 N W F Province Rs 110 Orissa Rs 50 Sind Rs 105 and U P Rs 25 extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs 192 lakhs

Orissa is to get a further non recurrent grant of Rs 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy but subject to the proviso to section 136 (2) of the Act The Centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the Centre together with any contribution *from the Railways* aggregates 13 crores

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division —Madras 15, Bombay 20 Bengal 20 U P 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10 C P 5 Assam 2 N W F Province 1 Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income-tax proceeds for the first five years from the beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy But this, he said largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues His remarks on this point were :—

The position of the railways is frankly disquieting It is not enough to contemplate that in five years time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect. "

I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem. "

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

India, in common with other countries of the world felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year The net result from the Government of India a point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget on taining fresh taxation proposals in September

The 1932-33 Budget.—Presenting the 1932 33 budget on March 7, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue *put* forward in September 1931

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar a reduction in the silver import by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce and the abolition of the export duty on raw hides Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing an excise duty on matches.

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs. 150 lakhs available for tax reduction. The Silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce The export duty on raw skins was abolished. The remaining surplus of Rs. 1 42 lakhs was disposed of first, in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and second, in taking off some of the surcharge on income-tax. This surcharge was reduced by one-third the cost was Rs. 1 36 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs.

The 1936-37 Budget.—The surplus for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs 2,06 lakhs, and this was

disposed of in two ways First the remaining surcharge on income-tax and super tax was cut by a half leaving it at one-twelfth of the original figure further Income-tax on incomes between Rs 1 000 and Rs 2 000 a year was abolished Second a postal concession was made by increasing the weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola, and adopting a scale of an additional half anna for every additional tola The effect of these changes was to reduce the surplus to Rs 7 lakhs.

The 1937-38 Budget.—The prospective deficit for 1937 38 (due to trade depression and consequent smaller receipts from customs and income-tax) was Rs 158 lakhs which would have been Rs 342 lakhs but for an amount available in the Revenue Reserve Fund The deficit was met by a series of imposts import and excise duties on silver were raised from two annas to three annas an ounce while the sugar duties were raised on a graduated scale Changes were made in the postal rates for parcels book patterns and samples and the existing rates of salt duty income-tax and super tax were continued

The 1938-39 Budget —This Budget was generally regarded as preserving the *status quo* since no changes in the taxation system were introduced and a surplus of Rs 9 lakhs was anticipated But there were special features in regard to Defence for which an extra Rs 80 lakhs was to be expended A further feature of the 1938 30 Budget was the financing of Provincial Autonomy in its inaugural stages While the separation of Burma caused a loss of Rs 250 lakhs payments to the Provinces under the Niemeyer Award amounted to Rs 198 lakhs To start the Provinces in a sound state the following steps were taken their existing debts to the Centre were partly cancelled and partly consolidated at a lower rate of interest additional grants-in aid were made to deficit provinces a larger share of the jute excise duty was disbursed and with the improvement in railway revenues a start was made on the distribution of income-tax receipts to the provinces

The 1939-40 Budget —On the basis of the maintenance of existing taxation and the adoption of the new system of income tax embodied in the Income Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 and the slab system of assessment (for details of which see under Income Tax) the position was as follows Estimated Revenue Rs 82 15 lakhs Estimated Expenditure Rs. 82 65 lakhs Estimated Deficit Rs. 50 lakhs Both revenue and expenditure were down on the previous year the former because of trade recession which would result in lower receipts from customs and the latter because of economies under interest charges and Defence

To meet the prospective deficit the Finance Member proposed an increase of 100 per cent. in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton from six pies per lb to one anna per lb This was estimated to yield Rs 55 lakhs, thus converting the deficit into a small estimated surplus of Rs 5 lakhs. Other changes embodied in the Budget were the new rates of income-tax and super tax drawn up on the slab system and modifications in the excise duty on sugar estimated to yield an extra Rs 51 lakhs

The 1940-41 Budget.—A fortunate surplus for the previous financial year (1939-40) of Rs. 91 lakhs, but the necessity of finding new revenue to meet a prospective deficit of Rs. 7 16 lakhs in 1940 41 were the basic features of India s first War Budget presented by the Finance Member Sir Jeremy Raisman That the previous year had ended with a substantial surplus was indeed gratifying seeing that the country had already been at war for seven months By applying the surplus of Rs 91 lakhs towards the coming year the prospective deficit was reduced to Rs 6 25 lakhs.

This short fall Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet in three ways The first was an Excess Profits Tax already announced to the country but subsequently altered in its incidence so as to provide for an impost of 50 per cent on all abnormal war profits above a taxable minimum of Rs. 20 000 earned since September 1 1939 these excess profits to be calculated on the basis of a standard year which might be at the assessee s option any financial year between 1935 36 and 1939-40 This was estimated to produce a net accession to revenue of Rs 3 00 lakhs The second means was a further increase of two annas per gallon in the duty on motor spirit (petrol), estimated to yield Rs 1 40 lakhs while the third impost was an increase from two rupees to three rupees in the excise duty on refined sugar with a corresponding increase in the import duty calculated to yield Rs 1 90 lakhs The three changes together were expected to produce Rs 6 30 lakhs and to convert the prospective deficit of Rs 6 25 lakhs into a small surplus of Rs 5 lakhs

On the expenditure side the main feature was naturally the Defence Budget which provided for an increase of Rs 5 11 lakhs on the previous year s estimate and stood at the sum of Rs 49 29 lakhs That this figure was not higher was due principally to a settlement reached with the British Government on the division of obligations for defence Under the settlement India was to be liable only for the normal peace time cost of the Army in India adjusted by relation to the rise in prices, plus the cost of India s own immediate war measures plus a lump sum of Rs 1 00 lakhs towards the maintenance of external defence troops overseas The Finance Member held that this settlement was favourable to India and was conceived by His Majesty's Government in a generous spirit In terms of figures it worked out as follows (1) Normal peace Defence Budget Rs 36 77 lakhs (2) effect of rise of prices on (1) Rs 25 lakhs, (3) Indian war measures Rs 3 86 lakhs (4) Non-effective charges Rs 8 41 lakhs Total Rs 49 29 lakhs

The 1940-41 Supplementary Budget.—As was only to be expected the rapidly mounting expenditure on defence coupled with the dislocation of trade caused by the war and consequent loss of Customs revenue led to a deterioration in India s financial position which impelled the Finance Member to introduce a Supplementary Budget in November 1940 He had to meet an increase of at least Rs 14½ crores in defence and nearly Rs 7 crores in Civil expenditure, coupled with a drop of Rs 3 crores in revenue. He therefore supplemented the Finance Act, 1940, by two measures of fresh taxation designed to bring in Rs 6 crores in a full year leaving the position to

be fully surveyed in the following February The first measure was a 25 per cent. surcharge on all taxes on income including Super tax and Corporation Tax The second measure was an increased in postal rates, telegram and telephone charges designed to bring in Rs.1 crore in a full year

The 1941-42 Budget.—Presenting the Budget for 1941 42 the Finance Member said that while Government s expenditure was expected to rise by Rs.15 crores to a total of Rs 1 26 crores, its revenue was expected to rise by Rs 8 crores to a total of Rs 1 06 crores leaving a prospective deficit of Rs 20 crores One-third of this was proposed to be met by fresh taxation and the remainder from Defence Loans. For the previous year 1940-41 instead of the deficit being Rs 13 crores as estimated in November the deficit was expected to be no more than Rs.8 crores, this was due to an increased contribution from the railways and a surplus over from the year before

The additional taxation intended to raise a further Rs.6 61 lakhs in order to meet a share of the cost of India s war measures took the following forms The Excess Profits Tax was raised from 50 per cent to 66⅔ per cent to yield Rs 250 lakhs, and the Central surcharge on Income-tax and Super tax from 25 per cent to 33⅓ per cent to produce a further Rs 190 lakhs Other proposals were to double the match duty to raise the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 8 annas to 5 annas per pound and to levy an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes to yield together Rs. 221 lakhs.

Defence.—The main purpose of these fresh imposts was to strengthen all arms of India s Defence Services, and for this a total expenditure of Rs 84 crores was envisaged in 1941 42 Rs.35 crores of this was for India s own war measures while His Majesty s Government in Britain were paying separately for all supplies and services rendered to them by India and were also providing free of charge much of the equipment needed for the modernisation of the Army in India. The strength of India s armed forces already well over half a million was to be further expanded New regiments of mechanised cavalry artillery and infantry were being raised as also Signal and Sapper and Miner Units New ships for the Royal Indian Navy were being built and more officers and men to man them were being trained For the Air Force, aircraft and equipment were being obtained from America and the first made-in India aeroplanes were expected to be manufactured in the current year Civil expenditure had increased by Rs 2,61 lakhs mainly on account of schemes connected with the war The Supply Department s expenditure on placing orders for Indian products for allied Governments the value of which had already exceeded Rs.82 crores, was expected to be Rs 58 lakhs

The 1942-43 Budget.—Presenting the Budget for 1942-43 Sir Jeremy Raisman the Finance Member disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs 17 crores for the year and a prospective deficit on the prevailing basis of taxation of Rs 47 crores for the next year The revised estimate on defence in 1941-42 was placed at Rs 102 crores in 1942-43 it was estimated at Rs 133 crores. The amount of expenditure on defence services and supplies which the Government of India expect to recover from His Majesty s Government under the operation of the financial settlement would exceed Rs 400 crores in 1942-43

Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet the deficit by raising loans to the tune of Rs 35 crores and leaving taxation to cover the balance of Rs 12 crores The new taxation proposals included (1) the surcharge on income-tax and super tax to be increased from 33⅓% to roughly 50% (2) an all round customs surcharge of 20% to be levied on existing import tariff except on raw cotton petrol and salt (3) petrol tax to be increased by 25% and posts and telegraph rates also to be increased The share of the provinces in the income-tax was placed at Rs 7 39 lakhs in the current year and Rs 8,37 lakhs in the following year Sir Jeremy estimated the total additional revenue from fresh taxation at Rs 12 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 35 crores to be covered by the borrowing programme

Defence.—Of the gross expenditure on defence likely to be brought to account in India s books during 1942 43 Sir Jeremy revealed that nearly three-quarters totalling Rs 400 crores would be met by Whitehall In addition His Majesty s Government undertook to supply India with large quantities of aeroplanes vehicles guns and other equipment without charge these free supplies already made or expected to be received by the end of the following financial year total roughly an additional Rs 60 crores India s contribution of Rs 133 crores towards defence thus represents a fraction of the huge outlay and certainly no country so closely involved in the war as India is today can claim a lighter tax bill

Redemption of Sterling Debt.

A major financial operation successfully carried out in 1940-41 to the mutual advantage of India and Great Britain was the redemption and repatriation of the former s sterling debt and its replacement by rupee obligations. The effect of this operation was to reduce the Government of India's external debt by Rs 120 crores and its interest charges payable in London by as much as 50 per cent over the previous six years. To enable it to carry out this the largest single operation of its kind in the history of Indian finance Government had to exercise its war-time powers of compulsory acquisition of holdings of sterling securities in this country as also enlist the aid of the British Government for the issue of similar orders under its special war powers compelling holders resident in the United Kingdom to sell their stocks for delivery to the Indian Government at the market prices prevailing at the time of the order

The methods whereby this notable transaction was carried out were simple Owing to the continued improvement in the country's balance of trade the Reserve Bank had been able to purchase large amounts of sterling which in the first ten months of the financial year 1940-41 amounted to £47 millions. At the same time, with large payments being received in the United Kingdom on account of recoverable war expenditure and the cost of supplies made to His Majesty s Government, the amount of remittance required by the Government of India diminished to vanishing point. For the next year 1941-42, instead

of having to remit funds to London, the Government of India expected a refund of £26 million It had further made considerable open market purchases in London to the extent of £28½ million of its sterling stocks. In these circumstances, the financing of the debt redemption scheme was facilitated especially by the exercise of compulsory powers of acquisition in both England and India which enabled the authorities to make their purchases at a fair market price without undue speculative influence being brought to bear In the words of the Finance Member The immediate object of the transaction was the replacement of sterling by rupee obligations and the real gain to the country lay in the liquidation of external obligations which might prove an embarrassment in the future

Another aspect of the operations was the manner in which they assisted His Majesty's Government to finance the prosecution of the war If India repaid her creditors in London the greater part of the sums so disbursed would be re-lent to His Majesty's Government probably in the form of investment in Defence Loans.

In December 1941 the Government of India announced their decision to repatriate some £158 000 000 of their sterling debt Its effect was virtually to wipe out the whole of the Government of India's funded debt in Britain which before the war totalled about £300 000 000

Earlier in the same year a compulsory repatriation of terminable loans covering six groups of India's stock liquidated nearly one-third of the amount The total repatriation amounted to £280 000 000

In his Budget speech for 1942 43 Sir Jeremy Raisman explained the benefits accruing to India from the repatriation scheme The cancellation of the huge bloc of sterling liabilities will immeasurably strengthen India's financial structure and in so far as the operation means the liquidation of all external obligations and their replacement by an internal debt it represented a real gain Government's methods of financing the scheme were generally approved by the business community

The price paid for the latest repatriation was very favourable considering that India's credit is very high and that therefore the value of her securities cannot be very low The Government of India propose to redeem the 2½% Indian sterling loan at 78 and the 3% loan at 90½ Out of the 158 000 000 to be repatriated it was expected that about 80 000 000 would be redeemed on January 5 1943 and the balance early in the new year As regards railway debenture stock and annuities these will in any case disappear by 1956 on the assumption that nothing is done to repatriate some of this debt earlier

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

[In thousands of Rupees]

	Revised Estimate 1941 42	Budget Estimate, 1942 43
	Rs	Rs
REVENUE—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Customs	36 00 00	35 35,00
Central Excise Duties	12,30 00	12,55 00
Corporation Tax	11 30 00	21,99 00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	24 74 00	33 63,00
Salt	9 10 00	9 00,00
Opium	70 30	82,00
Other Heads	1 24 39	1,23 06
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS	95 88 69	1 14 67,06
Railways Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget)	55 47 16	56 96,13
Irrigation Net Receipts	95	1 57
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	3 88 15	4 92,45
Debt Services	61 54	60,29
Civil Administration	1 04 61	1 01 75
Currency and Mint	3 42 30	3,25 50
Civil Works and Miscellaneous *Public Improvements*	33 38	35 20
Miscellaneous	1 77 73	1 67 50
Defence Services	1,31 48	1 95 63
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		
Extraordinary Items	4 70 91	6 04 99
TOTAL REVENUE	1 67 97 10	1 91 48,07
DEFICIT	17,27 32	35 06 84
TOTAL	1 85 24 42	2 26,54,91
EXPENDITURE—		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4 59 98	5 03 63
Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue	25	44
Railways Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as shown in Railway Budget)	36 34 64	36,83 44
Irrigation	9 84	9 13
Posts and Telegraphs	69 74	70,85
Debt Services	8,96 57	10,71 74
Civil Administration	13 59 24	15 97,24
Currency and Mint	1 50 57	1,53,25
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,88 00	3,25 68
Miscellaneous	4 10 97	3,53,38
Defence Services	1 03 76 48	1 34 95 57
Contributions and Miscellanious Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3 04 35	2 77,38
Extraordinary Items	4 63 84	11,03,28
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1 85,24,42	2,26,54,91
SURPLUS		
TOTAL	1,85,24,42	2,26,54,91

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator The former gives protection and legal security The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is Settlement There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords While the latter became *solely responsible* for the payment of the revenue the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859 It also obtains in certain districts of Madras. Incidentally the *Bengal system was the subject of an exhaustive* examination by a Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Floud in 1939-40 which produced a radical report—a minority dissenting —in favour of State purchase of land thus challenging the Bengal system of land tenure based on the Permanent Settlement

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation At intervals of thirty years more or less the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey on the basis *of the trigonometrical and topographic* surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India Each village area wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped property boundaries accurately delineated And records of rights made and preserved Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911) — He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land He has a staff of experienced subordinates almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final in binding and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists

The Two Tenures

Under the Temporary Settlement and tenures fall into two classes—peasant holdings and landlord holdings or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in Ryotwari tracts the *Ryot* or cultivator pays the *revenue direct* in *Zemindari tracts* the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former however there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from government, and those in which the land is held by *village communities, the heads of the village* being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North In Madras Bombay Burma and Assam, *Ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on the classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by unearned increment The Government however may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure and the character and circumstances of the holding Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3 000 000 from a total rental estimated at £12 000,000. Under Temporary Settlements 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 25 and even 15 per cent. and only rarely is the proportion of one half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryot-*

sort tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly. About sixteen years ago, the Government of India were invited in an informally signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact and the average rate is everywhere on the down grade. This Resolution together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based was published as a volume. It is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted :—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy and the standard of 10 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess. (2) In the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords. (3) In *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long term settlements is being extended and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened. (4) local taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome. (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance— (*a*) large enhancements of revenue when they occur to be imposed progressively and gradually and not *per saltum*. (*b*) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people, (*c*) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money lenders. A good deal of legislation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces; and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where the problems arising out of the Permanent Settlement have been examined by a Royal Commission under Sir Francis Floud which visited Bengal in 1939-40 and whose proposals are still under consideration.

Government and Cultivator

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12 it is stated — The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases. On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £23 million as compared with £24 million which have been raised annually by Aurungzebe from a much smaller Empire.

Since the coming into operation of provincial autonomy in April 1937, there has been a great impetus towards land revenue reform in most provinces, the primary object being to better the lot of the tenant by modifying *Zemindari* rights and usages, and by altering the system of land revenue assessment. To this end, legislation has been introduced in practically all the autonomous provinces during the years 1937 to 1939 and widespread changes are in process of being made everywhere.

Following strong representations by Dr B. R. Ambedkar the Harijan leader the Bombay Government in 1941 agreed to suspend the levy of an increased *jodi* or payment in cash upon the inam lands of Watandar Mahars. The watandari system is a legacy from the Peshwas who created a large class of alienated lands popularly called inams, the holders of which were designated as inamdars or watandars. These watandars did various services in return for remuneration—in land, money and kind—though the principle of " no service, no pay " is by no means general. As Dr Ambedkar pointed out in the memorial submitted to His

Excellency the Governor there is a large class of landholders including inamdars, jahagirdars hereditary district officers and kulkarnis who while freed from the obligation to serve, retain substantial portion of their emoluments Government s new policy now suspended was actuated by a desire to reduce the number of village servants which it considered excessive.

The literature on the subject is considerable The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information —" Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government, 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing), Baden Powell s "Land Systems of British India" Sir John Strachey's India, its Administration and Progress 1911 ' (Macmillan & Co) M. Joseph Chailley s "Administrative Problems of British India" (Macmillan & Co., 1910) and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Government

EXCISE.

The **Excise revenue** in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule There is, however abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit fermented palm juice beer made from grain country brands of rum brandy etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits Country spirit is the main source of revenue except in the Madras Presidency and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar fermented palm juice and rice In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted This of course was a kind of control but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete

There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision, and to regularise its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of still-head duty Briefly stated the stages of development have been— First farms of large tracts Second farms of smaller areas Third farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area Fourth farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details Yet in its essence and main features the Excise *Administration in most provinces* of British India has progressed on uniform lines the key note lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture The right of vend is separately disposed of The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed

in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption

Excise was made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation Country brands of rum and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice etc The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established mostly in the hills for the manufacture of a light beer

PROHIBITION

After the introduction of provincial autonomy in April 1937 it became the avowed policy in principle of all provincial Governments to discourage the consumption of alcoholic beverages but the Congress administrations which held office in seven provinces until September 1939 went further and before they resigned adopted an active policy of enforcing prohibition within a period of years The measures taken by them varied from province to province but generally speaking they took the form of declaring certain areas either urban or rural dry and within those areas the production sale and consumption of liquor were banned. Thus in Madras four districts were declared dry a special excise regime was set up and active steps were taken to wean the populace from the use of liquor Early reports indicated that a considerable measure of success had been attained but later it was officially admitted that enthusiasm for prohibition was waning In the United Provinces, Bihar Orissa the Central Provinces Sind and Assam similar steps were taken to prevent the people of certain areas from drinking alcohol In Bengal and the Punjab (where Coalition Governments were in office) on the other hand there was no actual prohibition but only temperance propaganda

In Bombay the Congress scheme went further than elsewhere The capital city Bombay and the second largest city Ahmedabad were declared dry subject to an elaborate system of personal permits for Europeans, Parsees and confirmed addicts. In Bombay, as in Madras, newspapers and magazines published in the provinces were forbidden to publish liquor advertisements—a ban which persisted after the Congress administrations had resigned and the prohibition drive had lost most of its force In April 1941, however the Government of Bombay withdrew the ban on newspaper advertisements of liquor In Bombay successive judgments of a full bench of the High Court held that both the original Congress legislation and the subsequent "Governor's Act were *ultra vires* the provincial administration, and refused to allow that administration to appeal to the Federal Court on the question of the validity or otherwise of the prohibition law The ban on sales of foreign liquor was accordingly withdrawn as from July 2 1940 and that on country liquor was modified subject to severe restrictions

Difficulties of Enforcement.—Even on the limited and permissive scale adopted, the enforcement of prohibition had been by no means free from abuses and difficulties It placed a severe strain on the authorities and numerous cases were reported of evasion and defiance of the law on an organised basis In addition to smuggling into the dry areas and illicit distillation, a considerable exodus of workers and others not entitled to permits used to take place every week-end and holiday from the cities to adjacent areas where prohibition was not in force and much drinking to excess was known to occur Although Congress and orthodox opinion continued to support prohibition it gave rise to popular resentment among certain classes and communities as also to grave legal anomalies Thus in Bombay after several hundreds of persons had been convicted for breaches of the prohibition rules in the first eight months of their introduction the validity of the rules was successfully challenged in the courts of law

Despite the efforts of the Governor of Bombay (the Congress Ministry having in the meantime resigned office) to avoid administrative chaos and legalise the position the experiment may be said to have failed because it lacked both legal sanction and general approval The position in all the erstwhile Congress provinces was then somewhat as follows Governors and their advisers while not committed to prohibition in principle and while reserving the right to make such further changes as might seem fit refrained from reversing the policy of their former ministries. On the other hand they did not extend the policy even in its modified form, to new areas but left the whole future of prohibition open, to be settled by whatever popular regime might later assume office And here it is pertinent to note that apart from the moral issue the financial implication of prohibition was far reaching In some provinces it involved a sacrifice of anything up to a quarter of the total provincial income and the imposition of new and burdensome taxation. A further complication was caused by the existence of Indian States whose territories are inextricably mixed with British India and which have not yet adopted a prohibitionist policy any more than the Government of India has done Thus the whole future of the prohibition experiment is problematical.

Bhanga.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, *ganja* or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant *charas*, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately, and

bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency from the 1st April 1922.

Opium —Opium is consumed in all provinces in India The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills but in some places chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned Shops Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with *effect from 7th April 1926 In no case* are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It was decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent. annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

SALT

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised There are four great sources of supply rock salt from the Salt range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea salt difficult and the bulk of the supply both for Bengal and Burma is imported from Liverpool Germany Aden Bombay and Madras

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency and the remainder under license and excise systems In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactories are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactories are under the supervision of Local Governments Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs In 1903 it was reduced to Rs 2 in 1905 to Rs 1 8-0 in 1907 to Re 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1 4-0 The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption the figures rising by 25 per cent between 1903-1908 In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs 2 8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1 4-0 The duty remained at Rs 1 4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931 It was raised to Re 1 9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931 Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931 a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas In April 1936 the import duty was reduced to 1½ annas per maund while the excise duty remained the same

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country Before the Mutiny they were five per cent., in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882 The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921 22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Central Budget for 1942-43 included among its taxation proposals an all round customs surcharge of 20% to be levied on existing import tariff except raw cotton petrol and salt It was estimated that this would yield an additional revenue of Rs 570 lakhs

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians *specially chosen for this duty before the* introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906 Since that date of the five Collectorship s of the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay Madras Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I C S (i e 'Covenanted Civilians") The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (*b*) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled *by promotion from* the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service The "subordinate staff is recruited entirely in India

INCOME-TAX

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860 in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny It was levied at the rate of four per cent or a little more than 9½d in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have *from* time to time been made in the system and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886 This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted On incomes of 2 000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee or about 6¼d in the pound on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d in the pound. In March 1908 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1 000 rupees The income tax schedule was *completely revised raised* and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue

The Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931 imposed surcharges on income-tax and super tax to meet the emergency of that year The surcharges were subsequently scaled down in succeeding years, but were not completely abolished until after the passage of the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 That Act itself was the sequel to an exhaustive inquiry from 1936 onwards by a committee *consisting of* Khan Bahadur J B Vachha, C I E Commissioner of Income-Tax in Bombay and Messrs C W Ayers and S P Chambers of the British Inland Revenue Department. Their report covered a wide field and made numerous recommendations most of which were incorporated in the Act of 1939 a summary of which is given below Among other recommendations was that for the *adoption of the slab system instead of the* step system and this was duly done in the India Budget for 1939 After the outbreak of the War in September 1939 the Finance Member made no changes in the basic rates of income-tax in his Budget for 1940-41 but he introduced an Excess Profits Tax which was further increased in the 1941 42 Budget to 66⅔ per cent In the same Budget the surcharge on basic rates of income-tax and super tax which had been 25 per cent since November 1940 was increased to 33⅓ per cent Details of these changes will be found in the section on Recent Indian Finance

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family unregistered firm and other association of persons —

(a) *Where the total income does not exceed* Rs 2 000—

		Rate
1	On the first Rs 750 of total income	*Nil*
2	On the next Rs 1 250 of total income Provided that no tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed Rs 1 500	Six pies in the rupee

(b) *Where the total income exceeds* Rs 2 000—

		Rate	Surcharge.
1	On the first Rs 1 500 of total income	*Nil*	*Nil*
2.	On the next Rs 3 500 of total income	Nine pies in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee
3.	On the next Rs 5 000 of total income	One anna and three pies in the rupee	Nine pies in the rupee
4	On the next Rs 5 000 of total income	Two annas in the rupee	One anna and two pies in the rupee
5	On the balance of total income	Two annas and six pies in the rupee	One anna and three pies in the rupee

In the case of every company and local authority and in every case in which under the provisions of the Indian Income tax Act 1922 income Tax is to be charged at the maximum rate—

	Rate	Surcharge
On the whole of total income	Two annas and six pies in the rupee	One anna and three pies in the rupee

RATES OF SUPER TAX

In the case of every individual Hindu undivided family unregistered firm and other association of persons —

		Rate	Surcharge
1	On the first Rs 25 000 of total income	*Nil*	*Nil*
2	On the next Rs 10 000 of total income	One anna in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee
3	On the next Rs 20 000 of total income	Two annas in the rupee	One anna in the rupee
4	On the next Rs 70 000 of total income	Three annas in the rupee	One anna and six pies in the rupee
5	On the next Rs 75 000 of total income	Four annas in the rupee	Two annas in the rupee
6	On the next Rs 1 50 000 of total income	Five annas in the rupee	Two annas and six pies in the rupee
7	On the next Rs 1 50 000 of total income	Six annas in the rupee	Three annas in the rupee
8	On the balance of total income	Seven annas in the rupee	Three annas and six pies in the rupee

In the case of every local authority —

	Rate	Surcharge
On the whole of total income	One anna in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee

In the case of an association of persons being a co operative society other than the Sanikatta Saltowners Society in the Bombay Presidency for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act 1912 or under an Act of the Provincial Legislature governing the registration of Co-operative Societies—

		Rate	Surcharge
1	On the first Rs 25 000 of total income	*Nil*	*Nil*
2.	On the balance of total income	One anna in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee.

In the case of every company—

	Rate
On the whole of total income	One anna and six pies in the rupee.

INCOM-ETAX REFORMS

As already mentioned the publication of the Income-Tax Inquiry Report in 1936 was followed by important reforms and far reaching legislation Among the reforms was the bringing into force as from April 1 1939 of the slab system of income-tax assessment, details of which are given in the foregoing table The post of Income-Tax Officer to the Government of India was created and S P Chambers was appointed to it. He later resigned in the middle of 1940

The new Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 which was passed after protracted debate in and much modification by the Central Legislature, was intended to bring up to date the procedure of the Income Tax Department and to render its methods more efficient It embodied provisions designed to stop up existing loopholes and prevent evasion of income tax law also to adjust categories of income-tax payers so as to mulct the wealthy minority more while giving relief to the small man. The chief operative clause was Clause 4 the provisions of which are —

In respect of foreign income persons who are not resident in British India pay on income arising or received in British India only Persons who are resident but not ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India and on foreign income brought into British India Persons who are resident and ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India, on foreign income brought into British India, and also on foreign income not brought into India with a deduction of Rs 4,500 on the last mentioned class of income Where foreign income-tax is payable on income arising abroad, one-half of the Indian tax or one-half of the foreign tax whichever is the lower is allowed as a deduction from the tax payable Where foreign income cannot be brought into India owing to exchange restrictions the income-tax on that income is not collected until such time as it can be brought in.

As to the definitions of residence " they are as follows To be resident a person must either be in British India for at least half the year or have a house maintained in British India and visit it at least once during the year, or have been in British India for at least 365 days out of the previous four years and visited British India at least once during the year To be ordinarily resident a person must have been resident for nine out of the previous ten years and must also have been in British India for 730 days in the previous seven years A company is deemed to be resident in India if it is controlled in India or if more than half its income arises in British India

Other important provisions of the Act are those providing for the setting up of an Appellate Tribunal (to start functioning after two years) whose personnel will consist of an equal number of judicial members and accountant members and whose purpose will be to hear appeals by assessees from the findings of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax relief to be granted in respect of life insurance premiums, provident fund contributions and superannuation contributions fund with special concessions to Hindu undivided families the abolition of the previous exemption of leave salary that is, salary earned in India but payable out of India to assessees while they are on leave out of the country a changed system of depreciation allowance from the former prescribed percentage of the original cost of the asset to a prescribed percentage of the written down value of the asset and finally, a most important change, extension of the liability to pay income-tax from all persons called upon by an income-tax officer to make a return to all persons whose total income exceeded Rs. 2,000 in the previous year This liability to pay income-tax becomes obligatory upon those whose incomes exceeded Rs. 2 000 in the previous year and failure to ask for and fill in a return form without reasonable cause involves a liability which may be as much as one and a half times the tax payable

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893 and Act VIII of 1893 passed on that date repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898 In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary and it was begun in February 1900 the Government purchasing the silver required, and paying for mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed was in the year 1891-92

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign Altogether 2 109 703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3,16 45 545, were struck at the Bombay Mint The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August 1918 and 1 295 372 sovereigns were coined during the year This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April 1919 owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or at the option of Government sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling and five pence forty nine sixty fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained

With the receipt of large consignments of sold the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6 000 ounces of raw gold

Silver

During 1940 the Government of India considered it necessary in view of the rapid absorption of rupee coin for hoarding to conserve silver resources as far as possible Despite the fact that Government has large stocks of silver in hand it was felt to be wasteful to turn out large quantities of rupees half rupees and quarter rupees of the previous fineness of eleven twelfths silver and one-twelfth alloy It was therefore decided that the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy should be adopted for all three coins The new coins bore the date 1940 and were exactly similar in weight and appearance to the old coins except that the ring was somewhat duller Incorporated in the new rupee however was a new security edge device consisting of the insertion of a shallow re-entrant groove in the centre of the milled edge which was considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting Coins of the old fineness were no longer minted but continued to be legal tender to the same extent as before

King Edward VII rupees and eight-anna coins ceased to be legal tender after May 31 1942 New one-rupee notes were issued through the Reserve Bank of India in July 1941 the issue of these notes does not affect the earlier issue, the Government of India one-rupee notes of the 1935 King George V pattern which continue to be legal tender

Copper and Bronze

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835 It was as follows —

	Grains troy
Double pice or half anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half pice or one-eighth of an anna	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one twelfth of an anna	33⅓

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows —

	Standard weight in grains troy	Diameter in milli metres
Pice	75	25 4
Half pice	37½	21 15
Pie	25	17 45

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19 8 millimetres The desirability of issuing a half anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917 18 and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919 The eight-anna nickel has been withdrawn from circulation.

On account of war activities the demand for small coin greatly increased and in January 1942 Government proposed to mint a half-anna coin which was likely to produce a considerable saving in metal and be of convenience to the public The new coin is square with rounded corners and three-quarters the weight of the one anna piece In order to economise in the use of nickel both the new half-anna piece and the one-anna coin are minted in nickel-brass alloy instead of in the former cupro-nickel alloy

The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value The result was that the gold value of the rupee which was nominally two shillings fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling These disturbances were prejudicial to trade but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprise As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation which should be avoided if possible It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver This step led as was intended to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions Since Government refused and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees the exchange value of the rupee began to rise By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence Meantime in response to the undertaking of Government to give *rupees for gold* at the rate of *fifteen* rupees to the pound sterling gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve These purposes having been attained a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy

II THE NEW STANDARD

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and four pence or fifteen rupees to the sovereign They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately eleven pence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable, they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee actually only a portion of them was put in practice The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and four pence The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India But after a first attempt when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency The gold mint was not set up The Gold Standard Reserve was established but instead of holding the Reserve in gold it was invested in British securities These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills That is to say, the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it than to ship the gold to India Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia than to buy Council Bills Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely particularly in the Bombay Presidency the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces

Sterling Remittance.—This system worked until 1907-08 A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November This was one of the occasions contemplated in a different form by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample But the Reserve was in securities not in gold and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty seconds Ultimately the authorities had to give way It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty seconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard a term unknown to the law of India It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a limping standard

III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913 There were many critics of the system Some hankered for a return to the open mints others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India as a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London, at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs Montagu & Co ,instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Austen Chamberlain. This was known as the Chamberlain Committee

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency , that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling that no limit should be fixed to the

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold, that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished, that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic, and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finances Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London the general tenor of their recommendations being not guilty but do not do it again They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increase to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign

IV CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India before the outbreak of the last war Some immediate steps were taken like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated There was a *demand for sterling remittance* which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 66 707,000 being sold up to the end of January 1915 There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs 8 crores was taken away There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold Notes to the extent of Rs 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade *from these countries* a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was 86 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £340 000,000 This balance *of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes* could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined rupees But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 68 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the *rupee from falling below the ratio of* 16 to one but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills so that *silver might be purchased* at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence —

Date of Introduction	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 4½
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and currency It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year Its main recommendations are summarised below :—

(*i*) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(*vi*) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended

(*vii*) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained

(*viii*) The rise in exchange in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit

(*ix*) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level

If contrary to expectation a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh

(*x*) The *development of Indian industry* would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange

(*xi*) The *gain to India of a high rate of exchange* for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration

(*xii*) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control

(*xiii*) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling

(*xiv*) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs 10 to one sovereign or in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11 30 016 grains of fine gold both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(*xv*) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s (gold) the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue Such measures might be (*a*) reduction of sale of Council Bills (*b*) abstention from purchase of silver (*c*) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss

(*xvi*) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands but if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs when a trade demand for them exists there is no objection to his doing so subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the *location of the reserves*

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom

(*xvii*) The import and export of gold to and *from India should be free from* Government control.

(*xviii*) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent of the gross circulation

As regards the *fiduciary portion of the* reserve the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short dated securities with not more than one year's maturity issued by Government within the British Empire

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s to the rupee *The depreciation which will result* from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years

(*xx*) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange

Minority Report—The main object of the Committee it will be seen was to secure a stable rate of exchange without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content which would be debasement in another form In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto But in this they were not unanimous an important member of the Committee Mr Dadiba Dalal of Bombay appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses :—

(*a*) The money standard in India should remain unaltered that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1

(*b*) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins

(*c*) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins

(*d*) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender

(g) *Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders* for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secretary of State The Budget estimate to show under *separate* headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt Council Bills to be sold *for Government requirements only* and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation

(h) Reverse drafts on London to be sold only at 1s 32nd The proceeds of Reverse drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s 4 32nd per rupee

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling in view of the decline in the value of sterling that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence all other recommendations were ancillary to this But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency were independent of the price of silver But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained and if the rupee were not to be debased it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a limit under two shillings gold and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold

The Report Adopted —The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919 but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon This action covered a wide field but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade That may be summarised in a sentence A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy

Financial Confusion —*This* result was produced by many causes It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of *Reverse* Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard Now when the Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar sterling rate inasmuch as America was the only free gold market being the dominating factor in the situation Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence and weak at that the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils to take advantage of this high rate of exchange the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence

Effect of the Rise —The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the *Currency Committee's Report* It is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports the effect of a falling exchange is the *reverse*

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce The continent of Europe which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs save to a limited extent in the case of wheat On the other hand the import trade was strong Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers These began to come forward

Difficulties Accentuated —In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act The weak export trade was almost killed At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods in which textiles filled an important place Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition

Confession of Failure —Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling dollar exchange which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week then five millions then dropped down to a steady million But their policy only aggravated the situation In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence induced gigantic speculations The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course In this way the weekly bids for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the sum of allotment made five thousand pounds and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect

Sterling for Gold —The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate namely one shilling elevenpence nineteen thirty seconds But this had little practical effect The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale and the market rate for exchange was always twopence or threepence below the Reverse Council rate This practice continued until the end of September when it was officially declared that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and seven pence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year The market made its own rate it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability

Other Measures —Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918 and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note Issue Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note Issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent of the Note Issue the invested portion being limited to Rs 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months currency The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note Issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions Further in order to give greater elasticity to the Note Issue power was taken to issue Rs 6 crores of emergency currency in lieu of Bills of Exchange against commercial bills These measures save the alteration of the ratio were generally approved by the commercial public

Results —It remains to sum up the results of these measures In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange It let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade the official policy exaggerated and intensified it The effects on Indian business were severe Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand Importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached Immense losses were incurred by all importers The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs 35 crores of rupees Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold The Secretary of State in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency

VII COMMISSION OF 1925 26

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency The currency quacks having had their way and proved their ignorance, went out of the field and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone to find its natural level followed Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit The three Presidency Banks were merged into the Imperial Bank of India a State Bank in all but name and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925 Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative a resolution was passed in the Assembly hostile to the whole body Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta It sailed for England in February 1926 and resumed its hearings in London and reported on July 1st 1926

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question —

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the *currency note* and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold but gold should not circulate as money

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(ix) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold with out limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quan tities of not less than 400 fine ounces no limi tation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non monetary pur poses The method by which this may be secured is suggested

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half sovereign should be removed

(xii) Government should offer on tap savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin It should however be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand

(xiv) One rupee notes should be re intro duced and should be full legal tender

(xv) Notes other than the one rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money *i e* into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority

(xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee

(xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Stand ard Reserves should be amalgamated and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute

(xviii) The proportional reserve system should be adopted Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve subject to a possible temporary reduc tion with the consent of Government on payment of a tax The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape Of the gold holding at least one half should be held in India

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self liquidating trade bills and Govern ment of India securities The created securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years

(xxi) A figure of Rs 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contracti bility in the rupee circulation Recommenda tions are made to secure that an amount equal to one fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department

(xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrust ed with all the remittance operations of the Government The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements The Bank should be left free at its discretion to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working

(xxiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India

(xxv) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India) as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank Section 23 of the Government of India Act *should be amended accordingly*

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank s obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (*i e* the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange Thus obligation should be embodied in statu tory form of which the outline is suggested

(xxviii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1*s* 6*d*

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished Bill forms in the English language and the vernacular in parallel should be on sale at post offices

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data

A Minute of Dissent —Whilst all the mem bers of the Commission signed the report one of their numbers Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis The conclusions to which he came were that through out the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that the efforts were emasculated by suc cessive Secretaries of State who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues as for the proposed Reserve Bank Sir Purshotamdas whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments This it declined to do and by limiting the supply of currency the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold in April 1925 He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years namely one and fourpence His conclusions were summarised in the following terms —

I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised and steps taken to ensure it the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s 6d is accepted and acted upon India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored Until adjustment is complete agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost and affect not only their stability and their progress but in certain cases their very existence And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s 6d, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended

A Survey —The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent given above do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899 This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position The main features thereof are reproduced below There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section but this is unavoidable if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked —

'What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist the late Sir Lionel Abrahams who described it as a *limping* standard The Royal Commission declares that in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all it was a standard of sterling exchange Later they show that the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India and never has been The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency Under the Indian system contraction is not, and never has been, automatic

However the standard limped along until the third year of the war The exchange value of the rupee was stable prices adjusted themselves to the ratio Indian trade and industry developed From the narrow stand point of profit and loss the investment of the reserves instead of keeping them in gold resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17 962,466 But it had three great disadvantages It did not inspire public confidence it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections

'There is, I think an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war and the action taken thereafter The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917 when the full effect of dependance on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue Wisely it took the former alternative, the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver The effect of this would have been transitory but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event but if the Government had followed silver down as it followed silver up there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its permanent ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions However this was not done The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September 1920 and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921 Since under the influence of good harvests it has climbed upwards and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished in the words of the report, The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control

The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India to link the rupee to that standard and to provide for its statutory control automatic working and stability to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market In short it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion

Scheme for Gold Currency —' In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member Sir Basil Blackett whose work in India is of the greatest value

The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz bars, as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 887 million fine ounces, in ten years the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two thirds of a crore to 1 12 crore

"This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts hoards etc would powerfully react on the supplies of credit the rates of interest, and gold prices throughout the world The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs 3 crores a year

The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets however desirable that reform might be in itself Also that whilst London working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett s scheme there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India s currency bills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them

A Gold Bullion Standard — The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required The essence of this proposal is that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever" In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold

'This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India but of all interested in Indian trade India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs True it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches But whilst it does not do these things it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme which is full of uncertainties and risks But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide through her legislature where a gold currency is worth the expense

We must however face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke this. The *obligation is to convert the currency not merely* into foreign exchange but into metallic gold and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly conditional and circumscribed but absolute and unlimited Nevertheless it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation with the measures of fortification and at the time which we specify It is important therefore to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat

The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve Their constitution on April 30 1926 (the date taken by the Commission) was as follows —

Paper Currency Reserve

	Rs Crores
Silver coin	77 0
Silver bullion	7 7
Gold coin and bullion	22 3
Rupee securities	57 1
Sterling securities	£1 0
	185 1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee)

"The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40 000 000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

"In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue The Gold Standard Reserve accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by *statute that gold* and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the whole with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal and that the holding of gold which now stands at about 12 8 per cent should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape

'*The proposal to bring the combined* Reserve under statutory control is wise an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon a Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio — The majority of the Commission *Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas* being the only dissentient recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August 1917

One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919 that the legal standard of money payments should be, and usually is regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act will command general acceptance But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell the attempt to stabilise the rupee

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade, after it was abandoned in September 1920 the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold Thereafter under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered In 1923 it was one shilling and fourpence sterling In October 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June 1925 and has remained there

It is not I think open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920 or if advantage had been taken *of its return to one and four* the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a *one shilling and sixpence* ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question Indeed they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli* achieved by them not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country

It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments If this had been done the Commission s scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India as it is a violent controversy will rage round this second by issue touching the latent merit of the Commission s basic recommendation a true gold standard statutory in its composition and automatic in action with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities However we have to deal with facts as we find them The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the conviction which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large and as a corollary that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment involving widespread economic disturbance which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas in a closely reasoned minute of dissent supported by a wealth of figures avers—and to my mind with considerable force that the adjustments are far from complete and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures

The truth I suggest, lies between these two contentions There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result But it is clear that the adjustments especially in regard to wages in Western India, are not complete In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent of the whole population there has been no adjustment not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle but is a matter of expediency

Here it seems to me the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence There is no half way house the rate must be either the *de facto one* of One and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months but of hours or minutes There would be an immediate *rise* in prices of *twelve* and *a half per cent* with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade there would be violent speculation I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India because this is an influence which has been over valued in the past It is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable

The Note Issue — Before the war there was a *considerable and growing circulation of* sovereigns On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency the actual currency of India is a token the silver rupees and another token the note convertible into rupees Ever *since the breakway from the accepted gold* standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899 1900 it compelled heavy purchases of silver which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market and it placed the Indian currency system as occurred during the war at the mercy of the silver market The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48d an ounce The removal of this anomalous provision the Commission say is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value Both propositions can be accepted in their entirety

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history It developed from no change in the status of the note itself it was always convertible on demand but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at *centres* where there is a demand for them

'The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy shall be re issued The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees at its option but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation and of the Government *to furnish the Bank with such coin* The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores. There are Rs 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock It is clear that the present *opportunity of freeing* the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence There was particularly in Bombay a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the *Imperial Bank of India* should be re moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid *down* in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly which urged that there had not been time to *study the Report* and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect —

After considering the report of the Royal Commission on *Indian Currency* and Finance the Secretary of State for India in Council is agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session "

The New Ratio —So far from closing the discussion this notification intensified it Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio considerable interests in the country being convinced that one *shilling* and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February March 1927 The Indian Currency *Bill* was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority and adopted by the Council of State It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by adopting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate World trade depression in the slump of 1930 made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statuto y ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931 and the rupee was linked to sterling Since then large exports of commercial and hoarded gold from India have served to keep the exchange ratio stable despite much agitation for a reversion to the 1s. 6d. ratio by interested parties. Generally speaking the tendency in the last ten years has been for the rupee to be worth more than 1s. 6d., and thus Government have found no difficulty in maintaining a stable exchange Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939 official restrictions on exchange operations have perforce increased and caused some inconvenience to businessmen But the rupee continues to maintain its strength and there is little doubt that left to itself it would appreciate in terms of foreign currencies rather than depreciate.

The Balance Sheet of the Reserve Bank of India as at 30th June 1940 was as follows —

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES						ASSETS					
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Notes held in the Banking Dept	13 07 07 926	8	0				A Gold Coin and Bullion —						
Notes in circulation —							(a) Held in India	44 41 43 309	1	11			
(a) Legal Tender in India	2 80 01 13 762	0	0				(b) Held outside India						
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	18 25 65 540	0	0				Sterling Securities	1 18 70 95 209	12	10			
Total Notes issued				91 33 87 228	8	0	Total of A				1 63 21 38 519	12	9
							B Rupee Coin				36 80 93 504	15	9
							Govt of India Rupee Securities				91 31 55,203	11	6
							Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper				*Nil*		
TOTAL LIABILITIES				2 91 33 87 228	8	0	TOTAL ASSETS				2 91 33 87 228	8	0

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs	a	p	ASSETS	Rs	a	p
Capital paid up	5 00 00 000	0	0	Notes —			
Reserve Fund	5 00 00 000	0	0	(a) Legal Tender in India	12 96 22,461	8	0
Deposits —				(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10 85 465	0	0
(a) Government—				Rupee Coin	7 82 686	8	0
(1) Central Government of India	15 02 60,824	13	7	Subsidiary Coin	3 67,324	8	9
(2) Government of Burma	3 25 57 128	8	10	Bills Purchased and Discounted —			
(3) Other Government Accounts	4 17 01 145	14	3	(a) Internal	*Nil*		
(b) Banks	30 02 75 942	8	6	(b) External	*Nil*		
(c) Others	2 36 81 964	11	3	(c) Government Treasury Bills	*Nil*		
Bills Payable	38 80 650	2	8	Balances held abroad*	47 32 85 668	13	4
Other Liabilities	2 07 05 959	10	7	Loans and Advances to Governments	15 00 000	0	0
				Other Loans and Advances	*Nil*		
				Investments	5,27 54 794	10	11
				Other Assets	1 36 65 215	4	8
TOTAL LIABILITIES	67 30 63 616	5	8	TOTAL ASSETS	67 30 63 616	5	8

* Includes Cash and Short term Securities

THE RESERVE BANK

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on March 6, 1934 and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 —

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures

It is hereby enacted as follows —

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued

Share Capital —(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each which shall be fully paid up

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay Calcutta Delhi Madras and Rangoon and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers as defined in the First Schedule and shares shall be transferable from one register to another

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register and no person who is not—

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty or a subject of a State in India or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty s Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies or a scheduled bank or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty s Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty and having a branch in British India shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person who having been duly registered as a shareholder ceases to be qualified to be so registered shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares

(4) The Governor General in Council shall by notification in the Gazette of India specify the parts of His Majesty s Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the Parts of His Majesty Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows namely —

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees

(b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty five lakhs of rupees

(c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees

(d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees

(e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register the Central Board shall, in the first instance allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares and if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly up to the limit of one

half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (3) and (7) the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11

(9) If after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (3) (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be at not less than par to residents of the areas served by the register concerned

(10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9)

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director

Increase and reduction of share capital

—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in general meeting

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors namely —

(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf

(b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council

(c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers namely —

(i) for the Bombay register—two Directors
(ii) for the Calcutta register—two Directors
(iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors
(iv) for the Madras register—one Director
(v) for the Rangoon register—one Director and

(d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board with the approval of the Governor General in Council

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorised by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them and shall be eligible for re-appointment

A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10 shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election

A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Board

Local Boards.—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the share holders registered on the register for that area who may be nominated at any time

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at se curing the representation of territorial or econo mic interests not already represented and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co operative banks

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election as holding five shares shall have one vote and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank

(3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub section (6) and subject to the provisions of section 10 shall be eligible for re election or re nomination as the case may be

(4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the share holders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares with the dates on which their shares were registered and with their registered addresses and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election

(6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall there upon proceed to make any nominations per mitted by clause (b) of sub section (1) it may then decide to make and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date

(7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected elect from amongst themselves one or two persons as the case may be to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.

(8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may by regulations, delegate to it

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

(a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India or

(b) is or at any time has been adjudicated an insolvent or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors or

(c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind or

(d) is an officer or employee of any bank or

(e) is a director of any bank other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co operative Societies Act 1912 or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies

(2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm or are directors of the same private company or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time

(3) Nothing in clause (a) clause (d) or clause (e) of sub section (1) shall apply to the Governor or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub section (1) of section 8

(1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director

Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 8 and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election he is not registered as a holder of unencumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Council he absents himself from the consecu tive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13

(3) The Governor General in Council shall re move from office any Director and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub section (1) or sub section (2) of section 10

(4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub sections shall not be eligible for re appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made

(5) The appointment nomination or election as Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legisla ture or of a local Legislature shall be void

unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election he ceases to be such member and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination as the case may be

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor General in Council and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant

(7) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment the Governor General in Council may after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf appoint another person to officiate for him and such person may notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 be an officer of the Bank

(8) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director

(9) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1) the vacancy shall be filled in the case of a nominated Director by nomination and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a nomination under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4) hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forth with convene a meeting accordingly

(3) The Governor or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorised by the Governor under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote for him shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and in the event of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote

General Meetings.—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors report on the annual balance sheet and accounts

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 8 the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on his own initiative and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine

(3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4)

(4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8 The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register only

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance with the provision of section 9 and the

members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section

Business.—The Bank shall be authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely :—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from and the collection of money for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments States in India, local authorities banks and any other persons

(2) (*a*) the purchase sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn on and payable in India and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount exclusive of days of grace

(*b*) the purchase sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount exclusive of days of grace,

(*c*) the purchase sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount exclusive of days of grace

(3) (*a*) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees

(*b*) the purchase sale and rediscount of *bills of exchange* (including *treasury bills*) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank and

(*c*) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom

(4) the making to States in India local authorities scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the security of—

(*a*) stocks funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorised to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India

(*b*) gold or silver or documents of title to the same

(*c*) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank

(*d*) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred assigned or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making issue and circulation of bank post bills

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government authority or State

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(*a*) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits

(*b*) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits and

(*c*) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(9) The custody of monies securities and other articles of value and the collection of the proceeds whether principal, interest or dividends of any such securities

(10) the sale and realisation of all property whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction, of any of its claims

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business namely —

(*a*) the purchase and sale of gold or silver

(*b*) the purchase, sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company

(*c*) the collection of the proceeds whether principal interest or dividends of any securities or shares

(*d*) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere ,

(*e*) the management of public debt

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other a schedule bank or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank ,

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act and

(16) generally the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

When in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (2) or sub-clause (*a*) or (*b*) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17 —

(1) purchase sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub clause (*a*) or (*b*) of clause (2) or sub-clause (*b*) of clause (3) of that section though such bill or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not save in cases of special urgency authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorised shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

Forbidden Business.—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17 18 and 45 the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment

(2) purchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company or grant loans upon the security of any such shares

(3) advance money on mortgage of or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto or become the owner of immovable property except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants

(4) make loans or advances

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts

Central Banking Functions.

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Governor-General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India and, in particular shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on

money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require

(3) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also

Bank Notes.—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India and may for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall unless a contrary intention appears apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes

Issue Department.—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees ten rupees fifty rupees one hundred rupees five hundred rupees one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees unless otherwise directed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

The Bank shall not re issue bank notes which are torn defaced or excessively soiled

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost stolen mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note

Provided that the Bank may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act 1899 in respect of bank notes issued by it

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act he may by notification in the Gazette of India declare the Central Board to be superseded and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board

No person in British India other than the Bank or as expressly authorized by this Act the Governor General in Council shall draw accept make or issue any bill of exchange hundi promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person

Provided that cheques or drafts including hundis payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person s account with a banker shroff or agent

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank

Assets of the Issue Department

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin gold bullion sterling securities rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined

(2) Of the total amount of the assets not less than two fifths shall consist of gold coin gold bullion or sterling securities

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub clause (*a*) or sub clause (*b*) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees whichever amount is greater or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees

(4) For the purposes of this section gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8 47512 grains of fine gold per rupee rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets not less than seventeen twentieths shall be held in British India and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets

(6) For the purposes of this section the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom namely —

(*a*) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England

(*b*) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days

(*c*) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may at any time before the expiry of that period dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17

Liabilities of the Issue Department.—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation and the value thereof shall notwithstanding anything contained in sub section (2) of section 23 be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department as the case may be but any such note if subsequently presented for payment shall be paid by the Banking Department and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin gold bullion sterling securities rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred The coin bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one half of the whole amount transferred and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub section (1) of section 53 is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes gold or securities:

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time exceed one half of the total assets a proportion not exceeding two fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets as so shown is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as so shown, whichever may be

the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees against payment of legal tender value

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions the Bank may with the *previous sanction of the Governor General in* Council for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance which may with the like sanction be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days hold as assets gold coin gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub section (2) of section 33 and whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that subsection shall cease to be operative

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1) the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such *holding is reduced below the minimum* prescribed by sub section (2) of section 33 and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force with an addition of one per cent per annum when such holding exceeds thirty two and a half per cent of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent per annum in respect of every further decrease of two and a half per cent or part of such decrease

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent per annum

The Governor General in Council shall under take not to re issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees except through the Bank and as provided in that section and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act 1906

(2) The Bank shall in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act 1906 in such quantities as may in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixty fourths of a penny for a rupee

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than *ten thousand pounds*

Obligation to buy sterling—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi Madras or Rangoon sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three sixteenths of a penny for a rupee

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made

Cash reserves of scheduled banks—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent of the demand liabilities and two per cent of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2)

Explanation—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid up capital or the reserves or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank of the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—

(*a*) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities respectively in India

(*b*) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes

(*c*) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin respectively

(*d*) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(*e*) the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 at the close of business on the preceding working day and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any *scheduled bank by reason of the geographical* position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank as the case may be or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in other cases

(6) The Governor General in Council shall by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(a) has a paid up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees and

(b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the returns referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42 and if it does so the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank

Agreement with the Imperial Bank—(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years notice on either side and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if in the opinion of the Central Board the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made be laid before the Central Legislature

General Provisions

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts depreciation in assets contributions to staff and superannuation funds and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor General in Council

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act 1922 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super tax the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super tax on any of its income, profits or gains

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super tax

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be Interest on Securities

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting The auditors may be shareholders but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and if so appointed shall hold office only until that meeting All auditors elected under this section shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50 the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet and it shall be his duty to examine the same together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books accounts and other documents of the Bank and may at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts and may in relation to such accounts examine any Director or officer of the Bank

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council as the case may be upon the annual balance sheet and accounts and in every such report they shall state whether in their opinion the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting

Returns.—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India

(2) The Bank shall also within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India

(3) The Bank shall also within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name address and occupation of and the number of shares held by each shareholder of the Bank

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council Local Governments provincial co-operative banks and other banking organisations

(b) to co ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force make to the Governor General in Council a report with proposals if it thinks fit for legislation on the following matters namely —

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms not being scheduled banks engaged in British India in the business of banking and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time not being less than thirty days a declaration in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner

(2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly

(3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub section (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote either under section 9 or section 14 by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub section (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust and no notice of any trust expressed implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank

(6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted

(7) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act 1913 shall apply to the Bank and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets if any of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy five per cent and twenty five per cent respectively

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty five per cent

(1) The Central Board may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters namely —

(*a*) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

(*b*) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections

(*c*) the maintenance of the share register the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred and generally all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders

(*d*) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised

(*e*) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons

(*f*) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof

(*g*) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions

(*h*) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor or to Deputy Governors Directors or officers of the Bank

(*i*) the formation of Committees of the Central Board the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees and the conduct of business in such Committees

(*j*) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank

(*k*) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed

(*l*) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use

(*m*) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained,

(*n*) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank

(*o*) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank

(*p*) the regulation of clearing houses for the scheduled banks

(*q*) the circumstances in which and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost stolen mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded and

(*r*) generally for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank

(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment

In the Indian Coinage Act 1906 for section 11 the following section shall be substituted namely —

11 Gold coins coined at His Majesty Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account but such coins shall be received

by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee

The Indian Paper Currency Act 1923 the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act 1928 the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act 1935 and the Currency Act 1927 are hereby repealed

In sub section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, after the word Royal the words Reserve Bank shall be inserted

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36 The Bank made a net profit of Rs 53 42 100 for the year ended December 31 1936

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th 1941

The report of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30 1941 states that after payment of expenses, administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies the net profit amounts to Rs 2 61 76 447 3 3 Of this amount the sum of Rs 1 70 00 000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 6 per annum basis the cumulative rate fixed by the Central Government in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 leaving a surplus of Rs 2 61 76 447 3 3 for payment to the Central Government in accordance with the said section The increased profits are due to an increase in Bank's assets corresponding to an increase in its note issue liabilities as a result of expansion of currency and to the fact that some of them were held in the form of securities yielding a higher rate of interest

The total number of shareholders declined from 6 01 7 to 4 68 during the year The effects of the amalgamation of the Reserve Bank of India Act referred to in the last report limiting the maximum holding of shares acquired after March 26 1940 were more than offset by the continued tendency of the shares to become concentrated in fewer hands so that the average number of shares held by each shareholder rose further from 8 9 to 9 4 during the period

With the occupation of a large part of Europe by Germany it became necessary to prohibit the import into India of Bank of England notes in order to prevent the enemy disposing of their large holdings of notes captured in the occupied countries The Government of India therefore issued a notification on August 22 1940 prohibiting the import into India except from Burma of Bank of England notes Although this prohibition was a Customs measure the Exchange Control Department collaborated by imposing severe restrictions on the purchase of Bank of England notes by banks in India

On November 2 1940 the Government of India added a new rule 90 (B) to the Defence of India Rules forbidding the taking out of British India except to Burma of any money except with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India or under the authority of an authorised dealer in foreign exchange Although strict regulations had always been enforced in India since the outbreak of war regarding the sale of foreign exchange by banks no restrictions had been placed on the taking out of India by travellers of money in the form of currency notes either Indian or foreign and the new rule was intended to make good this omission

In terms of the Defence of India Rules 92 and 94 the Government of India took over in December 1940 the U S dollar holdings of all residents in British India and the rupee equivalent of their dollar holdings was paid out by the Reserve Bank at the rate of Rs 330 per 100 dollars which was approximately the Exchange Banks buying rate for T Ts on New York Similarly on March 10 1941 Government took over the holdings of residents in New York on the previous business day combined with the rupee dollar rate of Rs 330 per 100 dollars

Owing to the war developments in June 1940 certain scheduled banks approached the Reserve Bank for financial assistance at the beginning of the year and were granted loans aggregating Rs 11 40 lakhs against Government securities The total number of offices of scheduled and Burma scheduled banks in India and Burma including head offices branches pay offices etc increased from 3 822 last year to 3 904 during the year under review showing an increase of 82 offices Ninety new offices were opened during the year of which 18 offices belonged to the five banks included in the schedule during the year while eight of the existing offices were closed

From October 1 1940 the Reserve Bank of India has introduced a simplified scheme of remittance facilities with the concurrence of the Central and Provincial Governments Under this scheme the general rates for remittances have been reduced and extended facilities have been provided remittance facilities throughout the country have also been standardised and the accounting procedure involved simplified The issue of currency telegraphic transfers supply bills and remittance transfer receipts has been discontinued and has been replaced by telegraphic transfers Bank drafts and Reserve Bank of India Government drafts For the purpose of the scheme all Government treasuries and sub treasuries in India and Burma having currency chest facilities at places where the Reserve Bank is not represented are regarded as the Treasury Agencies of the Reserve Bank for the issue and payment of telegraphic transfer and drafts subject to certain limits on drawings The scheme also offers concession rates to non scheduled banks and indigenous bankers included in an approved list to be prepared by the Bank in consultation with the Provincial Governments As on June 30 1941 there were 37 non-scheduled banks and 3 indigenous bankers on the approved list

Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country and that last dominates the course of its trade The great export staples are the produce of the soil—cotton jute and seeds which however received a great shock owing to the loss of the continental markets during 1940-41 the first full fiscal year of the war period If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability In the days that are past the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896 97 and 1899 1900 Much of the cultivable area of the Punjab is under irrigation and huge new works have utilised the waters of the Sutlej and of the Indus in Sind Whilst these great works have been carried out to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed rivers of the North other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country she ranks as one of the eight greatest industrial countries of the world Her manufacturing industries formerly few in number and concentrated in a few areas have of recent years multiplied and spread The war moreover has given a great impetus to industrial initiative The execution of the Chatfield plan for modernising the Indian army the investigations undertaken by the British Ministry of Supply Mission and the establishment of the Eastern Group Council in India gave stimulus to Indian industries which were also called upon to meet increased civilian demand owing to the fall in the importation of goods from abroad The assurance of the Government of India regarding protection to war industries during the post war period and the creation of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research to tap fresh sources of supplies prescuted additional opportunities to private enterprise As a result many new and varied enterprises were added to the stable industries which expanded rapidly to feed the ever growing war demand during the year under review

Of these latter the largest is the cotton textile industry which has its home in the town and island of Bombay with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad Sholapur and Nagpur Next in importance is the jute industry Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth The Principal centre is Jamshedpur the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported The cotton textile industry has markets overseas in the Far East East Africa and the Middle East but the mills find their principal outlet in India itself and even there they were until recently subject to severe competition from Japan The Iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East Since the war the steel industry has made great strides and produces armaments for the Empire's campaigns in several theatres of war The sugar manufacturing industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years Therefore whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country three quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil her manufacturing industries are of future and growing importance and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people

I—GENERAL.

Agricultural Conditions in India.—In spite of her rapid Industrialisation in the last 25 years India still remains predominantly an agricultural country and her well being greatly depends on the prosperity of her large agricultural population The hope that India a agricultural position will be immensely brightened by the need for raw products both for the successful prosecution of the war and for industrial purposes proved short-lived The effect of the war on the Indo-European trade during 1940 41 was to close markets for raw materials worth approximately Rs 30 00 lakhs consisting chiefly of raw jute raw cotton and oil seeds Besides this direct loss of markets the shipping difficulties and the institution of war time control over exports had their inevitable effect on the economy of the country The Government of India were faced with the problem of agricultural surplus and were busy during the year under review in formulating schemes for a rapid drive for consumption of those goods within the country and for minimising the production of those commodities for which there was no demand

Business conditions in the country continued to be in the grip of the war and the industrial activity remained subdued throughout the year The set back to the business conditions caused by the collapse of several European countries culminating in the fall of France in June 1940 continued to exercise a depressing influence over the markets during the following four months From September however signs of a more hopeful outlook were in evidence owing to the improvement in the war situation and the receipt of large Government orders for supplying raw materials in connection with the war The foreign trade position was not very happy owing to the difficulty in getting freight in the first half of the financial year under review but the situation improved during the last quarter of the year

The trend of commodity prices reflected the repercussions of the war on Indian economy The prices of the principal export commodities fell rather precipitately during May and June 1940 following the intensification of the war and in some cases they touched their pre war levels and thereafter improved only fractionally On the other hand the prices of manufactured goods showed an upward tendency owing to the fall in imports The decline started towards the close of the previous year in the raw jute prices continued almost uninterruptedly until February 1941 during which the price of jute ready firsts declined from Rs 66 8 to Rs 3_ The decision of the Bengal Government to restrict the acreage in 1941 to one third of that in 1940 the agreement between the Government and the industry to make purchases at fixed rates and the receipt of large orders from His Majesty's Government had a steadying effect on the raw jute prices in the last month of 1940 41 when the rate recovered to R 37 Owing to the loss of the European markets and the uncertainty about the Japanese raw cotton was oppressed by selling pressure during the first half of the year but following the receipt of further large orders from Government for cotton piece goods it closed with an optimistic note Between April and July Broach M G F C declined from Rs 3_1 to Rs 15_ per candy and wound up the year at Rs 235 Oil seeds served as a glut on the market following the fall of France which was a heavy buyer until then and the prices of groundnuts and linseed declined by 21 and 13 per cent respectively The recovery made in September following the agreement with the British Government for their purchases at certain specified prices proved short lived and the prices closed at almost the lowest for the year Rice continued to be in heavy demand mostly for storing and the prices continued to be on upgrade in sympathy with the Rangoon market which was well supported by the Japanese buyers The quotation for Ballam No 1 rose from Rs 4 12 to Rs 5 2 per maund during the year under review The 18% decline in the sugar prices during the year reflected the difficulty of the sugar industry caused mainly by over production especially in the United Provinces while the nearly 30% gain in tea prices indicated the large purchases of that commodity by the United Kingdom Broadly speaking the general trading conditions during the year under review were far from satisfactory for the majority of agricultural products

Balance of Trade.—India's foreign trade received a set back in 1940 41 owing to the expansion of the war the loss of certain overseas markets shipping difficulties and the regulation of trade by the Government of India in order to fit it in the country's war economy Yet the turnover was substantially more than that in 1938 39 the immediately preceding pre war year As compared with 1939 40 both imports and exports shrank by Rs 8 21 lakhs and Rs 1 76 lakhs representing a drop of 9 0 and 8 3% respectively Consequently the favourable balance of trade was reduced from Rs 48 29 lakhs to Rs 42 13 lakhs These figures do not however correctly indicate the balance of payments since they do not take into account the large and increasing purchases by His Majesty's Government which are paid for in sterling Like the last year it was only during one month March 1941 that India's exports were less than her imports and consequently the balance of trade was unfavourable to her

The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade —

(*In lakhs of Rupees*)

	India excluding Burma		
	1938 39	*1939 40*	*1940 41*
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+ 1 62 79	+ 2 03 92	+ 1 86 86
Re-exports of foreign merchandise (private)	+ 8 42	+ 9 05	+ 11 81
Imports of foreign merchandise (private) (*a*)	— 1 51 83	— 1 64 75	— 1 56 54
Balance of trade in merchandise	+ 17 38	+ 48 82	+ 42 13
Gold (private)	+ 13 06	+ 34 07	+ 11 47
Silver (private)	— 1 75	— 4 74	— 1 62
Currency notes (private)	+ 58	+ 34	(*b*)
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	+ 11 89	+ 30 27	+ 10 17
Total visible balance of trade	+ 29 31	+ 78 80	+ 52 30
Gold earmarked on account of purchasers abroad	10 19*	1 96	
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	— 82 64	— 94 57	
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India			
Transfers of Government securities	— 8	— 2 11	(*b*)
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	— 28	— 20	
Balance of *remittances of funds*	— 33 00	— 00 88	

NOTE —The sign + means net exports and the sign — net imports

* Figures relate to the period October 1938 to March 1939

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade

(*b*) Publication suspended.

In view of the non publication of the detailed statistical information during the war period it is not possible to undertake an exhaustive survey of the foreign trade as in the past But the brief summaries that are published every month about the sea borne trade of British India provide sufficient proof of the fact that India is being increasingly called upon to be independent of foreign supplies that she is growing in importance as an exporter of manufactured goods and that the Empire countries form her assured markets

In spite of the heavy drop amounting to Rs 17 01 lakhs in exports India's shipments to the Empire countries in 1940 41 increased from Rs 114 07 lakhs to Rs 116 66 lakhs Consequently her balance of trade without taking into account the re export trade for which no data is available with those countries became slightly more favourable being Rs 26 70 lakhs as against Rs 25 34 lakhs in 1939 40 On the other hand the loss of the valuable overseas markets reduced India's favourable balance of trade on the same basis with non Empire countries from Rs 21 87 lakhs in 1939 40 to a nominal sum of Rs 3 24 lakhs

The position of India's balance of trade calculated by deducting imports from exports has been as under during the past three years

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

British Empire	1940 41	1939 40	1938 39
U K	+ 8 98	+ 20 97	+ 9 02
Aden etc	— 1	+ 22	+ 69
Ceylon	+ 5 11	+ 4 91	+ 3 02
S Africa	+ 2 25	+ 4 44	+ 1 14
Hongkong	+ 64	+ 31	+ 43
Mauritius etc	+ 89	+ 85	+ 84
Australia	+ 4 80	+ 9 11	+ 56
New Zealand	+ 13	+ 60	+ 27
Other British Possessions	— 73	— 65	— 14
Canada	+ 1	+ 2 70	+ 1 23
Burma	+ 1 39	+ 10 08	— 14 43
Straits Settmts	— 2 02	— 2 1	— 2 09
Kenya Colony	— 1 36	— 2 37	— 4 43

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Foreign Countries	1940–41	1939–40	1938–39
Europe (Excl U k)	+ 1 56	+ 2 16	+ 2 32
U S S R	—	— 17	+ 18
Arabia	+ 67	+ 75	+ 76
Iraq	+ 43	— 8	+ 4
Iran	— 2 83	— 2 33	+ 2 71
Borneo and Java	— 18	+ 1 14	— 43
China	+ 7 11	+ 5 89	+ 74
Japan	—12 54	— 5 30	— 82
Egypt	+ 12	— 1 27	— 97
U S A	— 1 11	+1 56	+ 4 10
Other Foreign countries	+ 1 77	+ 74	+ 3 49

It will be seen from above that within the Empire countries India's unfavourable balance of trade with Burma Straits Settlements and the Kenya Colony was more than offset by the increased takings of Indian goods by Australia Ceylon South Africa and Hongkong Burma was able to reduce her favourable balance with India by as much as Rs 6 69 lakhs because she looked to India for getting a variety of manufactured goods which she formerly obtained from other countries while her exports mainly consisting of rice and mineral oils declined by Rs 302 lakhs Similarly the reduction in the deficit balance with Kenya despite the heavy imports of raw cotton from that Colony can be attributed to the extension of articles shipped from India to that Colony The increase in the adverse balance with Iran can be accounted for by heavy imports of oils from that country but the mounting up balance built up by Japan in her favour is the result of a planned policy to buy less from India and to sell more to her despite the fact that the trade talks proved inconclusive The most significant development during the year was the expansion of India's trade with the U S A which expanded by three times under imports and twice under exports over the 1938 39 figures

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Conservation of shipping space for importing more essential goods and the dollar exchange guided the policy of the Government of India in regard to the regulation of India's import trade during 1940 41 the first fiscal year of the war With effect from May 7 1940 imports of about 68 non essential commodities were regulated by Government The order was extended to a number of other items in December

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

	IMPORTS		(*In thousands of Rupees*)
	1938–39	1939 40	1940 41	Percentage
Cotton and cotton Goods	22 66 20	22 10 72	20 85 30	13 28
Grain pulses and flour	13 76 46	21 80 54	14 84 85	9 15
Oils	15 62 41	18 63 31	20 84 50	13 29
Machinery and millwork	19 04 78	14 06 30	11 16 42	7 1
Metals and Ores	10 86 52	10 87 30	11 82 21	7 63
Vehicles	6 68 20	6 87 07	6 81 55	4 49
Instruments apparatus and appliances	5 85 71	5 57 79	4 98 58	3 18
Artificial silk	2 23 62	4 58 68	5 44 36	3 47
Chemicals	3 05 29	4 51 76	5 55 46	3 82
Dyeing and tanning substances	3 14 16	3 60 78	5 30 14	3 38
Manures	1 05 17	1 25 15	79 67	0 51
Paper and pasteboard	3 22 93	3 45 92	3 94 44	2 52
Sugar	45 58	3 31 58	36 10	0 23

IMPORTS—contd			(*In thousands of Rupees*)
	1938–39	1939–40	1940–41	Percentages
Wood and timber	2 86 09	2 69 73	2 89 53	1 85
Provisions and oilman's stores	2 48 41	2 63 48	2 26 03	1 44
Drugs and medicines	2 20 68	2 61 21	2 18 73	1 40
Spices	2 63 43	2 54 50	2 19 30	1 40
Hardware	2 57 27	2 26 86	2 06 48	1 32
Liquors	2 10 83	2 19 15	2 00 36	1 28
Wool raw and manufactured	2 81 90	2 16 30	4 28 39	2 73
Silk raw and manufactured	1 94 15	1 8_ 21	1 71 05	1 10
Rubber manufactures	1 40 66	1 48 42	1 56 01	0 99
Fruits and vegetables	1 34 43	1 21 28	1 02 16	0 65
Tobacco	1 04 55	1 16 97	1 33 95	0 85
Paints and painters' materials	88 99	1 02 65	1 02 31	0 65
Glass and glassware	1 25 12	1 01 77	86 26	0 55
Precious stones and pearls unset	1 15 03	87 81	29 81	0 19
Tea chests	90 80	83 39	1 34 45	0 86
Stationery	67 04	64 70	56 98	0 36
Arms ammunition and military stores	50 17	48 99	48 44	0 31
Haberdashery and millinery	46 52	43 46	41 02	0 26
Apparel	47 80	37 05	34 38	0 22
Earthernware and porcelain	39 19	35 68	30 42	0 19
Toys and requisites for games	37 30	32 62	19 83	0 13
Tallow and stearine	32 10	32 93	24 94	0 16
Gums and resins	30 13	27 23	26 65	0 17
Soap	22 44	23 07	18 39	0 12
Paper making materials	27 39	23 64	12 69	0 08
Umbrellas and fittings	14 87	17 20	19 60	0 12
Tea	15 73	15 96	12 59	0 08
Animals living	30 72	15 68	5 69	0 04
Furniture and cabinetware	15 95	12 71	1_ 69	0 08
Boots and shoes	15 45	10 35	3 15	0 02
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	6 89	7 30	6 71	0 04
Jute and jute goods	5 93	6 78	9 91	0 06
Coal	7 14	1 96	1 11	0 01
All other articles	11 95 43	12 88 90	13 68 59	8 09
Total value of imports	1 52 26 71	1 50 2_ 24	1 56 79 40	99 85

Cotton manufactures (Rs. 11,36 lakhs)—Imports of cotton yarn and manufactures were valued at Rs 11 36 lakhs during 1940 41 as compared with Rs 14 05 lakhs in the preceding year and showed a further decline of Rs 269 lakhs or 19 per cent The shipments from the United Kingdom were very few and were mostly restricted to certain specialities while Japan was more busy in capturing the neighbouring markets served until then by the countries engaged in war The fall in imports gave a splendid opportunity to the indigenous cotton textile industry to extend its activity

Imports of cotton yarn dropped from Rs 3 52 lakhs to Rs 2 16 lakhs representing a fall of 38 per cent over the previous year's imports The decline in imports was mainly on account of reduced arrivals from the United Kingdom China and Japan

The falling imports of cotton piecegoods gained momentum during the year under review and were the lowest on record As compared with the imports in 1939 40 cotton piecegoods imported from abroad in 1940 41 shrank by 23 per cent and totalled 447 million yards as compared with 579 million yards in 1939 40 The re-exports also increased from 17 million yards in 1939 40 to 44 million yards in the following year The shrinkage was not however represented to the same extent in the valuation of the imports owing to the rise in the value of the article during the year under review Imports in value showed a decline of only 15 per cent from Rs 9 85 lakhs to Rs 8 17 lakhs The decrease was distributed over all the three main descriptions of piecegoods but the fall in white was more pronounced than in grey and coloured goods The United Kingdom sustained heavy losses in each of the three main classes but the loss of Japan was chiefly confined to white and grey goods

The following table gives the movement of imports of piecegoods according to varieties —

	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
	1938 39	1939 40	1940–41
Grey	3 07	2 83	2 33
White	3 90	2 84	2 05
Coloured etc	3 90	3 98	3 70

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 4,29 lakhs)—There was a sharp increase in the imports of wool and woollens which were valued at Rs 4 29 lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 2 16 lakhs in the preceding year Almost whole of the increase was attributable to the heavy imports of raw wool for consumption in Indian mills the resources of which were fully mobilised to meet the growing demand for clothing India's ever increasing army Imports of raw wool shot up from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 279 lakhs representing a gain of as much as 272 per cent over the preceding year's Australia was the main supplier of raw wool On the other hand woollen manufactures recorded a modest gain of about six per cent from 141 lakhs to Rs 150 lakhs Yarn and knitting wool recorded further drop during the year

The imports of woollen piecegoods showed an increase *from Rs 35 lakhs to Rs 57 lakhs* in value but the quantity worked out on the basis of the average declared value showed only a slight gain Arrivals of shawls and lohis from abroad dropped further from Rs 4 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 3 lakhs in 1940-41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938 39 and were mostly from Japan which enjoyed the virtual monopoly of this trade in the absence of Germany which was at one time India s main supplier of these varieties

Artificial Silk (Rs. 5 44 lakhs)—*The total* value of the imports of artificial silk and manu factures sought a fresh higher level of Rs 5 44 lakhs in *1940 41* as compared with Rs 4 59 lakhs in 1939 40 and Rs 2 24 lakhs in 1938 39 *The rapid expansion of the artificial silk weaving* industry in India needed increased supplies of artificial silk yarn from abroad in order to feed itself in the absence of the indigenous production As a result the imports of artificial silk yarn moved up in value from Rs 2 12 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 2 65 lakhs in the year under review It may be mentioned that the imports of art silk yarn during 1938 39 were valued at Rs 96 lakhs only Following the entry of Italy into the war Japan was the sole supplier of the yarn and could therefore dictate her own terms Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also rose from Rs 2 11 lakhs to Rs 2 45 lakhs and were mainly from Japan

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 1,72 lakhs)—For the third year in succession, imports of silk raw and manufactured recorded a fall The total value of the imports under this category was Rs 1 72 lakhs in 1940 41 as against Rs 1 82 lakhs in the preceding year Arrivals of raw silk from abroad were valued at Rs 76 lakhs during 1940-41 representing a gain of Rs 13 lakhs over those for 1939 40 *Since the* price level of raw silk was about 50 per cent more than the average declared value for the imported material in the preceding year it can be safely presumed that the quantity imported was 15 per cent below that in 1939 40 As usual China continued to be the principal source of supply Similarly though imports of silk yarn showed a gain of Rs 8 lakhs and amounted to Rs 32 lakhs the quantity imported is likely to be less than of that in the preced ing year On the other hand the year under review brought further evidence of the fact that imported silk piecegoods are not being favoured by India Despite the increase in the price of silk piecegoods the imports dropped from Rs 54 lakhs to Rs 41 lakhs

Iron and Steel (Rs. 6,81 lakhs)—The iron and steel industry made a striking progress throughout the world during the period follow ing the outbreak of the war owing to the heavy munitions production India became the second largest producer of iron and steel in the Empire excelled only by the United Kingdom. The notable achievements of the Indian industry during the year were the production of steel by new process and the erection of plants for making wheel tyres and axles The industry also planned for erecting a hoop and sheet plant and a tube-making plant in addition to increasing production in numerous other directions. The country also became one of the main sources of shell steel to the eastern war theatre Owing to the war conditions the Government of India decided to extend the protection which was due to expire on March 31 1941 for the duration of the war

In the absence of the production data for the whole year which has been discontinued by the Government of India for the war period the conclusions will have to be based on the figures published for the first five months of the year 1940 41 Even those figures which are bound to be the lowest for the year make an impressive reading Thus the output of pig iron rose from 708 400 tons to 789 000 tons a gain of 10 per cent during the five months ended August 31 1940 *The output of steel ingots was still more* striking having gone up from 404 700 tons to 500 800 tons representing an increase of as much as 23 per cent The turning out of finished steel which excludes the production of some of the re rolling mills using either imported or Tata s semis also expanded from 414 000 tons to 491 000 tons during the same period

Imports of manufactured iron and steel exclud ing pig iron and old iron and steel into British India declined further from 255 000 tons in 1939-*40 to 182 700 tons* in the year under review In value however they recorded a gain of Rs 75 lakhs the total value of the imported com*modity* for the year being Rs 681 lakhs Im ports recorded substantial fall during the last two months of the year following the decision of the Government of India to institute stricter control over imports of various types of iron and steel towards the end of December in order to ensure that unreasonable demands for steel involving the waste of the dollar exchange are not made The order which saw the end of the quota system and the beginning of the licensing system was necessitated by the inability of the United Kingdom to accept further orders and the consequential increase in the demand on the American steel industry

With the exception of sheets and plates there was an all round decline in imports under the various classes The position about supplies of hoops was particularly desperate during the first half of the year but eased during the follow ing six months owing to the imports from the U S A The fall in the imports of pillars girders and bridge work was almost precipitate India was able to get goods under this category amounting to Rs 3 83 000 only as compared with Rs 16 lakhs in 1939 40 and Rs 31 lakhs in 1938 39 Steel bars which constituted the single major item next to sheets and plates also showed a rather heavy fall from Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs 25 lakhs Sheets and plates showed a gain of nearly 33 per cent Besides a number of minor items recorded handsome gains

The following table shows the values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years —

	Value Rs (lakhs)		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Steel Bars	44	42	25
Beams channels pil lars, girders and bridge-work	31	16	4
Cast pipes and fittings	9	9	5
Sheets and plates	1,60	96	1 21

Machinery and millwork (Rs. 11,84 lakhs)—The decline noticed under this head during 1939 40 became more pronounced during the year under review during which the imports of machinery and millwork including belting for machinery dropped further by Rs 3 68 lakhs to Rs 11 84 lakhs The decline took place under almost all the major heads It is probable that on account of the pre occupation of the United Kingdom with the production of war materials and conservation of the dollar exchange and shipping space it may not have been possible for India to import the machinery to the extent needed Another conclusion drawn from reduced imports was that the expansion of the indigenous industries was more through the utilisation of the existing industrial capacity of the country to its maximum extent and less by the installation of new plant and machinery It was also interesting to find that a good beginning was made during the year in the direction of starting production of certain types of machinery in the country

During the year Japan stepped into the place of the United Kingdom and other European countries as supplier of machinery to India while the United States were also able to participate in the trade consistent with the restrictions on the dollar exchange

The following table shows the details of the important type of machinery imported into British India during the last three years —

	1938 39 Rs (lakhs)	1939 40 Rs (lakhs)	1940 41 Rs (lakhs)
Primemovers	1 87	1 69	85
Electrical machinery	3 72	2 36	1 71
Cotton machinery	2 67	1 96	1 37
Jute machinery	71	46	61
Agricultural machinery	14	10	2
Boilers	1 40	85	37
Metal working	39	50	60
Typewriters including parts and accessories	15	21	24
Sugar machinery	61	51	41
Tea machinery	23	17	15
Mining	25	48	41
Oil crushing and refining	44	20	15
Paper mill	28	13	31
Rettig rating	14	21	18
Rice and flour mill	7	6	5
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	57	73	51
Printing and lithograph ing presses	10	18	5
Belting for machinery	49	53	62

Vehicles (Rs. 6,82 lakhs)—Imports of vehicles showed only a fractional decline of Rs 5 lakhs during the year They covered motor cars, carriages and wagons and aircraft and parts In recent years the United Kingdom and the United States of America were the largest suppliers of motor vehicles to India the former concentrating more on motor cars than on heavier motor vehicles Owing to tremendous expansion of military demand in the United Kingdom imports of motor cars from that country into India fell substantially during the year under review The total number of motor cars imported into British India declined from 9 972 valued at Rs 2 07 lakhs in 1939 40 to 4 950 valued at Rs 1 15 lakhs in 1940 41

Hardware (Rs. 2,06 lakhs)—The imports of hardware contracted further by 9 per cent during 1940 41 from Rs 2 27 lakhs to Rs 2 06 lakhs The declining tendency which was seen during the latter half of 1939 40 was accentuated by the intensification of the war in the first five months of the year under review The loss was attributable to reduced imports of builders hardware domestic hardware enamelled iron ware metal lamps stoves and gas mantles Of the total import the United Kingdom Japan and the U S A accounted for Rs 80 lakhs Rs 3 lakhs and Rs 48 lakhs respectively

Mineral Oils (Rs. 18,98 lakhs)—No reliable statistics relating to production or consumption of mineral oils are available from any country but it can be safely assumed that despite the increasing prices consumption of petroleum which is so vital in modern mechanised warfare sought a fresh higher level In Burma which supplied the bulk of India s requirements the production of kerosene and motor spirits including aviation petrol as far as could be judged from the press reports was considerably stimulated by the war demand In India where mineral production is very modest every effort was made to increase it The production figures issued by the Government of India for the first five months of 1940 41 which were out classed during the subsequent period reveal that the production of kerosene totalled 150 lakhs gallons as against 73 lakhs gallons in the same period in 1939 40 while that of petroleum jumped from 31 lakhs gallons to 82 lakhs gallons

The total imports of mineral oils of all kinds into British India declined from 463 million gallons to 443 million gallons but they rose in value from Rs 17 15 lakhs to Rs 18 98 lakhs Of this Kerosene was alone with Rs 7 97 lakhs as against Rs 7 51 lakhs in 1939 40 Burma was the main source of these supplies Imports of petroleum and kerosene dropped respectively from 86 million gallons and 103 million gallons to 73 million gallons and 172 million gallons respectively The imports were mainly affected during the first five months of the year which marked the intensification of the war and the resultant shipping difficulties and uncertainty

Owing to India s dependence on foreign supplies the need for building up the stock of petroleum came to the forefront during the year A conference of the interests concerned in the question was convened by the Government of India in January 1942 and paved the way for the introduction of the petrol rationing scheme in the following year

Chemicals (Rs 5,56 lakhs)—Prices of chemicals recorded further advance during 1940 41 and consequently though the total imports of chemicals into British India advanced in value from Rs 4 52 lakhs to Rs 5 56 lakhs, a gain of 23 per cent over the 1939 40 figure it may be safely assumed that the same rise was not reflected in the quantity On the other hand, imports of sulphate of ammonia for which the quantitative figures are published declined from

79 922 tons to 32 146 tons during the year under review Every attempt was made during the year to get supplies of chemicals from abroad in order to build up stocks The bulk of imports which were hitherto imported from the United Kingdom and other soft currency countries were ordered during the year from the difficult currency countries Japan assumed growing importance as a supplier of chemicals The Government of India brought chemicals under the import control list with effect from January 1941

A feature of the year was the expansion of the indigenous industry Many essential chemicals the lack of which had hitherto been one of the main handicaps to India's industrial expansion were produced during the year The production of sulphate of ammonia during the first five months of the year under review increased from 7 874 tons to 10 891 while that of sulphuric acid expanded from 235 242 cwts to 295 955 cwts during the same period

Drugs and medicines (Rs. 2 19 lakhs)—Owing partly to the strenuous efforts made by the Government of India to stimulate the domestic production and partly to the difficulties in getting supplies from abroad the imports of drugs and medicines dropped by Rs 42 lakhs from Rs 2 61 lakhs to Rs 2 19 lakhs in 1940 41 Over 150 items under this group were withdrawn from the import list Though no details have been published about the various classes of drugs and medicines that are being imported it would be reasonable to conclude from the available data that imports of proprietory and patent medicines amounting to Rs 80 lakhs in 1939 40 declined by about 25 per cent in the year under review while the official policy to build up stocks of quinine salts must have resulted in increased imports under that head Japan continued to enjoy the sole monopoly for camphor

Paper and Pasteboards (Rs. 3,94 lakhs)—Imports of paper and pasteboards rose in value from Rs 3 46 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 3 94 lakhs in 1940 41 but declined in quantity from 2 700 000 cwts in 1939 40 to 1 100 000 cwts in 1940 41 The imports of paper only during the year totalled 1 800 000 cwts In 1940 41 as compared with 2 200 000 cwts in 1939 40 In value however they increased from Rs 2 90 lakhs to Rs 3 29 lakhs Following the cutting off of the Scandinavian countries and Germany which were the virtual suppliers of paper and pasteboards to India prior to the war the whole trade was remarkably diverted to the North America involving expenditure at the rate of Rs 100 lakhs a year In order to avoid the strain on dollar exchange the Government of India brought paper under the import control list with effect from January The full effects of this decision were however witnessed only in the following year

The indigenous paper industry received considerable stimulus from the reduced supplies from abroad and was able to make rapid progress during the year As a result, the aggregate production amounted to 1,753 000 cwts in 1940 41 as compared with 1,416,000 cwts in 1939 40

Liquors (Rs 2,00 lakhs)—Considerable difficulty was experienced during 1940 41 in obtaining supplies of liquors from abroad As a result the total imports of all categories of liquors declined from Rs 2 19 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 2 00 lakhs in 1940 41 in value and from 4 8 million gallons to 4 million gallons in quantity The reduction in supplies from the United kingdom was partially made up by increased exports of liquors from Australia Nearly three fourths of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale beer and porter which was able to maintain its ground It was valued at Rs 75 lakhs as against Rs 67 lakhs in the preceding year On the other hand imports of spirits and wines dropped by about 20 and 23 per cent respectively Spirits of the value of Rs 75 lakhs were imported into British India during 1940 41 as against Rs 94 lakhs in 1939 40 while imports of wines dropped from Rs 13 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs

Sugar (Rs. 36 lakhs)—The area under sugarcane in India in 1940 41 went up from 3 640 000 acres to 4 509 000 acres while the production in terms of *gur* was estimated to be 5 720 000 tons as against 4 662 000 tons in the previous year The total number of sugar factories manufacturing sugar direct from cane during the cane crushing season 1940 41 was estimated to be 148 as against 145 actually in operation in the preceding year The year 1940 41 was a period of serious crisis for the Indian sugar industry particularly in the United Provinces and Bihar There was wide fluctuations in prices of sugar and the conditions remained unsettled In March 1940 it became very clear that the industry would suffer from over production The Indian Sugar Syndicate controlling 80 per cent of the total sugar produced in the country boldly reduced in June the price of sugar manufactured by factories in the United Provinces and Bihar by Rs 2 8 per maund in order to reduce stocks in factories and to stimulate consumption in the country A further reduction of as 14 per maund was made in August with the result that the indigenous sugar was considerably cheaper than the Java sugar

It was therefore no wonder that imports of sugar into British India during the year were negligible being only 19 700 tons valued at Rs 36 lakhs as compared with 324 100 tons valued at Rs 3 32 lakhs in 1939 40 while those into Kathiawar States totalled 13 000 tons valued at Rs 22 lakhs as against 76 900 tons valued at Rs 94 lakhs in 1939 40 A substantial portion of the imports in 1940 41 was meant to be re exported It may be mentioned that in response to the representations made by the Government of India expressing apprehensions about increased imports the Government of India had decided to restrict imports of Java sugar to 35 000 tons in 1940 41

Salt (Rs 48 lakhs)—Imports of foreign salt chiefly for consumption in Bengal declined from Rs 62 lakhs to Rs 48 lakhs in value and from 314 000 tons to 207 000 tons in quantity but were considerably above the average pre war annual imports The decline was attributable to the heavy purchases made in the preceding year by the trade for stock building and the increase in Indian output from 1 498 000 tons to 1 644 000 tons

Other articles.—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports —

	1938 39 Rs (lakhs)	1939 40 Rs (lakhs)	1940 41 Rs (lakhs)
Rice not in the husk	11 37	17 85	12 91
Cotton raw and waste	8 51	8 05	9 47
Spices	2 63	5 5	2 19
Dyeing and tanning substances	3 14	3 61	5 30
Glass and glassware	1 25	1 02	86
Tobacco	1 05	1 17	1 34
Paints and colours	67	81	79
Cement	10	7	5
Coal and coke	8	3	1

The increase in cotton imports from 468 500 bales valued at Rs 8 6 lakhs to 493 200 bales worth Rs 9 47 lakhs was on account of the heavy mill demand for finer cotton used in manufacturing superior cloth The imports from Egypt during the first quarter were so heavy that the Government of India had to cancel the general permission for importation raw cotton from Egypt and the Anglo Egyptian Sudan Imports from Kenya also improved greatly during the year

Imports of dyes were particularly heavy during the April November period being substantially in excess of those for the corresponding periods in pre war years Since the bulk of these imports had come from different currency countries including the United States which accounted for annual shipments of Rs 200 lakhs the Government of India decided towards the end of December to control the imports of coal tar dyes in order conserve dollar exchange The effect of the order was felt only during the following year

The drop in the imports of glass and glassware was partially attributable to the rapid expansion of the indigenous industry According to the official estimates the production of the Indian glass industry was about Rs 200 lakhs and the 101 glass factories operating in the country were able to meet 50 per cent of the country's requirements during the year under review

Similarly the supply of imported paints and colours showed a small fall Intense research facilitated the growth of an indigenous industry and about a dozen paint factories operated with indigenous raw materials during the year

III —EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The *export trade of* British India during 1940 41 amounted to Rs 186 81 lakhs as compared with Rs 203 96 lakhs in the preceding year and 176 79 lakhs in 1938 39 This was certainly a remarkable performance since the extension of the war in Europe had meant a loss of the overseas markets taking annually about 25 per cent of the value of the exports of India s principal commodities and accounting for 18 per cent of the total export trade of the country The full effects of the loss of these markets could not be reflected in the value of the export trade during the year under review because other countries notably the Empire countries ordered more Indian goods than usual and the commodity prices were generally higher than those prevailing in the preceding year

The shipments of raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured received a *sharp setback from Rs 85 99 lakhs to Rs 61 88* lakhs and were even below the value of exports amounting to Rs 73 29 lakhs during the immediate pre war year 1938 39 This heavy loss was partially recouped by increased exports of items grouped under food drink and tobacco and of manufactured goods The offtake of the former by foreign countries expanded from Rs 39 65 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 41 66 lakhs in the year under review while exports of manufactured goods broke all the previous records and totalled Rs 82 24 lakhs as compared with Rs 76 01 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 47 61 lakhs during 1938 39 That only emphasised India s growing importance as a manufacturing country An idea of this position can be gauged from the fact that Indian manufactured 400 new articles during the year under review while the range and output of many of her existing industries expanded considerably Rapid intensification of India s own defence preparations and the role she was called upon to play as the arsenal of the Empire countries east of Suez in terms of her *undertaking at the Eastern Group Conference* emphasised that importance

Wartime problem of getting freight the system of giving priorities to the shipments of essential goods and the restrictions on exports of goods to certain countries guided the course of the Indian export trade during 1940 41 In spite of the fall in the taking of Indian goods by the United Kingdom by Rs 7 50 lakhs the export trade with the Empire countries showed a gain of Rs 2 60 lakhs and was valued at Rs 116 66 lakhs representing 62 4 per cent of the total export trade On the other hand exports to foreign countries dropped from Rs 89 86 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 70 24 lakhs in 1940 41 The loss was shared between Germany (Rs 2 89 lakhs) Netherlands (Rs 2 22 lakhs) Belgium (Rs 2 87 lakhs) France (Rs 3 56 lakhs) Spain (Rs 35 lakhs) Italy (Rs 1 64 lakhs) French Indo China (Rs 64 lakhs) and Japan (Rs 4 99 lakhs) and would have been considerably more but for the increased offtake by the Allies including the United States of America on the import list of which India ranked seventh in order of importance during the year

The question of finding alternate markets for those lost by the war engaged the attention of the Government of India throughout the year With that end in view Government set up in May 1940 the Export Advisory Council to advise them on matters connected with the country s export trade It was followed by the despatch of the Meek Gregory Mission to the North and South America in July Almost simultaneously the Indian Trade Commissioners in Alexandria and Mombasa were asked to survey the prospects of India s trade with the North and East Africa The Government of India also appointed Indian Trade Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand and for Canada and South America

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1938 39	1939 40	1940 41	percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1940 41
Jute raw	13 39 87	19 83 33	7 84 60	4 20
Jute manufactures	26 26 11	48 72 14	45 98 49	24 59
Cotton raw and waste	24 66 65	31 04 15	24 45 56	13 09
Cotton manufactures	7 11 79	8 57 58	16 49 27	8 83
Tea	29 29 05	26 30 80	27 74 05	14 85
Seeds	15 09 22	11 89 53	10 04 92	5 38
Leather	5 27 58	7 69 50	6 98 54	3 70
Metals and Ores	4 91 04	6 45 25	7 13 39	3 82
Grain pulse and flour	7 74 12	5 06 83	5 91 52	3 16
Hides and skins raw	9 84 67	4 11 39	3 13 05	1 68
Wool raw and manufactured	3 84 95	4 04 34	2 37 43	1 27
Tobacco	2 75 63	2 53 81	2 87 05	1 54
Fruits and vegetables	2 28 66	2 86 94	2 44 03	1 31
Oilcakes	1 01 20	2 02 92	84 16	0 45
Coal	1 32 06	1 80 26	1 84 89	1 0
Lac	1 26 65	1 99 87	2 27 44	1 21
Oils	1 03 37	1 37 47	2 40 53	1 3
Coir	96 01	1 28 24	76 89	0 41
Spices	78 60	1 07 93	75 52	0 40
Rubber raw	71 58	93 76	91 89	0 49
Hemp raw	71 98	86 40	76 25	0 41
Coffee	75 11	73 15	24 14	0 13
Dyeing and tanning substances	59 11	70 94	54 00	0 29
Provisions and oilman s stores	59 32	70 85	74 09	0 39
Fish (excluding canned fish)	69 29	69 71	64 15	0 34
Manures	37 22	47 91	45 64	0 24
Drugs and medicines	27 83	33 19	34 66	0 18
Saltpetre	10 89	17 13	24 27	0 13
Paraffin wax	30 25	32 98	35 50	0 19
Wood and timber	23 66	21 06	25 47	0 14
Apparel	34 32	43 48	18 09	0 36
Sugar	24 18	7 96	27 20	0 14
Animals living	8 23	7 83	7 18	0 04
Silk raw and manufactured	4 26	7 78	5 14	0 03
Fodder bran and pollards	8 96	4 80	5 53	0 03
Building and engineering materials other than of iron steel or wood	14 75	30 72	63 45	0 34
All other articles	7 56 94	8 50 46	8 91 46	4 75
Total value of exports	1 62 79 17	2 03 92 99	1 86 86 18	100

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 53,23 lakhs) — Owing to the loss of continental markets the export trade in raw jute and jute manufactures received a sharp setback during 1940-41 The combined exports declined in quantity by 29 per cent from 1 651 000 tons to 1 172 179 tons in 1940 41 while in value they dropped by 22 per cent from Rs 68 42 lakhs to Rs 53 20 lakhs The fall is comparatively less in value because the manufactured goods showed a comparatively smaller recession in prices as compared with the heavy decline in raw jute prices The consumption of raw jute by Indian mills declined from 1 288 000 tons to 989 000 tons

Exports of raw jute sharply declined in quantity from 570 000 tons in 1939 40 to 243 000 tons during the year under review a drop of 57 per cent These exports were the lowest for over a decade They were valued at Rs 7 85 lakhs as compared with Rs 19 83 lakhs in the preced ing year representing a fall of as much as 60 per cent The closing of the markets including France Italy Belgium Spain Germany Austria and Hungary taking about 345 000 tons quently, the demand for raw jute the cheapness of which had conferred on it the world monopoly fell off By April the Indian Trade Commissioner for New York was in a position to report that even the American markets which was the largest customer of Indian jute would be lost As a result the raw jute prices started on their downward journey and the quotation for first grade jute declined from Rs 66-8 per bale in April to Rs 32 in October

The frenzied speculation seen in 1939 40 had taken the prices of raw jute to such high levels that substitutes were brought in and conse

The scheme contemplated by the Government of Bengal for regulating the jute acreage was not enforced during the season and induced by high prices the 1940 41 season saw an estimated production of 12 558 000 bales covering an area of 4 344 000 acres as against 9 750 000 bales grown on 3 161 000 acres This record production was an additional depressing factor in the assessment of the jute outlook But in August the Jute Control Act was brought into force whereby the acreage under cultivation for the next season was reduced by nearly one third of the area cultivated during the season under review This action coupled with the receipt of the report of the Mack Gregory Mission and the revision of the minimum rates for jute as agreed at the conference convened in December improved the prospects and the raw jute quotation for first grade improved from Rs 32 in October to Rs 37 in March

Shipments of jute manufactures declined from 1 083 000 tons valued at Rs 48 72 lakhs in 1939 40 to 92 000 tons valued at Rs 40 38 lakhs in 1940 41 representing a fall of 14 6 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value The extent of fall in value was not so heavy as that in quantity because the market for jute manufactures had not contracted to the same degree as that for raw jute and the countries which used to import raw jute and manufacture it had by then ceased to compete with the Indian manufacturer Consequently the average prices for jute manufactures during the year under review were better than those prevailing in the preceding year

The decline was solely shared by gunny bags the exports of which shrunk from Rs 25 45 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 20 52 lakhs in the following year and in quantity from 1 211 million to 678 *million The loss in trade was partially compensated* by the increased shipments of gunny cloth which were valued at Rs 24 18 lakhs during the year under review as compared with Rs 22 41 lakhs in the preceding year These figures do not take into account the huge purchases made by His Majesty's Government during the year Sacking bags accounted for 394 million valued at Rs 15 89 lakhs and hessian gunny bags 284 million valued at Rs 4 42 lakhs Two-third of the fall was due to reduced takings by the United Kingdom *The total quantity of* gunny cloth exported declined from 1 561 million yards in 1939 40 to 1 546 million yards in 1940 41 with an increase in value from Rs 22 41 lakhs to Rs 24 18 lakhs Hessian gunny cloth represented 1 500 million yards in 1940 41 as against 1 515 million yards in 1939 40

The industry experienced an unsteady period during 1940 41 but was able to keep its head above waters owing to its well knit organisation From the beginning of 1940 there was a deliberate reduction in the production of jute manufactures in order to curtail stocks in hand with the result that the industry's monthly output was brought down from 1 8 000 tons in January to 70 000 tons in September The *mills which were working on the basis of 60* hours a week were asked in April to cut down the number of working hours to 54 and in August to 45 hours In the following month the Association recommended to its member mills to close down for one week in a month As a result the total output of the jute industry declined from 1 277 000 tons to 1 099 000 tons

Cotton, Raw, (Rs. 23.56 lakhs)—The high hopes that the war would bring prosperity to the Indian cotton grower and that the prices of raw cotton would once again see the levels touched in the last Great War were completely shattered during the year under review After touching Rs 457 in the first week of May 1940 the Broch M G I G steadily declined to Rs 155 during the following two months as the result of the war developments in Europe and then went up with occasional setbacks to Rs 244 at the end of March 1941

The main reason was the obscure export outlook The loss of valuable overseas markets and the difficulty in obtaining freight resulted in a sharp fall in exports of raw cotton from 2 947 000 bales valued at Rs 30 11 lakhs in 1939 40 to 2 168 000 bales valued at Rs 23 56 lakhs in 1940 41 representing a fall of 26 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value Japan was responsible for taking 705 000 bales as compared with 1 056 000 bales in 1939 40 and 1 211 000 bales in 1938 39 China was able to absorb 764 000 bales as against 681 000 bales in preceding year and 193 000 bales in 1938 39 Exports to the United Kingdom during 1940 41 were estimated at 491 000 bales being also less than those amounting to 472 000 bales in 1939 40 The U S A was able to take about 123 000 bales mainly consisting of Bengals and Oomras during the year The Indian Mills were however able to absorb 3 334 000 bales in 1940 41 being 294 000 bales more than those in 1939 40

India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world and her production during 1940 41 was estimated at 5 786 000 bales covering an area of 22 902 000 acres as compared with 4 900 000 bales grown on 21 580 000 acres in 1939 40 Owing to the increased activity in the *Indian cotton mills the total mill consumption* of Indian cotton in India during 1940 41 amounted to 3 297 000 bales as compared with 3 030 000 bales in the preceding year and broke all its previous record

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 16,49 lakhs)—After a period of almost unrelieved depression since 1923 the Indian cotton textile industry enjoyed a year of prosperity during the period under review The mills were able to increase their production from 4 012 million yards in 1939 40 to 4 270 million yards representing a fresh record in the history of the industry This was due to greater demand for bazar military authorities and from overseas

Special opportunities were offered to India by the war to play a great part in meeting the cloth needs of many Commonwealth and Allied countries whose previous sources of supplies dried during the year The cutting off of German and Italian supplies of piecegoods to India's most important pre war markets had probably very little effect on India's export trade in the first six months of the war since neither Germany nor Italy did a very large trade in cotton goods with Middle and Far Eastern countries The collapse of Holland, Belgium and France changed the outlook considerably for the year under review and new opportunities for the expansion of trade between India and the

Free French Belgian and the Dutch Colonial Possessions in Africa and the Far East where opened up for India subject of course to the overcoming of shipping and exchange difficulties It was also evident that the British Dominions and Colonies east and south of Gibraltar became more interested than formerly in Indian cotton manufactures as a result of the war

The increase was distributed over all categories Shipments of cotton twist and yarn expanded in value from Rs 1 79 lakhs to Rs 4 09 lakhs while exports of cotton piecegoods were up by Rs 4 53 lakhs to Rs 10 64 lakhs in value and by 168 7 million yards to 390 1 million yards in quantity Grey goods advanced by 40 million yards to 126 million yards bleached goods by 41 million yards to 54 million yards and coloured goods by 82 million yards to 210 million yards Of the total exports of piecegoods 122 million yards or 31 per cent went to Burma as compared with 110 million yards or 50 per cent in the previous year Exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements advanced from 23 million yards each to 41 million yards and 34 million yards respectively Exports to Egypt also improved from two million yards to seven million yards Shipments to Nigeria advanced by about 17 million yards to 22 million yards and those to the East African ports from 14 million yards to 78 million yards Exports to the Anglo Egyptian Sudan and Mauritius and Dependencies on the other hand remained fairly steady and together amounted to seven million yards There were however increased shipments to Arabia the Bahrein Islands the Federated Malaya States Iraq Aden Thailand and the U S A

Exports of cotton twist and yarn improved from 37 million lbs to 78 million lbs in quantity and from Rs 1 79 lakhs to Rs 4 09 lakhs in value Shipments to Burma continued to advance and totalled 44 million lbs as against 15 million lbs in 1939 40 Shipments to Hong kong also improved from five million lbs to nine million lbs and those to Egypt from 0 6 million lbs to 1 7 million lbs

Tea (Rs. 27 75 lakhs)—The production of tea in India totalled 463 5 million lbs in 1940 being 11 million lbs more than that in the preceding season and was the highest ever since it started its upward trend in 1936 Out of this 349 million lbs were shipped abroad during the year under review as against 359 million lbs in the preceding year Though the volume showed a small fall the value of those shipments went up from Rs 26 31 lakhs to Rs 27 73 lakhs owing to the rise in the price of tea during the later part of the year under review The total quantity shipped during the year represented 75 per cent of the total production as compared with 79 per cent in the preceding year

The 90 per cent of tea available for export from India was sold to the British Ministry of Food at a price based on the average of three years before the war with the addition of a small allowance to meet increased cost of production The allocation between the tea estates of the quantity covered by the contract was based on their export quotas under the International Restriction Scheme This arrangement worked out in India through the Tea Controller In addition, a few consignments were also sent directly to the U S A which received its chief supplies from the United Kingdom

Food grains and flour (Rs 5 92 lakhs)—The total exports under this group amounted to Rs 5 92 lakhs as compared with Rs 5 09 lakhs representing a gain of 16 per cent But were considerably below the figures for 1938 39 and 1937 38 during which India was able to ship goods worth Rs 7 74 lakhs and Rs 9 49 lakhs respectively Though the value gained the drop in quantity was 12 per cent from 4 58 000 tons to 4 09 000 The loss in trade under this group would have been more but for the heavy over seas demand for Indian wheat and wheat flour India which had shipped hardly 8 000 tons of wheat in 1939 40 was able to sell 45 000 tons to the overseas countries during the year with the result that the value of her export trade in wheat increased spectacularly from a modest sum of Rs 10 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 50 lakhs during 1940 41 Similarly the offtake of wheat flour by foreign countries was valued at Rs 92 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs 68 lakhs in the preceding year

Exports of rice were valued at Rs 3 37 lakhs as against Rs 3 22 lakhs a year ago and formed the bulk of the exports under this group Of these hardly Rs 2 lakhs represented the value of rice in the husk Shipments of rice not in the husk declined by 2 000 tons to 251 000 tons but their value increased from Rs 3 19 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 3 3 lakhs in the following year On the other hand exports of jowar and bajri received a sharp setback and were valued at Rs 1 59 000 in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 25 66 000 in 1938 39 and Rs 7 45 000 in 1939 40 Thus Indian jowar and bajri have practically lost ground Exports of gram also continued their downward trend and amounted to Rs 6 93 000 despite the rise in prices as compared with Rs 18 lakhs in 1938 39 and Rs [illegible] lakhs in 1939 40

Oilseeds (Rs. 19.05 lakhs)—Indian oilseeds lost further ground in the overseas trade during 1940 41 Exports during the year totalled 703 000 tons valued at Rs 9 99 lakhs as com pared with 850 000 tons worth Rs 11 84 lakhs representing a fall of 17 per cent in volume and 16 per cent in value Supplies were almost the same as last year but the war brought about a dislocation in Europe s oilcrushing industry and the loss of the continental markets normally taking seeds worth about Rs 6 00 lakhs a year

Throughout the year the Indian oilseeds trade was at the mercy of the British Ministry of Food which was the virtual customer for the exportable surplus and was able to quote its own price The year started under very good auspices and in order to ensure supplies to the Allies the Government of India issued orders in the very first week of the year banning exports of linseed castorseeds and rapeseeds to neutral countries The collapse of France which was the most important customer of Indian oilseeds gave a rude shock to the trade in India and even the decision of the British Ministry of Food to take over the outstanding contracts of France could not stop the downward trend of the oilseeds prices In September the Government of India came to an agreement with the British Ministry of Food on the purchases of Indian linseed and groundnuts It helped for a time to

steady the market but could not relieve the anxiety of the merchants and with the movement of crops the prices once again assumed a down ward trend Since the agreement proved bene ficial only to the shippers the Government of India revised the arrangements with the British Ministry of Food under which the purchase prices remained unchanged but the shippers were asked to give rebate representing the dis parity between the purchase price of the Ministry and the price at which shippers purchased the seeds in the Indian market That rebate was credited to a separated fund subsequently utilised for reducing the acreage under oilseeds particularly groundnuts

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1939 40 which was mostly marketed in the year under review was estimated at 466 000 tons as com pared with 442 000 tons in the preceding year The Argentine crop of 1939 40 was smaller by 28 per cent than the preceding one the official estimate of the outturn being 998 000 tons The exports were 238 000 tons valued at Rs 3 69 lakhs as compared with 219 000 tons valued at Rs 3 18 lakhs in 1939 40 The Ministry of Food was virtually the sole overseas buyer of Indian linseed though a few consign ments were sent to Australia and other Empire countries

The production of groundnuts in 1940 41 was estimated at 3 473 000 tons of nuts in shell as against 3 165 000 tons in the preceding season The war developments gave a heavy blow to the export trade during the year since France Germany Belgium and Netherlands taking between them something like 450 000 tons a year were overrun by the enemy The United Kingdom therefore continued to be the main buyer Consequently the total shipments of groundnuts valued at Rs 4 06 lakhs were down by 44 per cent of those during 1939 40 when they were valued at Rs 7 13 lakhs The quan tity fell from 549 000 tons to 339 000 tons The outlook for export trade was darkened by the loss of markets and shipping difficulties and towards the end of the year the Government of India convened a conference of the interests concerned in order to discuss the proposal for reducing the next season s acreage by at least 33 per cent

On the other hand the war stimulated the demand for castor and rapeseeds exports of which used to be very modest during the pre war period. The production of castor seed in 1940 41 was officially estimated at 101 000 tons being only 4 000 tons more than that in the preceding season while exports were 67 000 tons valued at Rs 1 19 lakhs as compared with 40 000 tons worth Rs 71 lakhs in 1939 40 and Rs 10 lakhs in 1938 39 Similarly exports of rape seed advanced in value by 42 per cent from Rs 33 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 47 lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with a modest amount of Rs 16 lakhs in 1938 39 the immediate pre war year The expansion in quantity was from 22 000 tons to 35 000 tons Exports of Sesamum rose slightly in quantity from 3 500 tons in 1939 40 to 3 900 tons in 1940 41 but the value remained fairly steady at Rs 7 lakhs

Hides and Skins (Rs. 3,47 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins received a further setback of 16 per cent during 1940-41 when they totalled 26 800 tons as compared with 31 800 tons in the preceding year and of 25 per cent in value from Rs 4 08 lakhs to Rs 3 08 lakhs Of the total quantity shipped during the year under review raw hides represented 27 per cent of the trade Exports of raw hides totalled 7 200 tons valued at Rs 61 lakhs in 1940 41 as against 11 800 tons valued at Rs 79 lakhs in 1939 40 showing a drop of about 40 per cent in volume and 20 per cent in value The export trade in raw cow hides declined heavily from 10 148 tons to 5 776 tons but that in raw buffalo hides was up by 238 tons and totalled 1 510 tons during the year under review There was a small recession in the exports of raw skins during the year the exports amounting to 19 393 tons as com pared with 19 656 tons in 1939 40 but the sharp recession in prices resulted in a heavy drop in value from Rs 3 29 lakhs to Rs 2 47 lakhs Of the raw skins the raw goat skins showed a modest gain from 18 881 tons to 19 002 tons but the shipments of raw sheep skins dropped by nearly half to 391 tons

Exports of hides and skins tanned and dressed totalled 21 773 tons valued at Rs 5 33 lakhs as against 31 963 tons valued at Rs 6 98 lakhs a year ago The drop was as much as 32 per cent in volume and 23 per cent in value and was attributable to the shrinkage in shipments of both hides and skins India was able to send only 19 173 tons of dressed hides valued at Rs 4 23 lakhs during the year under review whereas the takings of the overseas countries had amounted to 25 871 tons worth Rs 4 32 lakhs in the preceding year It will be seen that while the volume declined by 8 698 tons or 26 per cent the loss in value was only 2 per cent This was attributable to the further rise in prices of tanned hides during the year under review On the other hand exports of tanned skins declined by 57 per cent in quantity and 59 per cent in value and totalled 2 604 tons valued at Rs 1 10 lakhs in 1940 41 and of 6 092 tons valued at Rs 2 66 lakhs in 1939 40

Raw Wool (Rs. 1 64 lakhs).—The year 1940 41 saw a sharp setback to India s export trade in raw wool which amounted to Rs 1 64 lakhs as against Rs 3 23 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 2 99 lakhs in 1938 39 The drop in quantity was from 52 8 million lbs in 1939 40 to 20 8 million lbs in 1940 41 The United Kingdom was by far the most important custo mer of Indian wool Following the negotiations between the Government of India and the Wool Controller of His Majesty s Government and agreement for purchasing raw wool from India during the war period was reached in June 1940 The agreement stipulated an increase of 12 per cent. in the price level then prevailing and later based the purchase price at 30 per cent more than the pre war rates plus the increase in freight and other charges Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined from 33 3 million lbs in 1939 40 to 26 5 million lbs in 1940 41

The Indian carpet wools continued to be popular in the United States because compared with other carpet wools they shrink less have a fairly long staple and unusually good colours and are therefore desirable for manufacturing better grade carpets But the demand could not be fully satisfied owing to shipping difficulties and the restrictions on trade From October 1940 however a limited quantity was allowed to be shipped to the United States on a quota basis under the licensing system and a

supplementary quota for the year was later given and shipments to the U S A were reduced from 18 8 million lbs to 4 3 million lbs.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 7,13 lakhs).—Exports of metals and ores during the year under review were valued at Rs 7,13 lakhs as compared with Rs 6 45 lakhs in 1939-40 representing an increase of 10 8 per cent almost entirely attributable to the increase in prices The bulk of exports consisted of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures The shipments of metallic ores and scrap iron were valued at Rs 1 85 lakhs as against Rs 2 28 lakhs in 1939-40 Of these exports of manganese amounted to Rs. 1 47 lakhs in 1940 41 as against Rs 1,82 lakhs in the preceding year The drop in manganese exports was due to the loss of the valuable overseas markets like France restrictions on exports to certain countries and the war time shipping difficulties The depression in the trade was so heavy that some of the manganese mining companies suspended their production during the year There was good demand from the United States for Indian manganese and mica which assisted the defence preparations in that country The mica mining industry was considerably expanded during the year and the Government of India purchased mica for shipping to the United States

Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof recorded a spectacular advance from Rs 3 99 lakhs to Rs 5 05 lakhs being 27 per cent more in value than that in the preceding year There was greater demand for Indian pig iron whose exports totalled 600 000 tons as compared with 509 000 tons in 1939 40 Arrangements were completed towards the end of September 1940 for supplying 300 000 tons of pig iron to the United Kingdom at the rate of 50 000 tons a month. Owing to the introduction of licensing system and the suspension of issuing fresh licences after October exports of scrap iron and steel to Japan contracted considerably

Iron manufactures like angle bolt and rod, bars and channels and iron and steel manufactures like cast pipes and fittings sheets and plates tubes pipes and fittings wrought and other manufactures of iron or steel all recorded increases in value India met the demand from the Middle East, Iraq Kenya and Uganda to a certain extent and though the total exports were slightly below the preceding, year s signs were in evidence that India was gradually developing her export markets in the neighbourhood in this sphere as well The total exports amounted to 104 000 tons as against 106,000 tons in the preceding year The decline could be traced to the shipping difficulties and the need for conserving supplies at home.

Lac (Rs. 2,25 lakhs).—Like all other trades in India the shellac trade during the year 1940-41 was subject to large fluctuations and many other handicaps which are inevitable in time of war The production of lac for the year under review was 1 233 375 maunds the lowest for over five years as compared with 1 394 000 maunds in the previous year Exports totalled 806 877 maunds valued at Rs 2 25 lakhs in 1940-41 as against 1 033 982 maunds worth Rs 1 91 lakhs in 1939 40 There was bigger export demand from the United States of America which caused a substantial rise in the prices The important feature of the year under review was the constant demand for spot goods by the shippers whenever sufficient freights could be secured

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export —

	1938–39	1939–40	1940–41
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Tobacco	2 76	2 53	2 88
Fruits and vegetables	2 27	2 37	2 44
Oilcakes	3 01	2 03	2 84
Coal	1 32	1 89	1 85
Oils	1 03	1 38	2 41
Coir manufactures	96	1 23	77
Spices	79	1 08	76
Rubber raw	72	94	93
Rubber Manufactures	4	10	41
Hemp raw	72	86	77
Coffee	75	73	24
Dyes and Colours	72	89	76
Provision and oilman s stores	59	71	73
Fish	69	70	63
Paraffin wax	36	33	36
Paper pasteboard and stationery	13	18	41
Mica	1 14	1 77	1 48
Instruments apparatus etc	24	26	33
Gums and resins	23	32	25
Bristles	26	39	24
Paints and painters materials	13	18	22
Toys and requisites for games etc	16	21	12
Cordage and rope	8	11	12
Books printed etc	10	11	11
Fibre for brushes and brooms	16	13	11
Haberdashery and millinery	4	6	10
Bones for manufacturing purposes	24	23	13

It will be seen that the export trade in oil cakes like that in oilseeds suffered heavily during the year under review owing to the loss of continental markets On the other hand the oilcrushing industry was considerably developed in the country to meet the growing demand both at home and abroad The shipments of oils expanded considerably during the year and were headed by groundnut oil the exports of which showed an impressive increase of Rs 77 lakhs from Rs 52 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 1 29 lakhs in the following year The essential oil industry also progressed well and the export of lemon grass oil showed handsome improvement

Under the group spices cardamoms figured prominently and the shrinkage in their exports accounted for the drop in the value of exports of this group Exports of cardamoms dropped from Rs 31 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 8 lakhs during the year under review

The demand for rubber both raw and manufactured expanded during the year and though the country's production did not represent even one hundredth of the world production the war conditions helped India to build up a good export market during the year

There was heavy depression in the coffee trade Exports of coffee declined by two thirds from Rs 73 lakhs in 1939 40 to Rs 24 lakhs in the following year The Government of India therefore issued an Ordinance in December 1940 to assist the coffee industry by regulating exports abroad and sales inside The Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board was set up during the year

Among dyes and colours myrabolans and turmeric played a vital part The exports of myrabolans declined in value by Rs 14 lakhs and amounted to Rs 28 lakhs as compared with Rs 42 lakhs in the preceding year while the value of shipments of turmeric dropped from Rs 19 lakhs to Rs 13 lakhs

Out of Rs 73 lakhs worth of provision and oilman's stores exported during the year under review ghee accounted for Rs 31 lakhs

Motor Vehicles in British India and The Indian States.

The number of motor vehicles on Indian roads which had increased steadily until on January 1 1939 there were 177 188 vehicles in British India and the Indian States has since declined. The actual figure of motor vehicles in operation throughout the country on March 31 1940 was 174 077

This decline is undoubtedly the result of war time conditions Since the outbreak of war the motor import trade has been seriously affected shipments from the United Kingdom being held up while deliveries of vehicles from the United States of America are affected by dollar exchange difficulties Furthermore the price of petrol has risen appreciably since the outbreak of war and this has doubtless driven a number of older vehicles off the roads

The total number of vehicles in British India on March 31 1940 was 141 577 out of which 89 253 were private cars 5 535 taxis 23 851 buses 14 336 lorries and 8 602 motorcycles

The general decline in the number of motor vehicles in operation was not however distributed evenly throughout the provinces Thus while in Bombay the number declined from 31 736 to 27 880 in Bengal it rose from 28 375 to 29 760 This province had the largest number of vehicles in operation Madras which had the third largest number remained practically stationary with a total of 21 585 The United Provinces fell sharply from 17 119 to 14 603 while the Punjab rose from 12 950 to 13 372

Motor Vehicles in Indian States

Complete figures showing the number of motor vehicles in Indian States are not available The States vary in size from 19 sq miles to States like Hyderabad with an area of 82 698 sq miles (as large as Italy) Hyderabad State still heads the list of motor vehicles but its total dropped sharply from 8 232 to 5 739 Travancore on the other hand rose from 4 960 to 5 307 It must be emphasised that these figures are un official and not necessarily complete

The following tables show the number of motor vehicles of all classes in operation in the different provinces of British India and in the Indian States as on March 31 1940 —

——	Cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycles	Total
Assam	3 110	172	614	(a)1 390	192	5 478
Ajmer Merwara	723	10	120	8	86	1 921
Bengal	20 952	2 147	1 787	3 707	1 167	29 760
Bihar	5 810	390	757	6 0	718	8 325
Bombay	17 604	1 205†	3 543	3 890	1 638	27 880
Central Provinces (c)	4 208	*	2 095	(b)	820	7 123
Coorg	119	10	56	68	8	261
Delhi	1 240	190	353	173	266	2 742
Madras	14 008	396	4 208	1 570	1 403	21 585
N W F P	1 513	148	982	471	160	3 274
Orissa	715	(b)	343	65	111	1 234
Punjab	5 926	320	5 335	960	831	13 372
Sind	3 296	239	627	290	467	4 919
United Provinces	9 449	388	3 031	(a)1 020	735	14 603
Total British India	89 253	5 535	23 851	14 336	8 602	141 577
INDIAN STATES						
Alwar	73	20	38	13	8	152
Bahawalpur	117		43	32	19	211
Bhavnagar	233	31	17	21	18	3_0
Bundi	37	2	21	6	1	67
Baroda	671	47	360	152	64	1 294
Bikaner	292	*	56	41	19	408
Bhopal (c)	383	51	77		22	533
Cochin	708	94	154	74	100	1 130
Gwalior (c)	1 216	274	623	19	68	2 200
Gondal	110	75	27	10	19	241
Holkar (Indore)	1 409	10	187	29	65	1 700
Hyderabad	3 974	386	388	631	360	5 739
Jaipur (c)	776	76	341	23	30	1.246
Jodhpur	768	9	133	201	49	1 160
Kolhapur	214	15	218	63	13	523
Kutch	200		50		60	310
Kapurthala	49	*	60	2	5	116
Keonjhar	48		10	39	7	104
Mysore	3 187	93	553	390	486	4 709

——	Cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycles	Total
Porbandar	57	37	30	29	9	162
Patiala	666	37	156	15	112	986
Pudukkottai	451	5	69	10	10	545
Rajpipla	133	5	20	18	6	182
Rampur	95	1	24	14	3	137
Rajkot	103	83	18	8	16	228
Rewa (c)	107	20	94	12	16	249
Sawantwadi	32	124	130	1	8	295
Travancore	2 051	304	1 789	631	532	5 307
Udaipur	273†	9	126	86	13	421
Other States estimated	1 130	100	270	170	145	1 825
Total India	106 779	7 443	29 940	17 033	10 885	174 077
Burma	11 085	647	3 059	3 247	768	18 806**

(*a*) Includes passenger-cum goods vehicles (*b*) Included in buses
(*c*) Latest figures available Some figures relate to 1939
† These are taxis in the regional area of Bombay Taxis in other regions are included in buses
* Included in cars
** In addition 2 071 vehicles not re-registered during the year are believed to be in use.

Index Numbers of Prices.

Index Numbers of wholesale prices in India during the years 1861 1931 are available in the publication Index Numbers of Indian Prices, 1861 1931 issued Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta which contains (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 articles of export (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 articles of import (3) the general unweighted index numbers for 39 articles of export and import and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles The last of the four series is a continuation of the series first compiled and published by F J Atkinson in the Journal of Royal Statistical Society in March 1897 The index figures subsequent to 1931 are available in the addenda to the Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861 1931 published from time to time The compilation of all these series was discontinued in August 1941

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 —

(Price in 1873 = 100)

Year	Exported articles 28 (unweighted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted)	General Index No for all (39) articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No (100 articles)
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	218
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	149
1936	127	122	125	150
1937	153	144	136	155
1938	128	142	132	147
1939	133	137	134	157
1940	158*	183*	164*	Not available
1941 (Seven monthly average)	Not available	Not available	181*	

* Provisional.

In addition to the above series of wholesale prices for the whole of India the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta publishes a wholesale price index number for Calcutta The Governments of Bombay Sind the United Provinces and Madras also compile and publish similar wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay Karachi Cawnpore and Madras respectively

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay Karachi Cawnpore and Madras

Year	Calcutta (July 1914 = 100)	Bombay (July 1914 = 100)	Karachi (July 1914 = 100)	Cawnpore (1913 = 100)	Madras (Week ended 31st August 1939 = 100)
1925	150	153	151		
1926	148	149	140		
1927	148	147	137		
1928	145	146	137		
1929	141	145	133		
1930	116	124	108		
1931	96	109	95		
1932	91	109	99		
1933	87	98	97		
1934	89	95	96		
1935	91	99	99		
1936	91	96	102	117	
1937	102	106	106	92	
1938	95	101	104	85	
1939	108	109	108	101	
1940	120	118	116	100	119
1941	139	137	120	104	137

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931 This downward trend although somewhat checked in 1932 continued during 1933 and 1934 when the prices reached their lowest level. The prices however showed some improvement during the next two years and registered a sharp rise during 1937 The prices registered a perceptible fall in the following year but they soon recovered and registered a further rise in Calcutta and Bombay during 1939

With the outbreak of the war the wholesale prices began to soar up This tendency continued till December 1939 but thereafter there was a gradual fall till June 1940 when they again showed a partial recovery till the middle of 1941 From June onwards the prices rose very rapidly and reached their highest level since 1930 As compared to the previous year the prices during 1941 were higher by *19 points each at Bombay and Calcutta and* by four points at Karachi

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities In addition to these however some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries Central Provinces and Berar for six centres in Bihar by the Department of Industries Bihar for Madras by the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce Madras for Lahore Sialkot Ludhiana Rohtak and Multan by the office of the Director of *Industries Punjab and for Cuttack by the* Government of Orissa In addition to these series working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon in the Bombay Province and cost of living index numbers for low paid employees at eight places in Madras Province and for low paid government servants at three places in the United Provinces are at present being compiled

The working class *cost of living* index number for Bombay which was originally compiled on a pre war base was revised during 1937 the base adopted for the new series being July 1933 to June 1934=100 The revised index number stood at 129 in December 1941 the average for 1941 being 122 The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927=100 stood at 99 in December 1941 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928=100 stood at 99 in December 1941 The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927=100 was 87 in December 1941 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 89 The Madras cost of living index number with base July 1935 to June 1936=100 was 121 in December 1941 The Lahore cost of living index number with 1931 35 prices equated to 100 was 160 in October 1941 The cost of living index numbers for Sialkot Ludhiana Rohtak and Multan with 1931 35 prices equated to 100 were 157 159 146 and 158 respectively for October 1941

The catastrophic fall in retail prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued during 1930 and 1931 In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931 In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued This downward tendency was somewhat checked during 1935 and 1936 The prices showed a definite rise in 1937 remained more or less steady during 1938 39 and registered an appreciable rise in 1940 and 1941

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry including the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 the Royal Commission on India Labour and also by Messrs Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics The eleventh Industries Conference held at Mysore in December 1939 and the first conference of the Labour Ministers held at New Delhi in January 1940 recommended that the Central Government should undertake legislation to facilitate the collection of statistics relating to industries In pursuance of this recommendation the Government of India introduced in the Legislative Assembly in February 1942 a bill on the subject which has since been passed by the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor General This Act which is called the Industrial Statistics Act 1942 empowers the Provincial Governments to arrange for the collection of statistics relating *to prices of commodities as also certain other* matters like wages employment industrial disputes etc

In view of the inadequacy of the existing retail price data especially from the point of view of compiling cost of living index numbers the Court of Enquiry constituted in August 1940 under the Trade Disputes Act 1929 under the Chairmanship of the Hon ble Sir B N Rau to investigate the question of dearness allowance for the railway employees recommended that the Central Government should take up the work of preparation and maintenance of cost of living index figures for three distinct classes of areas in India *viz* city urban and rural This recommendation led the Government of India to consider the formulation of a centrally controlled scheme for the preparation and maintenance of cost of living index numbers for important places in British India and a tentative scheme has been outlined The scope of the scheme is understood to have been limited at present to the preparation of figures for industrial labour (excluding plantation labour) as the necessity of such figures arises mainly in connection with disputes concerning industrial labour

Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Rs	a
Acknowledgment of Debt ex Rs 20	0	1
Affidavit or Declaration	2	0
Agreement or Memo of Agreement—		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange	0	4
(aa) If relating to the purchase or sale of Govt Security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20 as 2 for every Rs 10 000 or part		
(b) If relating to the purchase or sale of shares scrips stocks bonds debentures debenture stocks or any other marketable security of a like nature in or of any incorporate Company or other body corporate—two annas for every Rs 2 500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be		
(c) If not otherwise provided for	1	0
Appointment in execution of a power—		
(a) Of trustees	15	0
(b) Of property, moveable or immoveable	30	0
Articles of Association of Company—		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs 2,500	25	0
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 2,500 but does not exceed Rs 1 00,000	50	0
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 1 00,000	100	0
Articles of Clerkship	250	0
Award any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum	20	0
Bill of Exchange—		
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc Rs 200 a 3, exc Rs 200 not exc. Rs. 400, a 6, exc Rs 400, not exc Rs. 600, a 9, exc Rs 600 not exc Rs. 800 a. 12, exc. Rs 800 not exc Rs. 1,000, a. 15, exc. Rs 1,000 not exc Rs. 1,200, R. 1 a. 2 exc. Rs 1,200 not exc Rs 1,600 R. 1 a 8 exc Rs 1,600 not exc Rs 2,500, Rs. 2 a. 4 exc Rs 2,500 not exc. Rs 5,000, Rs 4 a 8, exc. Rs. 5 000, not exc Rs. 7,500 Rs. 6 a 12, exc. Rs. 7,500, not exc Rs. 10,000 Rs. 9 exc Rs 10,000 not exc Rs 15 000, Rs 12 a 8, exc. Rs 15,000 not exc. Rs. 20 000, Rs. 18, exc Rs. 20,000 not exc Rs 25 000, Rs 22 a. 8, exc Rs 25 000 not exc. Rs 30,000 Rs 27, and for every add Rs. 10 000 or part thereof, in excess of Rs 30,000, Rs. 9		

	Rs	a
Where payable at more than one year after date or sight same duty as a Bond		
Bill of Lading	0	4
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—		
Not exceeding Rs 10	0	2
Exc Rs 10 but not exc Rs 50	0	4
Exc Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100	0	8
Exc Rs 100 & does not exc Rs 200	1	0
Exc Rs 200 & does not exc Rs 300	2	4
Up to Rs 1 000 every Rs 100 or part	0	12
For every Rs. 500 or part beyond Rs 1,000	3	12
Bond Administration Customs Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not exceeding Rs 1 000 same duty as a Bond		
In any other case	10	0
Cancellation	5	0
Certificate or other Document relating to Shares	0	2
Charter Party	2	0
Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927		
Composition—Deed	20	0
Conveyance not being a *Transfer*—		
Not exceeding Rs 50	0	8
Exceeding Rs 50 not exceeding Rs 100	1	0
Exceeding Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2	0
Exceeding Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	4	8
For every Rs 100 or part in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1 000	1	8
For every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000	7	8

Conveyance relating to immoveable property *situate within the cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona* and for the entries in article 23 the following *entries shall* be substituted namely —

Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] not being a transfer charged or exempted under No 26 per Act VI of 1932

	1 Bombay		2 Ahmedabad & Poona	
	Rs	a	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs 50	0	8	0	8
Where it exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100	1	0	1	0
Where it exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2	0	2	0

Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] so far as it relates to immovable property as per Act IV of 1939

The City of Bombay

1

	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	10	0
Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	14	0
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	18	0
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	22	0
Where it exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	26	0
Where it exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	30	0
Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	34	0
Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000	38	0
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000	20	0

The Cities of Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur and Surat and any other city

2

	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	7	8
exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	10	8
exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	13	8
exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	16	8
exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	19	8
exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	22	8
exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	25	8
exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000	28	8
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000	15	0

Urban areas other than those mentioned in columns 1 and 2

3

	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	4	8
exceed Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	6	0
exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	7	8
exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	9	0
exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	10	8
exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	12	0
exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	13	8
exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000	15	0
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000	10	0

	Rs	a
Copy or Extract—If the original was not chargeable with duty or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1	0
In any other case	2	0
Counterpart or Duplicate—If the duty with which the original Instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original In any other case	2	0
Delivery Order	0	1
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil	500	0
In the case of an Attorney	500	0
Instrument—Apprenticeship	10	0
Divorce	5	0
Other than Will recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20	0

Lease—Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved for indefinite term same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long in perpetuity same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium premium with rent same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered For the Cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur Surat and other Urban areas the following scale has been made applicable by Bombay Act IV of 1939 —

(*b*) (i) *Where the lease is granted for money advanced and where no rent is reserved*

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No 23 as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932] for a consideration equal to the amount of such advance as set forth in the lease

(b) (ii) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932 for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease

(c) (i) Where the lease is granted for money advanced in addition to rent reserved

Same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No 23 as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932] for a consideration equal to the amount of advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no advance had been paid or delivered

Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

(c) (ii) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932 for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered

Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

	Rs	a
Letter—Allotment of Shares	0	2
Credit	0	2
License	10	0
Memo of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association	80	0
If not so accompanied	80	0
Notarial Act	2	0
Note or Memo intimating the purchase or sale—		
(a) Of any Goods exc in value Rs 20	0	4
(b) Of any share scrip, stock, bond debenture, debenture stock or other marketable security of a like nature exceeding in value Rs. 20 not being a Government Security—2 annas for every Rs 2,500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be		
(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Re 20 2 as for every Rs 10 000 or part at the time of purchase or sale as the case may be		
Note of Protest by a Ship's Master	1	0
Partnership—Where the capital does not exceed Rs 500	5	0
In any other case	20	0
Dissolution of	10	0
Policy of Insurance —		
(1) *Sea*—Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or ½ percent of amount insured	0	1
In any other case for Rs 1 500 or part thereof	0	1
(2) *For time*—For every Rs 1 000 or part insured, not exc. 6 months	0	2
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0	4
If drawn in duplicate for each part — Half the above rates, for Sea and Time		
(3) *Fire*—When the sum insured does not exceed Rs 5 000	0	8
In any other case	1	0
In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount if any chargeable under Art 53 (*Receipt*)		
(4) *Accident and Sickness*—Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only	0	1
In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs 1 000 and also where amount exc Rs 1,000 for every Rs 1 000 or part	0	2
(5) *Life or other Insurance not specifically provided for*—		
For every sum not exceeding Rs 250	0	2
Exceeding Rs 250 but not exceeding Rs 500	0	4
For every sum insured not exceeding Rs 1 000 and also for every Rs 1 000 or part	0	6
If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates		
Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 For every Rs 100 or part payable as premium	0	
In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another of policies of the nature in items (1) (2) and (3) above —¼ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than 1 anna or more than 1 Re		
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Scheduled		

	Rs	a
of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods merchandise personal effects crops and other property against loss or damage or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance		
Power of Attorney—		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1	0
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act 1882	1	0
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction or generally	10	0
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20	0
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a *Conveyance* for the amount of the consideration		
In any other case, for each person authorised	2	0
Promissory Notes—		
(*a*) When payable on demand—		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250	0	1
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1 000	0	2
(iii) In any other case	0	4
(*b*) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand		
Protest of Bill or Note	2	0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2	0
Proxy	0	2
Receipt for value exc Rs 20	0	1
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		
(*a*) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs 1 000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Release—that is to say any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
(*a*) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1 000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.		
Security Bond—(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured (*b*) In any other case	10	0
Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur Surat and other urban areas the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled Provided that—where an instrument of settlement contains any provision for the revocation of settlement the amount or value of the property settled shall for the purposes of duty be determined as if no such provision were contained in the instrument		
Revocation of Settlement.—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay Ahmedabad and Poona the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees		
Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant		
Shipping Order	0	1
Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable		
In any other case	5	0
Transfers of Shares—12 annas for every Rs 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares		
Transfer of debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture		
Transfer of any interest secured by a Bond Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs 10—The duty with which such Bond &c., is chargeable.		
In any other case	10	0
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act 1874 Section 31	10	0
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares		
Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer		
Trust Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15	0
Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding	10	0
Warrant or Goods	0	8

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book* The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr Allan Octavius Hume a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be —

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India

Secondly the gradual regeneration along all lines mental moral social and political of the nation thus evolved and

Thirdly the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907 It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians But in 1907 the extremists chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual moral economic and industrial resources of the country "

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal But the union then effected was purely superficial, the difference between the moderates and the extremists was fundamental the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr Gandhi and his lieutenants In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremists left described as a climb-down, while the Liberals moved towards the left with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted before the end of 1929 Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England British India and the Indian States Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session the Congress at its 1929 session declared for complete independence or Purna Swaraj Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded

As a result of this Mr Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country was successfully prevented In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal was withdrawn. In the autumn of that year Mr Gandhi retired from the Congress and politics although he remains in practice the virtual dictator of Congress policy During the next four or five years the Congress was a constitutional organisation and was actually in charge of His Majesty's Government for more than two years in eight provinces under the 1935 constitution (See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements and for the parliamentary phase of Congress activity

This parliamentary phase proved to be short-lived. Shortly after the declaration of the present war the Congress withdrew its Ministers in the majority of the provinces Attempts were made in the succeeding eleven months not only to get back to office in the provinces but also to acquire a share of power at the centre but these were fruitless Eventually the Congress gave supreme command of the organisation and its members to Mr Gandhi who launched another campaign of civil disobedience —this time on the issue that Congressmen should have the right non violently to preach against India's war effort Thousands of Congressmen answered Mr Gandhi's call, uttered anti war slogans and courted jail. The latest civil disobedience not of the mass type

but restricted to individuals carefully chosen by Mr Gandhi himself Even so, close upon 25 000 representative Congress leaders are said to have taken part in the campaign

Late in the year 1941 the satyagrahi prisoners were released by Government whereupon the movement was suspended A few months later the Congress was presented with an opportunity to return to parliamentary work in the shape of the scheme drafted by the British War Cabinet but this was not availed of The Congress thus reverted to another period of barrenness with this difference that during this period it did not indulge in any anti government or anti war activity rather did it protest that its demand for the creation of a National Government was not met and thereby it was prevented from prosecuting the defence of India vigorously

Indian States Subjects—In 1938 and 1939 Mr Gandhi took a great deal of interest in the affairs of the States subjects and supported their demand for civil liberties the reign of law and responsible government under the aegis of their respective rulers At first the States people were told that they should keep their movements apart from that of the Congress in British India and that they should rely more on their own strength than on the help of the Congress This led to intense political activity in most of the States and an unprecedented awakening among the comparatively backward people of the States In several States the movement took the form of direct action disobedience of laws refusal to pay taxes etc exactly on the lines of the civil disobedience movement in British India

This led to numerous complications In the first place the people of the States were not qualified by tradition or training to conduct the fight for more political rights so that in many a State the movement collapsed through the weakness of the instruments. In the second place the States people not having been grounded in the discipline of British Indian populations the campaigns in more than one State led to outbreaks of violence and had therefore to be suspended. These movements also led to unexpected and undesirable consequences beyond the boundaries of the States. The Princes naturally grew hostile to the Congress and became suspicious of Congress leaders in particular and British Indian politicians in general Undoubtedly this development in the States further diminished the prospect of an early inauguration of the federal scheme as the Rulers of States became apprehensive of their future in a federation in which the British Indian and Congress influence would certainly be considerable Indirectly speaking the Princes began to think in terms of devising measures which would protect them in any future arrangements for the governance of India as a whole

On the credit side it must be admitted that this new activity aroused a great deal of consciousness among the people of the States which cannot fail to add to their political education and widen their outlook Either in response to their subjects clamour or with a view to anticipating their demands some Rulers liberalised their administrations. The Viceroy too advised the Princes gradually to associate their subjects in the conduct of the affairs of their States All these were to the good but the movements in the States were much ahead of their time At all events the soil had not been properly prepared

CONGRESS MINISTRIES

After the general elections under the 1935 constitution the Congress hesitated for a while but eventually decided to shoulder the responsibility for the administration The leaders of the Congress Parties in the provincial legislatures assumed office with confidence and discharged their duties with skill and ability Almost every one of the new Ministries had an initial handicap in the shape of financial stringency but by means of economy and retrenchment they managed to produce budgets which were generally speaking applauded In the field of law and order they behaved with exemplary firmness and put down every attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity This was particularly so in Bombay and the United Provinces where within a few weeks of assuming office the Ministries were faced with a serious labour situation The Madras Ministry was called upon to tackle the activities of some extremist Congressmen who went about preaching violence and they met the situation with commendable promptitude and firmness Similarly in Bihar the Ministry was faced with attack from two camps the zemindars threatened satyagraha owing to certain land tenure reform measures proposed by Government while the peasants showed fight on the ground that the remedy proposed was not adequate It was a delicate situation but the Government aided by right-wing leaders tided over the difficulty by carrying the zemindars and peasants with them although the peasant leaders who were extremist Congressmen continued to give trouble to the Ministry

It is not possible in a short survey to recount the activities of all the Governments run by Congressmen Broadly speaking most of them undertook beneficent measures calculated to help the under-dog although in an attempt to do so and in pursuance of a policy of Prohibition some Congress Ministries levied taxation which bore unduly heavily on trade and industry especially on those who provide the capital for the economic regeneration of the country A few Governments sought to increase their revenue by levying a tax on agricultural incomes Most of them undertook more or less drastic measures to reduce and remove the burden of debt on the agricultural population. Prohibition of alcoholic liquor and drugs in small areas an experiment preliminary to the proclamation of total prohibition throughout the province was introduced in most of the Congress provinces The Bihar and the United Provinces Governments took concerted measures to rationalise the sugar industry from top to bottom and tried to ensure for the grower of sugar-cane a minimum economic price for his produce Attempts were made to reform education local self-government and several branches of public activity

Barring a few cases here and there, the services both in the Secretariats and in the districts co-operated willingly with their new masters The Governors too acted in conformity with the spirit of the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy except for a crisis which occurred early in 1938 in Bihar and the United Provinces (see later) On the whole provincial autonomy was worked by the Congress and the representatives of the British Governments with a great deal of cordiality and efficiency

Communal Peace Efforts—During the years 1938 40 several attempts were made by Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders to bring about an agreement between the Congress and the all India Muslim League The failure of the negotiations embittered the already strained relationship between the Hindu and Muslim communities Numerous communal disturbances occurred in the Congress governed provinces Most of them could be traced to complaints against Congress Governments the Muslims contended that the Congress Governments were unjust to them while the Hindus protested that they were sacrificed in an attempt to placate the Muslims The Governments themselves were in a very unenviable position if they took action against those who spread malicious propaganda they were accused of invading civil liberties while if they allowed the propagandists to do what they liked life and property were placed in serious jeopardy

On the political plane spokesmen of the Muslim League complained that the interests of that community were not adequately looked after and more than one individual and committee toured the country and collected data in this behalf and published them as so many charge sheets against the Congress Governments To these the Governments concerned issued lengthy replies purporting to substantiate their claim that they were more than just and generous to the minority community

On the communal plane the Muslim League s charge against the Congress ministries and the latter s downright repudiation thereof produced a state of affairs which did not conduce to public peace There was many a disturbance between the Hindus and Muslims in several parts of the country The strained relationship led to riots which in their turn worsened public feelings Thus the vicious circle went on thoroughly vitiating the atmosphere

Not even the resignation of the Congress ministries which occurred towards the end of October 1939 helped the situation It was thought for the time that the removal of the objects of Muslim League attack would put an end to the League campaign. But subsequent events showed that far from producing this result the controversy increased in intensity Out of office the Congress appeared to have become more exposed to the League attack—at any rate less in a position to defend itself against the League charges

The withdrawal of the Congress ministries was hailed by the Muslim League as God-send and Mr Jinnah announced a day of thanksgiving in celebration of the deliverance of the Muslims from the tyranny of the Congress The Deliverance Day further accentuated the feeling against the Congress whose spokesmen however stoutly denied the charges

Such was the virulence of the campaign against the Congress that all past efforts to bring about a reconciliation and working arrangement between the Congress and the League had perforce to be abandoned The Muslim League under Mr Jinnah struck a new path and, arguing that the Muslim minorities could not be safe under a system of government in which the Hindu majority would be perpetual, the League proceeded to demand the establishment of separate autonomous Muslim States (For details see chapter headed Muslim League)

Congress and the War—Shortly after the declaration of war Mr Gandhi made a public statement in his individual capacity immediately after an interview with the Viceroy Therein he revealed that he had told His Excellency that his sympathies were with England and France from the purely humanitarian standpoint and that he could not contemplate the destruction of London I am not just now thinking of India s deliverance he said it will come but what will it be worth if England and France fall or if they come out victorious over Germany ruined and humbled ?

This statement created quite a favourable impression in India as well as in Britain but the Congress Working Committee which met about a week later chose to make India s support to Britain in war conditional on a declaration by Britain that the latter s policy towards this country involved the recognition of Indian independence The resolution said *inter alia*

As a first step to dissociate themselves from the policy of the British Government the Committee called upon the Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the next session Since then the British Government have declared India as a belligerent country promulgated ordinances passed the Government of India Act Amending Bill and taken other far reaching measures which affect the Indian people vitally and circumscribe and limit the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments

This has been done without the consent of the Indian people whose declared wishes in such matters have been deliberately ignored by the British Government The Working Committee must take the gravest view of these developments

The Congress has repeatedly declared its entire disapproval of the ideology and practice of Fascism and Nazism and their glorification of war and violence and the suppression of the human spirit It has condemned the aggression in which they have repeatedly indulged and their sweeping away of well-established principles and recognised standards of civilised behaviour It has seen in Fascism and Nazism the intensification of the principle of Imperialism against which the Indian people have struggled for many years. The Working Committee must therefore, unhesitatingly condemn the latest aggression of the Nazi Government in Germany against Poland and sympathise with those who resist it

"The Congress has further laid down that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people No outside authority can impose this decision upon them, nor can the Indian people permit their resources to be exploited for Imperialist ends. Any imposed decision or attempt to use Indian resources for purposes not approved by them, will necessarily have to be opposed by them.

If co-operation is desired in a worthy cause, this cannot be obtained by compulsion and imposition and the Committee cannot agree to the carrying out by the Indian people of orders issued by an external authority Co-operation must be between equals by mutual consent for a cause which both consider to be worthy

The people of India have in the recent past faced great risks and willingly made great *sacrifices to secure their own freedom* and establish a free democratic State to India and their sympathy is entirely on the side of democracy and freedom but India cannot associate herself in a war said to be for democratic freedom when that very freedom is denied to her, and such limited freedom as she possesses is taken away from her

If the war is to defend the *status quo* of Imperialist possessions Colonies vested interests and privileges, then India can have nothing to do with it If however, the issue is democracy and a world order based on democracy then India is intensely interested in it The Committee are convinced that the interests of Indian democracy do not conflict with the interests of British democracy or of world democracy

But there is an inherent and ineradicable conflict between democracy for India or elsewhere and Imperialism and fascism If the test Britain fights for the maintenance and extension of democracy then she must necessarily end Imperialism in her own possessions, and establish full democracy in India. The Indian people must have the right of self-determination the right to frame their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly without external interference and the right to guide their own policy

A free, democratic India will gladly associate herself with other free nations for mutual defence against aggression and for economic co-operation. We will work for the establishment of a real world order based on freedom and democracy utilising the world's knowledge and resources for the progress and advancement of humanity

The crisis that has overtaken Europe is not of Europe only but of humanity and will not pass like other crises or wars leaving the essential structure of the present-day world intact. It is likely to refashion the world for good. Politically socially and economically this crisis is the inevitable consequence of the social and political conflicts and contradictions which have grown alarmingly since the last Great War and it will not be finally resolved till these conflicts and contradictions are removed and a new equilibrium is established. That equilibrium can only be based on the ending of the domination and exploitation of one country by another and the reorganisation of economic relations on a just basis for the common good of all.

India is the crux of the problem for India has been the outstanding example of modern Imperialism, and no re-fashioning of the world can succeed which ignores this vital problem. With her vast resources she must play an important part in any scheme of world reorganisation

The Working Committee have noted that many Rulers of Indian States have offered their services and resources and expressed their desire to support the cause of democracy in Europe If they must make their profession in favour of democracy abroad the Committee would suggest that their first concern should be the introduction of democracy within their own States in which today undiluted autocracy reigns

The British Government in India are more responsible for this autocracy than even the Rulers themselves as has been made painfully evident during the past year This policy is the very negation of democracy and of the new world order for which Great Britain claims to be fighting in Europe As they (the Working Committee) view past events in Europe Africa and Asia and more particularly past and present occurrences in India they fail to find any attempt to advance the cause of democracy or *self-determination* or *any evidence* that the present war declarations of the British Government are being or are going to be acted upon

The true measure of democracy is the ending of Imperialism and Fascism alike, and the aggression that has accompanied them in the past and the present Only on that basis can a new order be built up In the *struggle for that new world order* the Committee are eager and desirous to help in every way but the Committee cannot associate themselves or offer any co-operation in a war which is conducted on Imperialist lines and which is meant to consolidate Imperialism in India and elsewhere

In view however, of the gravity of the occasion the Committee desire to take no *final decision* at this *stage so as to allow* for the full elucidation of the issues at stake, the real objectives aimed at and the position of India in the present and in the future. But the decision cannot long be delayed as India is being committed from day to day to a policy to which she is not a party and of which she disapproves.

The Working Committee therefore invite the British Government to declare in unequivocal terms what their war aims are in regard to democracy and Imperialism and the new order that is envisaged in particular how these aims are going to apply to India and to be given effect to in the present Do they include the elimination of Imperialism and the treatment of India as a free nation whose policy will be guided in accordance with the wishes of her people?

A clear declaration about the future pledging the Government to the ending of Imperialism and Fascism alike, will be welcomed by the people of all countries, but it is far more important to give immediate effect to it to the largest possible extent, for only this

will convince the people that the declaration is meant to be honoured The real test of any declaration is its application in the present for it is the present that will govern action today and give shape to the future

The Working Committee wish to declare that the Indian people have no quarrel with the German people or the Japanese people or any other people but they have a deep-rooted quarrel with systems which deny freedom and are based on violence and aggression. They do not look forward to a victory of one people over another or to a dictated peace but to a victory of real democracy for all the people of all countries and a world freed from the nightmare of violence and Imperialist oppression

British Attitude.—In October 1939 the Viceroy held consultations with leaders of the Congress the League and a number of other political and communal organisations in the country It was at first expected that something tangible would emerge from these negotiations but eventually it proved to be a miniature Round Table Conference with this difference that the Indian representatives were not present at one and the same time These negotiations formed the basis of a statement of policy made by the Viceroy in the middle of October

Briefly put His Excellency suggested the establishment of a consultative group representative of all major political parties in British India and of the Indian Princes, over which the Governor General would himself preside which would be summoned at his invitation and which would have as its object the association of public opinion in India with the conduct of the war and with questions relating to war activities (For details see last year's issue of the *Indian Year Book*)

The offer made by the Viceroy was rejected out of hand by Mr Gandhi who described the Viceregal declaration as *profoundly disappointing*

Within a week the Congress Working Committee met again and generally endorsed the views expressed by Mr Gandhi above It said In the circumstances the Working Committee cannot possibly give any support to Great Britain for it would amount to an endorsement of the Imperialist policy which the Congress has always sought to end As a first step in this direction the Committee calls upon the Congress ministries to tender their resignations

Another Attempt.—Yet another attempt was made early in November to bring about an understanding between the Congress and the British Government but it led to nothing as the Viceroy's offer respecting representation in the Executive Council at the Centre if a basis of agreement could be reached between the Congress and the League in the provincial field was rejected by the Congress

The Congress spokesmen insisted on pressing their demand for a declaration from His Majesty's Government of India's independent right to produce a self-governing constitution by a democratic process. This in itself was unacceptable to Mr Jinnah because the constituent assembly machinery had been unequivocally rejected by the Muslim League Working Committee (See last year's issue)

Orient Club Speech.—The next stage in the political negotiations was a speech made by the Viceroy in January 1940 known as the Orient Club Speech declaring that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in India to be attained with the minimum delay after the conclusion of the war

Outlining the intentions of His Majesty's Government towards India the Viceroy said

Their objective for India is full Dominion Status—Dominion Status too of the Statute of Westminster variety that, so far as the intermediate period is concerned (and it is their desire to make that intermediate period the shortest practicable) they are ready to consider the reopening of the scheme of the Act of 1935 so soon as practicable after the war with the aid of Indian opinion that they are prepared in the meantime subject to such local adjustments between the leaders of the great communities as may be necessary to ensure harmonious working, and as an immediate earnest of their intention to expand the Executive Council of the Governor General by the inclusion of a small number of political leaders and that they are ready and anxious to give all the help they can to overcome the difficulties that confront us and that confront India today (For fuller report see last year's issue)

On the basis of the Bombay speech quoted above Mr Gandhi again met the Viceroy but the interview led to nothing as at earlier meetings

In a statement on the failure of this latest effort Mr Gandhi said he saw no prospect of a peaceful and honourable settlement unless Britain accepted the position that the time had come when India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and status

There exists a deep *gulf* he said between the position indicated in the Viceroy's offer which contemplates final determination of India's destiny by the British Government, and the position taken up by the Congress."

Ramgarh Congress 1940.—The annual session of the Congress was held at Ramgarh in April 1940 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided There has been no session of the Indian National Congress since then and the Maulana continues to be the Congress President

Only one resolution was adopted by the Ramgarh session It stated *inter alia*

The Congress hereby declares again that nothing short of Complete Independence can be accepted by the people of India Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of Imperialism and Dominion Status or any other status within the Imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India is not in keeping with the dignity of a great nation, and would bind India in many ways to British politics and economic structure The people of India alone can properly shape their own constitution and determine their relations to the other countries of the world, through a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage

The Congress is further of opinion that while it will always be ready as it ever has been to make every effort to secure communal harmony no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement as far as possible *between the elected representatives of various* majority and minority groups or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point Any alternative will lack finality India s constitution must be based on independence democracy and national unity and the Congress repudiate attempts to divide India or to split up her nationhood The Congress has always aimed at a constitution where the fullest freedom and opportunities of development are guaranteed to the group and the individual and social injustice yields place to a juster social order

The Congress cannot admit the right of the rulers of Indian States or of foreign vested interests to come in the way of Indian freedom Sovereignty in India must rest with the people *whether in the States or the provinces* and all other interests must be subordinated to their vital interests The Congress holds that the difficulty raised in regard to the States is of British creation and it will not be satisfactorily solved unless the declaration of the freedom of India from foreign rule is unequivocally made Foreign interests if they are not in conflict with the interests of the Indian people will be protected (For full text of the resolution see last year s issue)

The Congress in 1940-41—The weeks that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress was a period of intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mr Gandhi side by side with expressions of hope by Mr Gandhi and other Congress leaders that such a struggle might be avoided Mr Gandhi s notion of preparation was as usual on the constructive plane that is hand spinning removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu Muslim unity

As for communal unity Mr Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Pakistan but declared that although as a man of non violence he could not forcibly resist the proposed partition if the Muslims of India really insisted upon it he could never be a willing party to the proposed vivisection of the country He wrote

My whole soul rebels against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines To assent to such a doctrine is for me denial of God For I believe with my whole soul that the God of the Quran is also the God of the Gita and that we are all no matter by what name designated children of the same God I must rebel against the idea that millions of Indians who were Hindus the other day changed their nationality on adopting Islam as their religion

A few weeks later the war took a sudden turn for the worse The Government in Great Britain was reconstituted under Mr Churchill with Mr L S Amery at the head of the India Office in place of Lord Zetland

The invasion of the Low Countries the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of France produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain We have undoubtedly our grievance against England we know that she has not behaved fairly and squarely by India said Babu Rajendra Prasad at the same time I realise that England is any day better than the Totalitarian States The same feeling must have induced Mr Gandhi to affirm that he had *no* desire to embarrass Britain but that he wanted the Congress through civil disobedience merely to deny Britain the moral influence which Congress co-operation would give

Pandit Nehru too proclaimed that England s difficulty is not India s opportunity while Mr Gandhi remarked If the British Government will not *suo moto* declare India as a free country having the right to determine her own status and constitution I am of opinion that we should wait till the heat of the battle in the heart of the Allied countries subsides and the future is clearer than it is We do not seek our independence out of Britain s ruin

There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mr Gandhi s known convictions on the subject

A Big Jump—By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities This realisation caused a revolution *in the minds of most Congressmen* who had not the courage to adhere steadfastly to Mr Gandhi and his non violence in any eventuality The Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned Mr Gandhi and offered to co operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre Apart from the ideological separation from Mr Gandhi this offer constituted a big jump for the Congress—from non participation in any *war to active help in the prosecution of this* war

The grounds for this change in Congress policy was prepared in June 1940 when after prolonged deliberations the central executive of the Congress issued a lengthy statement (see last year s issue) in the course of which it was stated

While the Working Committee hold that the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non violence in their struggle for independence the committee cannot ignore the present imperfections and failings in this respect of the human elements they have to deal with and the possible dangers in a period of transition and dynamic change until the Congress has acquired non violent control over the people in adequate measure and the people have imbibed sufficiently the lesson of organised non violence

The committee have deliberated over the problem that has thus arisen and have come to the conclusion that they are unable to go to the full length with Gandhiji but they recognise that he should be free to pursue his great ideal in his own way and therefore, absolve him from responsibility for the programme and activity which the Congress has to pursue under the conditions at present prevailing in India and the world in regard to external aggression and internal disorder

Many of the problems which the Working Committee have considered in this connection are not of the present though they may be of the near future The committee wish to make it clear that the methods and basic policy of non violence in the national struggle for freedom continue with full force and are not affected in the least by the inability to extend it to the region of national defence

Poona Offer —It was only natural that the June statement of the Congress should be followed by something more specific and this was done in the following month at Delhi Confirmed by the All India Congress Committee at Poona it has since come to be known as the Poona Offer It meant a violent ideological break with Mr Gandhi

The following is the text of the resolution

The Working Committee have noted the serious happenings which have called forth fresh appeals to bring about a solution of the deadlock in the Indian political situation and in view of the desirability of clarifying the Congress position they have earnestly examined the whole situation once again in the light of the latest developments in world affairs

The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are therefore of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre which though formed as a transitory measure should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces

The Working Committee are of opinion that unless the aforesaid declaration is made and a National Government accordingly formed at the Centre without delay all efforts at organising the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country and will therefore be ineffective The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effect ve organisation of the defence of the country

August Offer —Then came the famous statement by the Viceroy known as the British Government s August offer The following is the full text of the Viceroy s statement —

India s anxiety at this moment of critical importance in the world struggle against tyranny and aggression to contribute to the full to the common cause and to the triumph of our common ideals is manifest She has already made a mighty contribution She is anxious to make a greater contribution still His Majesty s Government are deeply concerned that that unity of national purpose in India which would enable her to do so should be achieved at as early a moment as possible They feel that some further statement of their intentions may help to promote that unity In that hope they have authorised me to make the present statement

Last October His Majesty s Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India They added that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor General s Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee In order to facilitate harmonious co-operation it was obvious that some measure of agreement in the Provinces between major parties was a desirable pre requisite to their joint collaboration at the Centre Such an agreement was unfortunately not reached and in the circumstances no progress was then possible

During the earlier part of this year I continued my efforts to bring the political parties together In this last few weeks I again entered into conversations with prominent political personages in British India and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes the results of which have been reported to His Majesty s Government His Majesty s Government have seen also the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha

It is clear that the earlier differences which had prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbridged Deeply as His Majesty s Government regret this they do not feel that they should any longer because of these differences postpone the expansion of the Governor General s Council and the establish ment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government

They (His Majesty s Government) have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council

They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole

The conversations which have taken place and the resolutions of the bodies which I have just mentioned make it clear however that there is still in certain quarters doubt as to the intentions of His Majesty s Government for the constitutional future of India and that there is doubt too as to whether the position of minorities whether political or religious is sufficiently safeguarded in relation to any constitutional change by the assurance already given There are two main points which have emerged On those two points His Majesty s Government now desire me to make their position clear

The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future constitutional scheme It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plans on which it is based

His Majesty s Government s concern that full weight should be given to the views of the minorities in any revision has also been brought out That remains the position of His Majesty's Government

It goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government

The second point of general interest is the machinery for building within the British Commonwealth of Nations a new constitutional scheme when the time comes There has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social economic and political structure of Indian life His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with that desire and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression subject to the due fulfilment of the obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed upon her and for which His Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility

It is clear that a moment when the Common wealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitution issues can be decisively resolved

But His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up after the conclusion of the war with the least possible delay of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decision on all relevant matters to the utmost degree

Meanwhile they will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement first on the form which the post war representative body should take and the methods by which it should arrive at its conclusions and secondly upon the principles and outlines of the constitution itself

They trust however that for the period of the war (with the Central Government reconstituted and strengthened in the manner I have described and with the help of the War Advisory Council) all parties communities and interests will combine and co-operate in making a notable Indian contribution to the victory of the world cause which is at stake Moreover they hope that in this process new bonds of union and understanding will emerge and thus pave the way towards the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and of the British Parliament

Congress Rejection.—The Congress how ever rejected the Viceroy's offer and decided that the proposals contained in the Viceroy's statement and the Secretary of State's speech in the Commons are wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims but also to the best interests of India and therefore the Congress cannot be a party to accepting these proposals or advising the country to accept them

In order to meet the League objections to the Congress idea of a National Government Mr C Rajagopalachariar made what has come to be known as a sporting offer He said

In answer to Mr Amery's difficulty as to the minorities I may make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a Provisional National Government being formed at once I will undertake to persuade my colleagues in the Congress to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and to let him form a National Government as he would consider best If there is sincerity in the difficulty felt by His Majesty's Government it should be met by what I offer Nothing however came out of this sporting offer

Bombay Decision.—When this last gesture was ignored the Congress meekly returned to Mr Gandhi and his non violence This was in a sense the outcome of the deliberations of the All India Congress Committee held in Bombay in the middle of September 1940 The A I C C passed a resolution confirming the August resolution of the Working Committee rejecting the Viceroy's offer and requesting Mr Gandhi to take over the leadership of the Congress The following is the text of the resolution —

The A I C C resolution the full text of which was given in last year's issue of the *Indian Year Book* affirmed belief in the policy and practice of non violence not only in the struggle for Swaraj but also in so far as this may be possible of application in free India

By now it had become clear that the only course open to the Congress and Mr Gandhi was to launch a campaign of direct action No one seemed however to know what form this campaign should take Mr Gandhi had disapproved of civil disobedience of the 1930 and 1932 types His reasons were that any mass campaign was bound to embarrass Britain in the midst of her life and death struggle and that agitation for further political rights all over the country would inevitably raise complications with the Muslim League and might conceivably lead to an accentuation of the existing Hindu Muslim discord

As had happened many a time before, Mr Gandhi found a formula overcoming all these difficulties He sidetracked the communal complication by announcing that the issue on which the campaign would be launched would have nothing to do with the future constitution He said he would fight solely for the right of Indians to preach against this war and India's participation in it As for avoiding embarrassment to Great Britain he declared that there would be no mass campaign that he himself would not court arrest and that there would be a quiet form of civil disobedience by individual (*congress* leaders to be chosen by him personally

In accordance with his statement before the A I C C in Bombay Mr Gandhi sought an interview with the Viceroy which however proved fruitless

Civil Disobedience.—About a fortnight after this Mr Gandhi unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience restricted to a limited number of *satyagrahis*, which was approved by the Congress Working Committee This will perhaps be the last civil disobedience which I will conduct said Mr Gandhi on

October 15 1940 Naturally I would want it to be as flawless as it can be I have striven to produce the highest quality irrespective of quantity Mr Gandhi added that it was a peremptory obligation binding on every Congress man that there should be no civil disobedience but what was laid down by him He repeated that unlike previous occasions he did not wish *to offer* civil resistance himself for the very good reason that his imprisonment was likely to cause greater embarrassment to the authorities than anything else the Congress could do He wanted to remain outside also in order to cope with any contingency that might arise

Mr Gandhi chose as his first satyagrahi Mr Vinoba Bhave who had been doing village uplift work The satyagraha for the time being was to be confined to Mr Bhave According to plan Mr Vinoba Bhave set out on a marching tour from village to village preaching non participation in war on grounds of non violence He enjoyed freedom for a couple of days but was arrested on the third day and sentenced to imprisonment for doing an act prejudicial under the Defence of India Ordinance

It soon became known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to be the second satyagrahi but before he could formally defy the law he was arrested in respect of certain speeches made by him weeks earlier and sentenced to four years imprisonment

Then followed a series of arrests of persons chosen by Mr Gandhi They included most of the members of the Congress Working Committee most of the Premiers and Ministers of the former Congress Governments and a large number of members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen all over the *country*

The procedure in the early stages was for the selected Congressmen to intimate to the authorities that they would break the law at a given place and time

Mr C Rajagopalachariar improved upon this by breaking the law through the post He wrote to Government officials and non officials taking part in the war effort urging them to desist from helping in the war

A further stage was reached when Mr Gandhi s satyagrahis did not deliver speeches against the war but merely shouted anti war slogans All the persons who took part in this satyagraha campaign were arrested under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment or detained without trial on the ground that their freedom to speak and move about was prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war

In Bengal and more particularly in the Frontier Province however satyagrahis were not arrested

The Congress organisations in most areas were converted into satyagraha committees In provinces where the Congress was not in power the members of the Legislature returned on the Congress ticket were asked to withdraw as in Assam and the Punjab

The first batch of satyagrahis consisted of prominent all-India personalities Then came persons who may be described as belonging to the second rank such as provincial and district leaders Later Congress members of local bodies such as municipalities and district boards, were asked to resign It was announced that after this the turn of the vast masses of primary members would come

Early in 1941 Mr Gandhi in a public statement said that as far as he was concerned the Poona Offer of the Congress would remain lapsed so long as the war lasted I believe there can be no settlement with the Congress short of complete independence during the pendency of the war for the simple reason that the Congress cannot commit itself to active help in the war with men and money he said

Subsequently Mr Gandhi modified his state ment about the Congress not at all being free to co-operate in the war effort and said that his interpretation of the Congress s attitude was that of an individual I have no authority from the Congress to interpret or vary the Congress resolutions That is essentially the function of the President the Working Com mittee and finally the A I C C My only authority I have is to conduct the campaign of civil disobedience but when the time for a settlement comes it will be for the Working Committee to decide what the terms shall be My contribution will be confined to advising the Committee The latter may reject the inter pretation I have given it on the A I C C may even alter the resolutions it has passed

This statement was interpreted at the time as willingness on the part of Mr Gandhi to let the Congress do what it liked irrespective of his own personal convictions with regard to non violence and India s attitude to the war

The British reaction to the demands of the Non Party Leaders Conference held in Bombay in the spring of 1941 produced an unfavourable impression on India especially on the Congress. Mr Gandhi was particularly bitter over the statements of Mr Amery Distress has been known to have softened people s hearts and made them mindful of facts wrote Mr Gandhi but Britain s distress has evidently left Mr Amery absolutely cold and untouched This callousness makes me more than ever confirmed in my opinion that the Congress must abide by its policy of non violence in spite of the heavy odds facing it Mr Gandhi declared that Mr Amery had rendered no service to Great Britain by his contemptuous disregard of the situation as it existed in India He charged the British Gov ernment with having denied the people of India the right of self-defence by depriving them of the use of arms Whilst Mr Gandhi admitted that there was an unbridgeable gulf between the Con gress and the Muslim League he felt sure that if the British withdrew from India all the various parties would find it to their interest to come together and devise a home made solution for the Government of India although there would be trouble for a few days in the beginning

Expansion Scheme.—When in July, 1941 the Viceroy announced the expansion of his Exe cutive Council and the creation of the National Defence Council Mr Gandhi remarked that it did not affect the stand taken by the Congress, nor did it meet the Congress demand Later com menting on Mr Churchill s interpretation of the

Atlantic Charter in its application to India (See chapter on the Indian National Liberal Federation) the General Secretary of the Congress said that so far as the Congress was concerned they were glad that Mr Churchill had been so frank The Congress had no doubt that whatever might happen in the war England was determined to hold India in bondage as long as she possibly could The Congress remained unmoved by the Viceroy s interpretation in December 1941 of the scope and powers of the expanded Executive Council Speaking at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta His Excellency said that the reorganisation did not have any basis other than administrative convenience But in making it though he could not look for help from the political parties in India he was anxious that he should get the best and the most representative men possible men of real standing and importance in the country His Excellency was satisfied that he had got together such a body of men and said that during the few months that his expanded Council had been functioning he had been most greatly impressed by its approach to the problems which came before it and also by its wide grasp of the diverse issues that at all times had to be considered by its strong sense of corporate unity and by the independence of view of its members His Excellency declared that it was a strong effective and distinguished body and India might be well content that in the direction of affairs she was so well served to day

Communal Riots.—Early in 1941 communal riots broke out in several parts of India for which either side laid the blame on the other As most of the Congress leaders were in jail and as the Congress organisation was not functioning as such the Congress reactions to the communal tension were voiced by Mr Gandhi As in the case of the war Mr Gandhi desired that the communal rioting should also be approached by Congressmen in a non violent manner We have proved ourselves barbarians and cowards he said Thousands have run away from their homes for fear of their lives It has been shown clearly that the influence of the Congress is negligible in riots and the like Muslim fanatics in Dacca and Ahmedabad did their worst in inflicting damage on Hindu property by looting and burning with a deliberation that showed premeditation Hindus instead of boldly standing up and facing the mischief makers fled in their thousands from the danger zone and where they did not they were as barbarious as the assailants Congressmen s course is clear They must examine the content of their non violence If it does not go so far as the regulation of inter communal and such other relations it is of no use for the acquisition of Independence Without the pervasive non violence of the brave the privilege and the responsibility of delivering the goods will not devolve on the Congress The power will descend to those who are able to make effective use of violence I do not mind Congressmen changing their creed in spite of many leaders being in jail or openly leaving the Congress I can see my way to rebuilding the Congress with fine true men with whom there is neither Hindu nor Muslim nor any other

A Congressman must resolutely refuse to take sides and defend his life and without the use of violence the person who is in distress He must tell the masses never to fly from danger If they cannot follow his way they must defend themselves in the best way they can Congress men whether one or many will give their lives to prevent *mob fury* At the risk of his life a Congressman will pluck the knife out of the hands of the would be miscreant Running away in fear is cowardice It is their duty to offer resistance even violent if they are incapable of non violent resistance which is a worthy way Those who favour violent resistance must get out of the Congress and shape their conduct just as they think fit and guide others accordingly If my interpretation of the Congress creed is correct the Congress and Congressmen may offer non violent resistance only and they are sure to succeed A Congressman may not directly or indirectly associate himself with gymnasia where training in violent resistance is given

Munshi Episode.—Views like these urging the application of pure non violence to communal goondaism in excelsis led to many a heart searching Hindu Congressmen began to wonder whether they continue in the Congress consistent with the creed of that institution When communalism of the worst type was stalking the land Mr K M Munshi former Congress Minister in Bombay typified this feeling when he resigned from the Congress He said If life home and shrine and the honour of women is threatened by goondaism organised resistance in self defence appears to me a paramount duty whatever form such resistance may take His conviction that the rioting had something to do with the Pakistan propaganda and his move to start an *Akhand Hindusthan* (Indivisible India) campaign gave it a more than communal colour Mr Munshi wrote at the time Akhand Hindusthan is a living reality which no man in his senses dare trifle with There cannot be any parley on the question of the integrity of India There can be no compromise on the basis of its disruption No coercion no calamity no slavery however oppressive will make us agree to such vivisection (For details of the Munshi episode see the Chapter on the Hindu Mahasabha)

Progress of Satyagraha.—Unlike previous satyagraha movements the anti war satyagraha campaign initiated by Mr Gandhi on the present occasion did not draw a very big section of the population It was mainly due to Mr Gandhi s own restriction of the movement to persons who would pass certain very strict tests imposed by him such as constructive work preparedness again to go to jail after release and unshaken faith in pacifism It was also due to the fact that not many at any rate comparatively speaking were enthused by the idea of courting arrest by quietly shouting an anti war slogan in a rigidly undemonstrative manner The results too were not tangible in the sense that such jail going did not produce the desired consequences Some 2 000 men and women mostly leaders are believed to have gone to jail in this fashion This number though it may appear large intrinsically is in reality very small compared with the population or the number of Congress membership and even compared with the number of persons who went to jail on former occasions The main reason for this was the difficult qualifications which Mr Gandhi insisted on for intending satyagrahis.

They had to be whole time workers and had to keep a diary of the day s work which should be submitted to the respective Provincial Congress Committees every fortnight This diary would ultimately be forwarded to Mr Gandhi himself by the Provincial Congress Committee for scrutiny and the selection of candidates for satyagraha would depend on the approval of the diary

Criticism of Movement.—That the movement proved insipid even to Congressmen was apparent from frequent complaints from among the ranks of Congressmen themselves But Mr Gandhi was unmoved He said The present civil disobedience is not only not designed to embarrass authority but care is being taken as far as possible to avoid all embarrassment The merit as also the strength of the struggle consists in reducing embarrassment to the minimum whilst the British are engaged in a deadly life and death war Moreover since our struggle is going to be indefinitely prolonged—I give no less than five years—there need be no hurry to fill the jails Mere filling of jails can bring us no nearer our freedom than we are now Virtue lies in the people learning through restricted civil disobedience the necessity of discipline suffering and self sacrifice Every true example of satyagraha acts as a leaven working in the mass mind The result was that many crept in who had done no constructive work

As days rolled by the criticism against the campaign increased in volume A well known Congress leader of the Punjab complained for example that I am deeply disappointed with the inactivity and inertia that dominates the policy of the Congress at the present moment There are two things that vitally affect our interests namely internal security and resistance to any foreign invasion He resigned from the Congress and offered his services to the British Government in the prosecution of the war

Mr Gandhi s Defence.—But Mr Gandhi repeatedly expressed the opinion that he was quite satisfied with the pace of the movement and that those who had come out of jail should offer satyagraha again and again as long as the movement lasted except those who were unable to do so for reasons of health

In a historic document headed Our Struggle he wrote that complaints had reached him that there was a marked deterioration in enthusiasm that fewer people were coming forward to offer satyagraha that those who were discharged from jails were not seeking imprisonment again etc Answering these complaints Mr Gandhi said that enthusiasm which was froth was useless in a non violent action That fewer people were coming forward was only quite natural as civil disobedience was individual and restricted to representatives of the people who were limited in number Mr Gandhi had no doubt that if the qualifications for offering satyagraha were relaxed he would be overwhelmed by applications which would then mean mass action but the atmosphere for such mass action was not ripe nor was it warranted. Furthermore apart from such mass action meaning naked embarrassment to Government and therefore a clear betrayal of non violence, it would at the present stage of communal disunity, be an invitation to civil war and Congress did not wish to precipitate such a state of affairs

By causing embarrassment at this stage the authorities would resent it bitterly and were likely to act madly Of course it would be different if Congress had resorted to armed rebellion Then the saying their difficulty be comes our opportunity would apply It was obvious that the exactly opposite rule should apply when an opposite method was adopted It was worse than suicide to resort to violence *i e* embarrassment under cover of non violence

Answering a criticism that to be logical Mr Gandhi should give up civil disobedience altogether he said that it would be folly to do so Civil disobedience was itself completely non violent action It was a duty in the face of violence without parallel. Civil disobedience in the present case meant assertion of the right to speak against participation in this war

Mr Gandhi maintained that things in the Congress programme went according to plan Civil disobedience was restricted to selected individuals and would be further restricted to those who re offer civil disobedience as often as necessary It did not matter if the number was reduced to ten or two The two would represent the whole Congress in the absence of a Parliamentary programme Mr Gandhi said that there were only two things for the Congressmen to do at present namely to carry on the thirteen fold constructive programme and some selected few to offer civil disobedience in addition The constructive programme was to be worked by all Congressmen

Release of Satyagraha Prisoners.—The general feeling of political inaction engendered by the satyagraha movement the restlessness of the public at the absence of any gesture from the Government the conviction that the country s war effort was being adversely affected no slightly by the continuance of leaders in prison and the insistent demands of non congress leaders led the Government to release the prisoners towards the end of 1941 The Government of India announced that confident in the determination of all responsible opinion in India to support the war effort until victory is secured have reached the conclusion that those civil disobedience prisoners whose offences have been formal or symbolic in character can be set free Accordingly the bulk of satyagrahi prisoners were released

From the statements issued by the Congress President Pandit Nehru and others soon after their release it became apparent that they favoured active participation in the armed defence of India and the prosecution of the war to victory if Indians were given complete control of affairs and if steps were taken to lay the foundations of Indian freedom. Pandit Nehru said for example that the entry of Japan into the war has now made it world wide and it approaches India s borders Our sympathies must inevitably be with the non Fascist nations and such help as we can give them consistently with our principle would flow to them if we functioned as a free people There was however no inclination to shelve the Indian political issue during the war and the declaration was made by more than one leader that India would participate only as a free nation and not as slaves.

Mr Gandhi, on the other hand remained unmoved and said that the release of prisoners did not evoke a single responsive or appreciative chord in him He added From my student days onward, I have been and still claim to be a friend of the British people But my friendship cannot blind me to the fact that British representatives hold India as a bond slave All the freedom that India enjoys is the freedom of a slave and not the freedom of an equal which is otherwise known as Complete Independence If the Government of India are confident of the determination of all responsible opinion in India to support the war effort the logical conclusion would be to keep the Civil Disobedience prisoners in their custody because they produce a jarring note *The only meaning I can attach to the* release therefore is that they expect that the prisoners will have changed their opinions of their own self invited solitude I am hoping that the Government will be soon disillusioned Civil disobedience was not taken up without the most careful consideration It was certainly not taken up out of any vindictiveness It was taken up and I hope will be continued in order to make good the claim of the Congress to let the British people and the world know that there is at the very least a large body of public opinion represented by the Congress which is utterly opposed to participation in the war not because it wishes any disaster to the British arms or victory to the Nazi or Fascist arms but because it sees no deliverance from bloodguiltiness either for the victor or for the vanquished and certainly no deliverance for India out of this war

The Congress which seeks and claims to represent the dumb millions has for the past twenty years accepted non violence as its unbroken policy to achieve India s independence To stop Civil Disobedience symbolic though it may be for the time being will be to deny its policy at a crucial moment The Government *claim that in spite of the Congress efforts they* are able to get all the men and money from India Therefore the Congress opposition in their estimate can only be a moral effort and a moral demonstration I for one am entirely satisfied with it because I am convinced that from that modest demonstration will arise when the moment comes a demonstration which will result in the attainment of India s independence not the acceptance of this party or that The Congress struggle covers every single unit in India

Now that the Congress President is expected to be out it will be for him to consider whether and when to call the Congress Working Committee or the A I C C These two bodies will determine the future policy of the Congress I am but a humble instrument of service in conducting the Civil Disobedience

And the two bodies did make a change not withstanding Mr Gandhi

Bardoli Decision.—The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and made an important change in Congress policy Civil disobedience was suspended Mr Gandhi was again dethroned and the door was left open for negotiations with the British Government for a political settlement.

Resolutions were passed reiterating their attitude towards the war as set forth in their statement issued on September 14 1939 wherein they condemned the Nazi and Fascist aggression and expressed their willingness to help the cause of freedom and democracy provided the objectives of the war were clearly stated and acted upon insofar as was possible at present If freedom and democracy were those objectives, then they must necessarily include the ending of imperialism and the recognition of the independence of India

The Working Committee held that subsequent pronouncements made on behalf of the British Government and their reactionary and oppressive policy made it clear that Government were determined to maintain and intensify their imperialist hold and exploitation of the Indian people The Congress was therefore compelled in order to defend the honour and elementary rights of the Indian people and the integrity of the nationalist movement to request Mr Gandhi to guide the Congress in the action that should be taken Mr Gandhi desirous of avoiding embarrassment to his opponent as far as possible especially during the perils and dangers of war limited the satyagraha movement which he started to selected individuals who conformed to *certain tests that have been laid down* That satyagraha had proceeded for over 14 months

Whilst there was no change in Britain s policy towards India the Working Committee must nevertheless take into full consideration the new world situation that had arisen through the development of the war into a world conflict and the approach to India The sympathies of the Congress must inevitably lie with the peoples who were the subjects of aggression and who were *fighting for their freedom but only a free* and independent India could be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in the furtherance of the larger causes that were emerging from the *storm of war*

The Committee declared that the whole back ground in India was one of hostility and of distrust of the British Government and not even the most far reaching promises could alter this back *ground nor could a subject India offer voluntary* or willing help to an arrogant imperialism which was indistinguishable from Fascist authoritarianism The Committee was therefore of the opinion that the resolution of the A I C C passed in Bombay on September 16 1940 held good and still defined the Congress policy

Another resolution passed by the Working Committee stated The Working Committee have received the following letter from Mr Gandhi and recognise the validity of the point he has raised and therefore relieve him of the responsibility laid upon him by the Bombay resolution referred to by Mr Gandhi, but the Committee assure him that the policy of non violence adopted under his guidance for the attainment of swaraj and which has proved so successful in leading to mass awakening and otherwise will be adhered to by the Congress

The Working Committee further assure him that it would like to extend its scope as far as possible even in a free India The Committee hope that Congressmen will render him full assistance in the prosecution of his mission including the offering of civil disobedience

The following is Mr Gandhi's letter to the Congress President

BARDOLI, December 30 1942

Dear Maulana Sahib

In the course of discussion in the Working Committee I discovered that I had committed a grave error in the interpretation of the Bombay resolution I had interpreted it to mean that the Congress was to refuse participation in the present or all wars on the ground principally of non violence I found to my astonishment that most members differed from my interpretation and held that the opposition need not be on the ground of non violence On re reading the Bombay resolution I found that the differing members were right and that I had read into it a meaning which its letter could not bear

The discovery of the error makes it impossible for me to lead the Congress in the struggle for resistance to the war effort on grounds in which non violence was not indispensable I could not for instance identify myself with opposition to the war effort on the ground of ill will against Great Britain

The resolution contemplated material association with Britain in the war effort as a price for the guaranteed independence of India If such was my view and I believe in the use of violence for gaining independence and yet refused participation in the effort as the price of that independence I would consider myself guilty of unpatriotic conduct

It is my certain belief that only non violence can save India and the world from self extinction Such being the case I must continue my mission whether I am alone or assisted by an organisation or individuals You will therefore please relieve me of the responsibility laid upon me by the Bombay resolution

I must continue civil disobedience for free speech against all war with such Congressmen and others whom I select and who believe in the non violence I have contemplated and are willing to conform to prescribed conditions I will not at this critical period select for civil disobedience those whose services are required to steady and help the people in their respective localities

Yours sincerely
M K GANDHI

Other resolutions passed by the Committee were The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress record their deep sympathy with the people of Malaya, Burma and the East Indies particularly the Indian residents in those countries in the trials and hardships they are facing as a result of the world conflict between ambitious and grasping nations India absorbed in her own problems and difficulties cannot forget her children abroad and trusts that they will in the midst of the novel perils they have to face hold together and organise such mutual help as may be possible and thus wrench strength out of misfortune

The following is the text of the resolution on the Soviet Union —

The Soviet Union has stood for certain human cultural and social values which are of great importance in the road of the progress of humanity The Working Committee consider that it would be a tragedy if the cataclysm of war involved the destruction of this endeavour and achievement They have admired the astonishing self-sacrifice and heroic courage of the people of the Soviet in the defence of their country and freedom and send them their warm sympathy

The Committee also send their greetings to the Chinese people who through four and a half years of war and suffering have never wavered and have set an example of unparalleled heroism

The Working Committee also issued a statement containing instructions to Congressmen as to how they should conduct themselves in emergencies arising out of the threats of war It ran

Recent developments in the world situation have brought war near to India's frontiers This may lead to internal dislocation in certain parts of the country There is a possibility of some cities being subjected to aerial attack. Whatever dangers and difficulties might arise the real anti dote to them is to remain cool and collected and on no account to give way to nervousness and excitement

Congressmen must remain at their posts and continue their services of the people wherever necessity arises They should yield places of safety to those in greater need and be ready to render aid to those who may require it

The Congress can help and serve people in the difficult times ahead only if its organisation is strong and disciplined and Congressmen individually and Congress Committees are able to command confidence in their respective localities Congress Committees and Congressmen should therefore address themselves immediately to the task of strengthening the organisation and reviving and maintaining contacts with the people in villages and towns Every village should as far as possible receive the message of the Congress and be prepared to face such difficulties as might arise

The constructive programme adopted by the Congress and explained from time to time by Mr Gandhi is of particular importance at this juncture It is not only meant to bring about unity among various groups, to remove the disabilities which keep sections of the community backward and depressed to promote self reliance and the co-operative spirit among the people and to increase production and have fairer distribution but it also furnishes the best opportunity and means of contacts with the people and services to them which are necessary for winning their confidence The Working Committee therefore calls upon Congress Committees and workers to further this programme intensively and thus exercise a steadying and strengthening influence in times of dislocation and uneasiness.

During such times there is always a possibility of trouble being created by unsocial elements in the country To avoid the emergence of such a situation and to meet it when it arises, volunteers should be organised in both urban and rural areas Such organisations should be formed on the basis of strict non violence, and it should always be remembered that the Congress adheres to this principle These volunteers may co-operate with other organisations working for

similar ends This volunteer organisation is meant for rendering services to the people both normally and in the event of possible internal commotion It should therefore avoid conflict with the authorities

The constructive programme should be widely taken up and worked up with vigour and earnestness so that the countryside may be rendered as far as possible self sufficient in regard to the necessaries of life The Committee would especially recommend to villagers the growing of food crops at least to cover the needs of the village and appeal to grain dealers not to hold up stores for profit but to release them for consumption at fair prices

In cases of emergency when instructions are issued to the public by the authorities for the preservation of life and property and the maintenance of public order Congressmen should avoid conflict with the authorities They should carry out such instructions unless they are contrary to Congress directions

Meaning of Gesture.—As usually happens Mr Gandhi gave his own explanation of the Bardoli resolutions of the Working Committee setting out their implications If any one thought as I had thought that the door to Congress participation in the present war on the ground of Congress non violence had been closed for ever by the Bombay resolution then they may now know that the Bombay resolution had not quite closed the door declared Mr Gandhi in an interview to-day

Undoubtedly as the resolution said the Poona resolution had lapsed therefore the Poona offer had lapsed But the Congress has now through the Working Committee made it clear that the door is not barred altogether against Congress participation certainly not on the ground of non violence

The key for unlocking the door remains principally in the hands of the British Government

The Working Committee has very properly declined to state the terms on which that door can be opened It will depend upon varying circumstances but in my opinion the chief circumstances is the Government Having been insulted often enough the Working Committee would not court any further insult by making any offer After all its position is absolutely clear Everybody knows what the Congress stands for and what it wants Everyone should therefore know that nothing will be accepted by the Congress short of what it stands for Therefore the burden of the next step is cast on the Government This is the chief thing that is relevant at the present time

I have a pressing cable from those English friends who are interested in India s freedom and who are lovers of their own people I have not replied to that cable They have reminded me of Mr Andrew s legacy Whatever their meaning of the reminder my meaning could only be one The one indissoluble bond between Charlie Andrews and myself was that we would never compromise our conscience on any account whatsoever And in all that I have done I can fearlessly claim that I have been guided by my conscience

I have made it clear in my letter to the Maulana Saheb that I could not possibly identify myself with the door to participation being kept open in any shape or form because that would mean in my opinion a recantation of all that the Congress has stood for for the last 20 years or more I would not be guilty of selling that heritage even for the independence of India because it would not be real Independence

I feel that if any country has a message for the world which is groaning under violence unknown perhaps to history it is India When India through the Indian National Congress accepted the policy of non violence so far as I know no Congressman thought that another war and such a bloody war was to come so soon as it has The testing time however has come for India and I who have an unchangeable belief in the efficacy of non violence for the present distemper from which mankind is suffering could not possibly in any manner directly or indirectly associate myself with participation in the war and so I have stood out

But the Congress contains men and women holding varying shades of opinion and therefore it should be no wonder that the Working Committee represents those varying shades of opinion It has at least three bodies or rather it has at least three bodies representing three schools of thought first a minority party believing in non participation on the ground of non violence pure and simple second a party believing that the Congress should not carry non violence to the point of refusing association in the war under any circumstances and there is the third which has many reasons almost as strong as the decisive reason of non violence guiding the minority

The resolution which has been just handed by the Secretary of the Working Committee to the Press is a resultant of the efforts of these three bodies I would like the public and Congressmen to read that resolution in that light I hope everybody will appreciate the fact that the Working Committee has not come to any hasty decision It did not mind what time it took in order to produce a resolution worthy of the great national organisation that it represents

I would say one thing to Congressmen that those who are believers in non violence in the same sense that I am have nothing to fear as I interpret the resolution of the Working Committee It not only leaves them absolutely free to hold that opinion but to propagate it for the acceptance of anybody who chooses Only they remain in the Congress so long as the Congress is not called upon to participate in the war effort. It is open to them to convert all Congressmen to their view I am quite sure that the Working Committee will welcome such a conversion but I would warn Congressmen against indecision at this critical period in the national life and I would warn them also against weakly following this party or that for the sake of gaining power in the Congress Those who do so will miserably fail to gain power for the nation

Personally I would like the Congress as I would like the whole world to accept non violence as the law of life in every department social political and domestic but there is no room for cowardliness I would far rather that

we all became violent than cowards Let me hope therefore that every Congressman will have his own convictions and the courage to en force them

Working Committee Divided.—It was soon revealed that the Congress Working Committee was by no means unanimous on the suspension of the civil disobedience movement The ad vocates of pure doctrinaire non violence issued a statement which said In his letter addressed to the Maulana Saheb on December 30 Gandhiji mentioned that most of the members of the Con gress Working Committee differed from his inter pretation of the Bombay resolution. This is a fact and the Bardoli deliberations have cleared the position

Gandhiji in a statement to the Press made soon after the passing of the resolution of the Working Committee has also pointed out that there are three schools of thought on the issue of war He has made it clear that the resolution leaves the school standing out for non participa tion predominantly on the ground of non violence free not only to hold that opinion but to propagate it for the acceptance of anybody who chooses

We the signatories to this statement repre sent this school of thought Whatever may be the interpretation of the Bombay resolution the condition of the countries involved in the war leaves no doubt whatsoever in our mind to-day that it would be nothing short of a calamity for the Congress to abandon non violence on any ac count for by doing so we lose everything in cluding what we have achieved for the last 20 years

The question then naturally arises why holding the view we do we refrained from assert ing ourselves and resigning from the Working Committee This we did because most of us signatories had in our representative capacity gone by the interpretation of the Bombay resolu tion not accepted by Gandhiji We as individ uals however are believers in out and out non violence Our colleagues know our view They have left us free to hold and propagate it Non violence as the official policy of the Congress holds even to day The Working Committee resolution contemplates association in the pre sent war in the remote contingency of the British Government making an offer acceptable to the Congress If that happens we cannot of course remain in the Working Committee

The A I C C will soon meet Ordinarily the A I C C is expected to endorse the Working Committee resolutions We think there is or should be no such convention in this case where there are sharp divisions of opinion Every member is expected to use his independent judg ment and make his choice irrespective of party loyalty We do not propose to do any personal canvassing There should be no unthinking imitation We feel that the Working Committee will welcome the rejection of its resolution if the A I C C holds that the contemplated abandon ment of non violence is against the interests of the country and therefore the Congress princi pally on that ground should not participate in war efforts On the other hand, if members have the conviction that the interests of the country demand such participation they should whole heartedly support the Working Committee resolution.

A.-I. C. C. Meeting—The All India Congress Committee met at Wardha a fortnight later fifteen months after the last preceding session and adopted the Bardoli resolution The sig natories of the statement on pure non violence and their supporters did not oppose the ratifica tion of Bardoli

Maulana Abul kalam Azad the Congress Pre sident addressing the meeting said There can be no change in the attitude of the Congress to wards the war and participation in the war so long as the attitude of the British Government remained unchanged The British Government has done nothing which would invite us to recon sider our position Clarifying the differences between Mahatma Gandhi and some members of the Working Committee including himself the Congress President said that while they were prepared to help in the war effort provided India s independence was guaranteed Mahatma Gandhi would on no account participate in any war purely on grounds of non violence Some mem bers of the Working Committee and himself felt that if India s political independence was secured through participation in war they had no con scientious objection to participate in the war

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moving the reso lution said that the Congress had worked for the last twenty years for the freedom of India and it could not be expected to give up that demand however much the British may frighten the Con gress of Japanese or German aggression

Mr Rajagopalachari seconded the resolution

Complete support for the Bardoli resolution was urged by Mr Gandhi in the course of an hour s speech He said while his faith in non violence was immense he had placed non vio lence before the Congress in a political sense He tried non violence in South Africa to solve a political problem Non violence was a political weapon in the hands of the Congress It is a weapon that can be relied upon and can be wel ded at times and discarded at times If it is found that it is a good weapon then political wis dom demands that that weapon should be retained

I want you to accept this resolution I can not compel you but I can reason with you If I appeal to your reason and if I can carry you then alone you will follow me Remember you are faced with a situation when the Congress is form ing itself into groups canvassing support I had said once that if I go to jail everyone should become his own commander

I had written very strongly when the Poona resolution was passed I had said then that it was a mistake to have passed that resolution and I won t withdraw one word of what I then said But now in the Bardoli resolution there is no room for any misunderstanding While in Bar doli I had a mind to let the House divide on this issue But on second thoughts I felt it would be against non violence My non violence teaches me that I should carry the people with me only if they can come with me because of my reason ing and as a result of their own judgment.

I have asked the whole hoggers of non vio lence to remain neutral on the resolution but if I find that an attempt is made to divide the House then I will advise them not to remain neutral but to support the resolution As I had

said before the Congress Working Committee have gone a step back I know that Rajaji will not agree with me He feels that I am totally wrong Pandit Jawaharlal may say that we have not gone back I have full and equal right to hold my opinion and I do feel that we have gone a step back But there is nothing wrong in it We have every right to do so I feel that we have gone a step back because we want to go a step further I do not make this statement with any mental reservations I want you to accept this resolution imperfect as it is I want you to do so because it reflects truly the Congress mind It reflects exactly all the shades of opinion in the Congress. The position of the Congress is very great. The world is watching us We may not realise it ourselves It is true in India there are other parties also and the Congress may be taken as one of the many parties Nevertheless the fact remains that the eyes of the world are watching us There are some here and abroad who might be afraid that I was wanting to turn the Congress into a religious body It is totally a wrong assumption and wrong fear You have not been wasting your time for the last 20 years Friends were evidently pleased because of this resolution I do not want you to displease them and I do not want the Congress to be ridiculed

The idea that there has been a split or quarrel in the Working Committee is absolutely wrong The difference between me and Jawaharlal Nehru is a non-secret but this difference cannot separate us The same is true about Sardar Patel Rajaji and others Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is my legal heir I am sure when I pass he will take up all the work I do He is a brave and courageous man Often he quarrels with me but when I am no more he will know how to carry on the work Rajaji is my relative You all know my relations with him

This resolution is a mirror of the Congress Herein is reflected the many views which Congressmen hold despite the fact that I have been relieved of the burden of leading the civil disobedience movement For those like Rajen Babu also there is room in the resolution It is true they are worried because of the possibility of compromising non violence But they need not be worried Ultimately it is non violence that should pervade Russia China and all countries fighting should ultimately come to non violence or they will become aggressors.

Proceedings he assured the Congress that he would never do it any harm and during half a century of his public life he had done no harm to the Congress There is no question of your losing me You can lose me only when I cease to exist or I talk of impracticable things Even when I went out of the Congress It was only to serve the Congress better I have been true to my word. The recent relief that you have given me is also for the same purpose I have been telling those friends who wanted to go out of the Congress not to do so but I may tell you that even if some people did leave the Congress that will not be the end of the Congress There is no man however great he may be who is indispensable for the Congress Great leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji Lokamanya Tilak or Pherozshah Mehta are *no more with us With their passing* away the Congress had not ceased to exist We have done our bit to carry the Congress further and raise its stature If you bring another resolution to retain my leadership you will be doing a foolish thing My advice to you is to accept this resolution

There is one thing on which all agree that so far whatever has been achieved it has been due to non violence I see no reason why there should be a split on it now Members are aware of the instructions issued by the Working Committee There is the fullest scope for believers in out-and out non violence or otherwise for the work It should not be forgotten that there are millions in this country who are not members of the Congress but who all the same form the real strength of the Congress You represent those Congressmen whose names are registered as Congressmen I am one of the millions who are unregistered Congressmen Finally there are some who say that there is no operative clause in the resolution There need not be an operative clause because it is only an explanatory resolution

Replying to the question on the future of Satyagraha Mr Gandhi said So far as civil disobedience is concerned the Congress commands Gandhi to do what he likes and to conduct it in a manner which he likes That is the position In Bardoli I had the intention that the House should be divided because if the House was predominantly non violent then this resolution should be thrown out But that was a hasty opinion of mine The Bardoli resolution he added sought to keep civil disobedience under his absolute control and it was a wise decision So long as I am alive and my mind is not paralysed it is better they leave civil disobedience to the expert After all they would not be able to handle civil disobedience as effectively as I can If I find civil disobedience has got to be embarked upon I shall select from the many applications which I am daily receiving At present I do not know what to do When and if I find that I should have civil disobedience I will do it but if my arms are cut off I can do nothing I want to render service to Englishmen I want to render service to Japan Russia and China Such is the big conception of non violence not merely out-and out non violence but this political non violence

Right Wing Drive.—Long before the meeting of the All India Congress Committee and even of the Working Committee right wing leaders of the Congress leaders who had come out of jail began to show signs of restiveness at the barren policy of Mr Gandhi Mr C Rajagopalachari ex Premier of Madras was the spearhead of this drive for a reorientation of Congress policy It proceeded on certain radical assumptions Negatively put it did not rule out Congress help in the defence of India nay it approached the question with a whole-hearted willingness to co operate in the war effort This group of leaders were *not obsessed* by doctrinaire notions of non violence and they were determined to tackle current problems both internal and international in a realistic manner On the moral plane they were prepared to make inevitable temporary compromises with violence in order ultimately to serve the interests of non violence and establish a world peace order From a political point of view they were convinced that India and the Congress should not stand aloof from

measures calculated to win the war or to put it at its lowest to save India from threats of aggression which were daily growing If only as a matter of expediency they were prepared to settle with the British Government on the basis of co operation in the war effort If the object of a political game were to secure political power it was argued, then it must be apparent to any one that the only means of securing political power for Indians from the British was by negotiation and agreement an armed clash being ruled out both on grounds of non violence and as being impracticable When Great Britain was engaged in a life and death struggle no move for a settlement it was felt was possible except on the basis of full co-operation in the war effort Such co-operation even if it was undertaken as an unavoidable compromise with violence would, it was felt lift the Congress to a high plane and facilitate a settlement on most of the difficult issues which challenged Indian leadership The Indian political situation was analysed as being nearly impossible defying solution Statesmanship demanded that a way must be found out of the surrounding gloom The alternative to consultation and settlement was to continue in a helpless and uncertain state and to pursue a policy of waiting on events Those who thought on these lines also seemed to fear that failure to take early steps towards an agreed settlement might have serious consequences both then and *at the end of the war* It was feared that it might leave the country in a hopeless condition stopped from claiming a share in the benefits of a post war world by refusal to contribute to it too disorganised to put up a solid front against anything too weak even to pick up the threads of *political agitation where it was snapped in 1939* In addition to the consideration that reasonableness of political power would enable India to occupy a position of vantage in political and constitutional bargaining with Britain when the time came it was felt by this school of thought *that actual exercise of political power would lift* the communal question to a practical level and make fruitful discussions capable of yielding results more quickly than theoretical talk and long range sniping

Mr Rajagopalachari actually spoke on one occasion of a parting of the ways between Mr Gandhi and himself on the issue of applying non violence to immediate affairs of administration and the conduct of the war Although Mr Rajagopalachari was one of the few who spoke out their minds it was apparent that a very large number of Congressmen shared his views

War Developments.—If Japan's entry into the war brought the war nearer to India and engendered a more realistic approach on the part of Indian leaders to the defence of their country and to political affairs the early gains of Japan in Malaya the Netherlands East Indies and Burma impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India if only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinated endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India It is also widely believed in India that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their influence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf

Chiang's Appeal.—Colour was lent to this belief by the visit to India early in 1942 of Marshal and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and the issue of a public appeal by the Chinese leader both to Britain and to India The Generalissimo said

> Since my arrival in this country I have found to my great satisfaction that there exists among the people of India unanimous determination to oppose aggression.
>
> China and India comprise one half of the world's population Their common frontier extends to three thousand kilometres In the two thousand years history of their intercourse which has been of a purely cultural and commercial character there has never been an armed conflict Indeed nowhere else can one find so long a period of uninterrupted peace between two neighbouring countries This is irrefutable proof that our two peoples are peace loving by nature To-day they have not only identical interests but also the same destiny For this reason they are in duty bound to side with the anti aggression countries and fight shoulder to shoulder in order to secure real peace for the whole world
>
> I venture to suggest to my brethren the people of India that at this most critical moment in the history of civilization our two peoples should exert themselves to the utmost in the cause of freedom for all mankind for only in a free world could the Chinese and Indian peoples obtain their freedom Furthermore should freedom be denied to either China or India there could be no real peace in the world
>
> I sincerely hope and I confidently believe that *our ally Great Britain without waiting for any* demands on the part of the people of India will as speedily as possible give them real political power so that they may be in a position further to develop their spiritual and material strength and thus realize that their participation in the war is not merely an aid to the anti-aggression nations for securing victory but also a turning point in their struggle for India's freedom From an objective point of view I am of the opinion that this would be the wisest policy which will rebound to the credit of the British Empire.

Cripps' Visit.—Within three weeks of this appeal a change was announced by Great Britain of her policy towards India The Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing that Sir Stafford Cripps the Socialist leader who had recently returned to England from his diplomatic successes at Moscow and had been made the Lord Privy Seal in a reconstituted War Cabinet would go to India immediately on a special mission Mr Churchill said

> *The crisis in the affairs of India arising out* of the Japanese advance has made Britain wish to rally all the forces of India life to guard their land from the menace of the invader In August 1940 a statement was made about the aims and policy which we are pursuing in India. This amounted in short to a promise that as soon as possible after the war India should attain Dominion status in full freedom and equality with this country and other Dominions under a constitution to be framed by Indians by agreement amongst themselves and acceptable to the main elements in the Indian national life

This was of course subject to the fulfilment of our obligations for the protection of minorities including the depressed classes and our treaty obligations to the Indian States and to a settlement of certain lesser matters arising out of our long association with the fortunes of Indian *sub-continent*

However in order to clothe these general declarations with precision and to convince all classes races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve the War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon *conclusions for the present and future action* which if accepted by India as a whole would avoid alternative dangers either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new *constitution*

We had thought of setting forth immediately the terms of this attempt by a constructive contribution to aid India in the realisation of full self Government We are however apprehensive that to make a *public announcement* at such a moment as this might do more harm than good We must first assure ourselves that our scheme would win a reasonable and practical measure of acceptance and thus promote concentration of all thoughts and energies upon the defence of the native soil

We should ill serve the common cause if we made a declaration which would be rejected by the essential elements in the Indian world and which would provoke fierce constitutional and communal disputes at a moment when the enemy is at the gate of India

Accordingly we propose to send a member of the War Cabinet to India to satisfy himself on the spot by personal consultation that the conclusions upon which we are agreed and which we believe represent a just and final solution will *achieve their purpose*

The Lord Privy Seal and the Leader of the House Sir Stafford Cripps has volunteered to undertake this task He carries with him the full confidence of His Majesty s Government and he *will strive in their name to procure* the necessary measure of assent not only from the Hindu majority but also from those great minorities amongst which the Moslems are most numerous and on many grounds prominent

The Lord Privy Seal will at the *same time* consult with the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief on the military situation bearing always in mind the paramount responsibility of His Majesty s Government by every means in their power to shield the people of India from the perils which now beset them We must remember that India has a great part to play in the *world struggle for freedom and that her helping* hand must be extended in loyal comradeship to the valiant Chinese people who have fought alone so long We must remember also that India is one of the bases from which the strongest counter blows must be struck at the advance of tyranny and aggression

War Cabinet's Offer—Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress the Muslim League the Hindu Mahasabha the Princes Chamber and a number of other political and sectional organisations Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet

His Majesty s Government having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self government in India The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs

His Majesty s Government therefore make the following Declaration —

(*a*) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India

(*b*) Provision shall be made as set out below for participation of Indian States in the Constitution making body

(*c*) His Majesty s Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed subject only to —

(*i*) The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present constitutional position provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides

With such non acceding Provinces should they so desire His Majesty s Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous *to that here laid down*

(*ii*) The signing of a Treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty s Government and the Constitution making body This Treaty will cover all necessary matter arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands it will make provision in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty s Government for the protection of racial and *religious minorities* but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other Member States of the British Commonwealth

Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its Treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation

(*d*) The Constitution making body shall be composed as follows unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities —

Immediately upon the result being known of Provincial Elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities the entire membership of the Lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures shall as a single electoral college proceed to the election of the Constitution making body by the system of proportional representation This new body shall be in number about 1/10th of the number of the electoral college

Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members

(c) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort but the task of organising to the full the military moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the cooperation of the peoples of India His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country of the Commonwealth and of the united nations Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India

In announcing the scheme Sir Stafford made it clear that it was only a proposal submitted to the leaders of Indian opinion by the War Cabinet and that its publication was not the publication of a declaration by His Majesty's Government but only a declaration which they would be prepared to make if it met with sufficiently general and favourable acceptance from the various sections of Indian people

Immediate Reactions.—Mr Gandhi described the offer as a post dated cheque the Hindu Mahasabha condemned it as contemplating the balkanisation of India the Liberal leaders protested against the proposed splitting up of the country as a travesty of self-determination Congress leaders however were of the opinion that the provision regarding the right of provinces to secede but laid more emphasis on the provision for the immediate transfer of power in Indian hands Pandit Nehru said for example This emotional conception of the unity of India is something which I am not going to give up it is something for which I am going to fight if it is necessary to fight for it I am going to fight if the new idea means disruption of India I do not know what the future will bring but in the present I will not so far as I can permit or encourage a wrong conception in the people's mind This country with its mountain fastnesses and southern seas is one country It is going to be one in freedom as it has been one in subjection and the Indian States people must play a big part in that united India

Congress Reaction.—After protracted negotiations in which representatives of the principal Indian organisations met in addition to Sir Stafford the Commander in Chief and Col Louis Johnson the personal representative in India of President Roosevelt the Congress rejected the scheme The Hindu Mahasabha had already rejected it (see chapter on Hindu Mahasabha) and the Muslim League followed suit (see chapter on Muslim League) while other organisations expressed disapproval in more or less strong language (see chapter on the Indian National Liberal Federation)

The Congress Working Committee which held what was perhaps the longest session in its history passed the following resolution

The Working Committee have given their full and earnest consideration to the proposals made by the British War Cabinet in regard to India and the elucidation thereof by Sir Stafford Cripps

These proposals which have been made at the very last hour because of the compulsion of events have to be considered not only in relation to *India's demand for Independence* but more especially in the present grave war crisis with a view to meeting effectively the perils and dangers that confront India and envelop the world

The Congress has repeatedly stated ever since the commencement of the war in September 1939 that the people of India would line themselves with the progressive forces of the world and assume full responsibility to face the new problems and shoulder the new burdens that had arisen and it asked for the necessary conditions to enable them to do so to be created

An essential condition was the freedom of India for only the realisation of present freedom could light the flame which would illumine millions of hearts and move them to action

At the last meeting of the All India Congress Committee After the commencement of the war in the Pacific it was stated that Only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in the furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of war

The British War Cabinet's new proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities

The Committee while recognising that self determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future regret that this is fettered and circumscribed and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic state

Even the constitution making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non representative elements

The people of India have as a whole clearly demanded full independence and the Congress has repeatedly declared that no other status except that of independence for the whole of India could be agreed to or could meet the essential requirements of the present situation.

The Committee recognise that future independence may be implicit in the proposals but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion

The complete ignoring of the ninety millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their rulers is a negation of both democracy and self determination.

While the representation of an Indian State in the constitution making body is fixed on a population basis the people of the States have no voice in choosing those representatives, nor are they to be consulted at any stage while decisions vitally affecting them are being taken.

Such States may in many ways become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom enclaves where foreign authority still prevails and where the possibility of maintaining foreign armed forces has been stated to be a likely contingency and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the States as well of the rest of India

The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces and which may well lead to further difficulties in the way of the Indian States merging themselves in the Indian Union

The Congress has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity and any break in that unity especially in the modern world when people's minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate

Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will

While recognising this principle the Committee feel that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co operative national life

The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area

Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union consistently with a strong national state

The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create friction just when the utmost co operation and goodwill are most needed

This proposal has been presumably made to meet a communal demand but it will have other consequences also and lead politically reactionary and obscurantist groups among different communities to create trouble and divert public attention from the vital issues before the country

Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny but in today's grave crisis it is the present that counts and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present

The Committee have necessarily attached the greatest importance to this aspect of the question and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance

For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated.

It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control

At any time defence is a vital subject during war time it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration. To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war

The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom

What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people which cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility on them in the matter of defence

It is only thus that even at this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanise the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion

"It is manifest that the present Government of India as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily But that can only be done by present freedom and full responsibility being cast upon them

The Committee therefore is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet

Causes of Failure —The following extracts from correspondence between Sir Stafford and the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad throw light on the causes of the failure of the negotiations —

Sir Stafford wrote — My Dear Maulana Sahib —I have as I promised when I last saw you consulted His Majesty's Government as to what further step could be taken in order to meet the criticism of your Working Committee that under Clause (e) of the Draft Declaration the Defence of India would not fall to be administered by a representative Indian Although it is impossible to make any change in the existing constitution during the period of hostilities His Majesty's Government are anxious to give representative Indians the maximum possible participation in the Government during that period in accordance with the principle laid down in Clause (e) of the Draft Declaration

His Majesty's Government are anxious to do their utmost to meet the wishes of the Indian people and to demonstrate their complete trust in the co-operative effort of the two peoples, British and Indian which they hope may reinforce the defence of India I am therefore authorised to propose to you as a way out of the present difficulties that

(a) The Commander in Chief should retain a seat in the Viceroy's Executive Council as War Member and should retain his full control over all the war activities of the armed forces in India,

subject to the control of His Majesty's Govern ment and the War Cabinet upon which body a *representative* Indian should sit with equal powers in all matters relating to the Defence of India Membership of the Pacific Council would *likewise be offered to a representative* Indian.

(b) An Indian *representative* member would be added to the Viceroy's Executive who would take over these sections of the Department of *Defence which can organisationally be separated* immediately from the Commander in Chief's War Department In addition, this member would take over the *defence co-ordination department* which is at present directly under the Viceroy and certain other important functions of the Government of India which are directly related to Defence and which do not fall under any of the other existing departments

His Majesty's Government very much hope —as I personally hope that this arrangement will enable the Congress to come into the scheme so that if other important bodies of Indian opinion are also willing it will be possible for His Excellency the Viceroy to embark forthwith upon the task of forming the new National Govern ment in consultation with the leaders of the Indian opinion

To this the Congress President replied

Dear Sir Stafford —In the Congress resolu tion we expressed our dissent from several im portant and far *reaching proposals for the future* further consideration of these proposals has only strengthened us in our conviction in regard to *them* and we *should like* to repeat that we can not accept them as suggested The over riding problem before all of us and more specially before all Indians is the Defence of the country from aggression and invasion the future important as it is will depend on what happens in the next few months and years We were therefore prepared to do without any assurances for this immediate future hoping that through our sacri fices in the defence of our country we would lay the solid and enduring foundations for a free and independent India We concentrated therefore on the present

Your original proposals in regard to the present as contained in Clause *(c)* of the proposed Declaration were vague and incomplete except in so far as it was made clear that His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the full respon sibility for the Defence of India These proposals in effect asked for participation in the tasks of to-day with a view to ensure the future freedom of India Freedom was for an uncertain future not for the present and no indication was given in Clause (c) of what arrangements or governmen tal and other changes would be made in the present When this vagueness was pointed out you said that this was deliberate so as to give you freedom to determine these changes in con sultation with others. In our talks you gave us to understand that you envisaged a National Government which would deal with all matters except Defence

Defence at any time and more particularly in war-time is of essential importance and without it, a National Government functions in a very limited field. Apart from this consi deration it was obvious that the whole purpose of your proposals and our talks centred on the urgency of the problems created by the threat of the invasion of India The chief functions of a National Government must necessarily be to organise Defence both intensively and on the widest popular basis and to create a mass psychology of resistance to an invader Only a National Government could do that, and only a Government on whom this responsibility was laid Popular resistance must have a National background and both the soldier and the civilian must feel that they are fighting for their country's freedom under National leadership

We pointed this out to you The question became one not of just satisfying our National aspirations but of effective prosecution of the war and fighting to the last any invader who set foot on the soil of India On general principles a National Government would control through a Defence Minister and the Commander in Chief would control the armed forces and would have full latitude in the carrying out of operations connected with the war An Indian National Government should have normally functioned in this way We made it clear that the Com mander in Chief in India would have control of the armed forces and the conduct of operations and other matters connected therewith

With a view to arriving at a settlement we were prepared to accept certain limitations on the *normal* powers of the *Defence Minister* We had no desire to upset in the middle of the war the present military organization or *arrangements* We accepted also that the higher strategy of the war should be controlled by the War Cabinet in London which would have an Indian member The immediate object before us was to make the Defence of India more effective to strengthen it to broadbase it on the popular will and to reduce all red tape delay and inefficiency from it There was no question of our interfering with the technical and operational sides One thing of course was of paramount importance to us India's safety and defence Subject to this primary considera tion there was no reason why there should be any difficulty in finding a way out of the present impasse in accordance with the unanimous desire of the Indian people for in this matter there are no differences amongst us

'We do not think that there is any inherent difficulty in the way of constitutional changes during the war Everything that helps in the war not only can be but must be done and done with speed That is the only way to carry on to win a war No complicated enactments are necessary A recognition of India's freedom and right to self-determination could easily be made if it was so wished together with certain other consequential but important changes. The rest can be left to future arrangements and *adjustments* I *might* remind you that the British Prime Minister actually proposed a union of France and England on the eve of the fall of France No greater or more fundamental change could be imagined, and this was suggested at a period of grave crisis and peril War accelerates change It does not fit in with static conceptions

In the course of our talks many matters were cleared up unfortunately to our disadvantage You had referred both privately and in the course of public statements to a National Government and a Cabinet consisting of Ministers These words have a certain significance and we had imagined that the new Government would function with full powers as a Cabinet with the Viceroy acting as a constitutional head But the new picture that you placed before us was really not very different from the old the difference being one of degree and not of kind The new Government could neither be called except vaguely and inaccurately nor could it function as a National Government It would just be the Viceroy and his Executive Council with the Viceroy having all his old powers

We did not ask for any legal changes but we did ask for definite assurances and conventions which would indicate that the new Government would function as a Free Government the members of which act as members of the Cabinet in a constitutional Government In regard to the conduct of the war and connected activities the Commander in Chief would have freedom and he would also act as War Minister

We were informed that nothing can be said at this stage, even vaguely and generally about the conventions that should govern the new Government and the Viceroy This was a matter in the Viceroy's sole discretion and at a later stage it could be discussed directly with the Viceroy Ultimately there was always the possibility of the members of the Executive Council resigning or threatening to resign if they disagreed with the Viceroy That sanction or remedy is of course always open but it is curious that we should base our approach to a new Government on the probability of conflict and resignation at the very outset

The picture therefore placed before us is not essentially different from the old one The whole object which we and I believe you have in view—that is to create a new psychological approach to the people to make them feel that their own National Government had come that they were defending their newly won freedom—would be completely frustrated when they saw this old picture again with even the old labels on

The continuation of the India Office which has been a symbol of evil to us would confirm this picture It has almost been taken for granted for some time past that the India Office would soon disappear as it was an anachronism But now we are told that even this undesirable relic of a past age is going to continue

The picture of the Government which was so like the old in all essential features is such that we cannot fit into it Normally we would have had little difficulty in disposing of this matter for it is so far removed from all that we have striven for but in the circumstances of to-day we were prepared to give full consideration to every proposal which might lead to an effective organisation of the Defence of India The peril that faces India affects us more than it can possibly affect any foreigner and we are anxious and eager to do our utmost to face it and overcome it But we cannot undertake responsibilities when we are not given the freedom and power to shoulder them effectively and when an old environment continues which hampers the national effort

While we cannot accept the proposals you have made we want to inform you that we are yet prepared to assume responsibility provided a truly National Government is formed We are prepared to put aside for the present all questions about the future though as we have indicated we hold definite views about it But in the present the National Government must be Cabinet Government with full power and must not merely be a continuation of the Viceroy's Executive Council In regard to defence we have already stated what in our opinion the position should be at present We feel that such an arrangement is the very minimum that is essential for the functioning of a National Government and for making the popular appeal which is urgently needed

We would point out to you that the suggestions we have put forward are not ours only but may be considered to be the unanimous demand of the Indian people On these matters there is no difference of opinion among various groups and parties and the difference is as between the Indian people as a whole and the British Government Such differences as exist in India relate to constitutional changes in the future We are agreeable to the postponement of this issue so that the largest possible measure of unity might be achieved in the present crisis for the defence of India It would be a tragedy that even when there is this unanimity of opinion in India the British Government should prevent a free National Government from functioning and from serving the cause of India as well as the larger causes for which millions are suffering and dying to-day

Congress Blamed.—The last letter of the series was from Sir Stafford Cripps It ran My dear Maulana Sahib—I was extremely sorry to receive from you your letter expressing the rejection by Congress Working Committee of His Majesty's Government's draft declaration I need not go into the question of the division of duties between the Defence Minister and the Commander in Chief as War Member with which you deal at length This division allotted to the Defence Minister all functions outside those actually connected with the General Headquarters Navy Headquarters and Air Headquarters which are under the Commander in Chief as head of the fighting forces in India

Nothing further could have been done by way of giving responsibility for Defence Services to representative Indian members without jeopardising the immediate defence of India under the Commander in Chief This defence is as you know a paramount duty and responsibility of His Majesty's Government while unity of command is essential in the interests of the allied help to India

The real substance of your refusal to take part in a National Government is that the form of Government suggested is not such as would enable you to rally the Indian people as you desire

You make two suggestions First that the constitution might now be changed In this respect I would point out that you made this suggestion for the first time last night nearly three weeks after you had received the proposals and I would further remark that every other

representative with whom I have discussed this view has accepted the practical impossibility of any such legislative change in the middle of a war and at such a moment as the present

Second you suggest a truly National Government be formed which must be a Cabinet Government with full power

Without constitutional changes of a most complicated character and on a very large scale this would not be possible as you realise Where such a system to be introduced by convention under the existing circumstances the nominated cabinet (nominated presumably by the major political organisations) would be responsible to no one but itself could not be *removed* and would in *fact constitute an absolute* dictatorship of the majority This suggestion would be rejected by all minorities in India since it would subject all of them to a permanent and autocratic majority in the cabinet Nor would it be consistent with the pledges already given by His Majesty's Government to protect the rights of these minorities

In a country such as India where communal divisions are still so deep an irresponsible majority Government of this kind is not possible Apart from this however until such time as the Indian peoples frame their new constitution His Majesty's Government must continue to carry out its duties to those large sections of the Indian people to whom it has given its pledges The proposals of His Majesty's Government went as far as possible short of a complete change in the constitution which is generally acknowledged as impracticable in the circumstances of to-day

While therefore both I and His Majesty's Government recognise the keen desire of your Working Committee to carry on the war against the enemy by every means in their power I regret that your Working Committee has not seen its way to join in the war effort upon the *conditions sincerely offered the only conditions* which could have brought together all the different communities and sections of the Indian people

Rejoinder—We are convinced that if the British Government did not pursue a policy of encouraging disruption all of us to whatever party or group we belonged would be able to come together and find a common line of action declares Maulana Azad in his rejoinder to Sir Stafford Cripps

My colleagues and I were considerably surprised to read it

Your statement that we have for the first time after three weeks suggested a change in the constitution is hardly correct In the course of our talks reference was made to it but it is true that we did not lay stress on it as we did not want to introduce new issues But when you stated explicitly in your letter that we had agreed that no constitutional changes could be made during the war we had to deny this and correct your impression

There has been a progressive deterioration in the British Government's attitude as our negotiations proceeded What we were told in our very first talk with you is now denied or explained away You told me then that there would be a National Government which would function as a cabinet and that the position of the Viceroy would be analogous to that of the King in England *vis a-vis* his cabinet In regard to the India Office you told me that you were surprised that no one had so far mentioned this important matter and that the practical course was to have this attached or incorporated with the Dominions Office The whole of this picture which you sketched before us has now been completely shattered by what you told us during our last interview

You have put forward an argument in your letter which at no time during our talks was mentioned by you You refer to the absolute dictatorship of the majority It is astonishing that such a statement should be made in this connection and at this stage This difficulty is inherent in any scheme of a mixed cabinet formed to meet an emergency but there are many ways in which it can be provided for Had you raised this question we would have discussed it and found a satisfactory solution The whole approach to this question has been that a mixed cabinet should be formed and should co-operate together

We accepted this We are not interested in the Congress as such gaining power but we are interested in the Indian people as a whole having freedom and power How the Cabinet should be formed and should function was a question which might have been considered after the main question was decided That is the extent of power which the British Government would give up to the Indian people Because of this we never discussed it with you or even referred to it Nevertheless you have raised this matter for the first time in what is presumably your last letter to us and tried most unjustifiably to sidetrack the real issue between us

You will remember that in my very first talk with you I pointed out that the communal or like questions did not arise at this stage As soon as the British Government made up its mind to transfer real power and responsibility the other questions could be tackled successfully by those concerned You gave me the impression that you agreed with this approach

We are convinced that if the British Government did not pursue a policy of encouraging disruption all of us to whatever party or group we belonged would be able to come together and find a common line of action But unhappily even in this grave hour of peril the British Government is unable to give up its wrecking policy We are driven to the conclusion that it attaches more importance to holding on to its rule in India as long as it can and promoting discord and disruption here with that end in view than to an effective defence of India against the aggression and invasion that overhangs us To us and to all Indians the dominant consideration is the defence and safety of India and it is by that test that we judge

Leaders Assurances.—Sir Stafford Cripps then announced that the draft declaration of the British Government had been withdrawn and that the position reverted to what it was before he came out to India though not quite perhaps to that position.

In spite of the failure of the effort of Sir Stafford Cripps and the bitter tone of the final remarks in the controversy responsible Indian leaders reiterated their determination to defend the country against aggression Pandit Nehru said We are not going to embarrass the British war effort in India or the effort of our American friends who may come here We want production to go on full speed ahead We want the people to hold to their jobs and not run away from them We cannot participate in Britain's war effort The problem before us is how while not participating in that war effort and not embarrassing it how to organise our own war effort on our own basis of a free and independent India I cannot tolerate the idea that I should sit idle or the people should sit idle in their houses while the Battle for India is being fought between foreign armies and while the Japanese are invading the country Much less do I want the Indian people to give in or be passive to the Japanese I want them to resist it to the uttermost My general advice is Do not submit or surrender do not give supplies non co operate with the aggressor embarrass him in every way—fighting will be done by the armed forces The fundamental factor today is distrust or dislike of the British Government It is not a pro Japanese sentiment It is anti British sentiment That may occasionally lead individuals to give a pro-Japanese expression of views This is short sighted It is a slave sentiment a slave way of thinking to imagine that to get rid of one person who is dominating us we can expect another person to help us and not dominate us later Freedom ought not to think that way It distresses me that any Indian should talk of the Japanese liberating India The whole past history of Japan has been one of dominating others Japan comes here either for imperialist reasons straight out or to fight with the British Government Anyhow whatever the reason it does not come here to liberate

Madras Surprise.—Just at this time on the eve of the meeting of the All India Congress Committee called at Allahabad at the end of April 1942 the Madras Congress Legislature Party under the guidance of Mr Rajagopalachari passed a resolution recommending to the A I C C to acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India and to invite the Muslim League for consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency

The meeting also passed a resolution voicing the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juncture a popular Government in this province doing its utmost to secure the requisite conditions for the people to play their part The party is of the opinion further that to facilitate united and effective action in this regard by such a popular Government the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it

The party requested the A I C C to permit the party to take steps to this end notwithstanding the general all India policy followed by the Congress

These resolutions met with a storm of protest from Congress leaders outside Madras, but were welcomed by some moderate leaders and by Muslim League circles.

A I C C Session—The A I C C met towards the end of April 1942 and passed the following resolution on India and the war —

In view of the imminent peril of invasion that confronts India and the attitude of the British Government as shown again in the recent proposals sponsored by Sir Stafford Cripps the All India Congress Committee has to declare afresh India's policy and to advise the people in regard to the action to be undertaken in the emergencies that may arise in the immediate future

The proposals of the British Government and their subsequent elucidation by Sir Stafford Cripps have led to greater bitterness and distrust of that Government and the spirit of non co-operation with Britain has grown They have demonstrated that even in this hour of danger not only to India but to the cause of the United Nations the British Government functions as an imperialist Government and refuses to recognise the independence of India or to part with any real power

India's participation in the war was a purely British act imposed upon the Indian people without the consent of their representatives While India has no quarrel with the people of any country she has repeatedly declared her antipathy to Nazism and Fascism as also to Imperialism If India were free she would have determined her own policy and might have kept out of the war though her sympathies would in any event have been with the victims of aggression If however circumstances had led her to join the war she would have done so as a free country fighting for freedom and her defence would have been organised on a popular basis with a national army under national control and leadership and with intimate contacts with the people A free India would know how to defend herself in the event of any aggressor attacking her The present Indian Army is in fact an offshoot of the British Army and has been maintained till now mainly to hold India in subjection It has been completely segregated from the general population who can in no sense regard it as their own

The essential difference between the imperialist and the popular conceptions of defence is demonstrated by the fact that while foreign armies are invited to India for that defence the vast man power of India herself is not utilised for the purpose India's past experience teaches her that it is harmful to her interest and dangerous to her cause of freedom to introduce foreign armies in India. It is significant and extraordinary that India's inexhaustible man power should remain untapped, while India develops into a battle ground between foreign armies fighting on her soil or her frontiers and her defence is not supposed to be a subject fit for popular control India resents this treatment of her people as chattels to be disposed of by foreign authority

The A I C C is convinced that India will attain her freedom through her own strength and will retain it likewise The present crisis as well as the experience of the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps make it impossible for the Congress to consider any schemes or proposals which retain even in a partial measure British control and authority in India Not only the interests of India but also Britain's safety and world peace and freedom demand that Britain must abandon her hold on India It is on the basis of independence alone that India can deal with Britain or other nations

The Committee repudiates the idea that freedom can come to India through interference or invasion by any foreign nation whatever the professions of that nation may be In case an invasion takes place it must be resisted Such resistance can only take the form of non violent non co operation as the British Government has prevented the organisation of national defence by the people in any other way The Committee would therefore expect the people of India to offer complete non violent non co operation to the invading forces and not to render any assistance to them We may not bend the knee to the aggressor nor obey any of his orders We may not look to him for favours nor fall to his bribes If he wishes to take possession of our homes and our fields we will refuse to give them up even if we have to die in the effort to resist them. In places wherein the British and the invading forces are fighting our non co-operation will be fruitless and unnecessary Not to put any obstacle in the way of British forces will often be the only way of demonstrating our non co-operation with the invader Judging from their attitude the British Government do not need any help from us beyond our non interference

The success of such a policy of non co-operation and non violent resistence to the invader will largely depend on the intensive working out of the Congress constructive programme and more especially the programme of self-sufficiency and self protection in all parts of the country

The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim to separation was defeated by 120 votes against 15 while a counter resolution moved by Pandit Jagat Narain opposing any proposal to disintegrate India was carried by 92 votes to 17 The latter resolution ran

The A I C C is of opinion that any proposal to disintegrate India by giving liberty to any component State or territorial unit to secede from the Indian Union or Federation will be highly detrimental to the best interests of the people of the different States and Provinces and the country as a whole and the Congress therefore cannot agree to any such proposal

The Hindu Mahasabha.

The Hindu Mahasabha which in recent years has claimed a growing share of public attention in India is an organisation of comparatively recent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to the first years of the current century almost simultaneously with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906

During the first twenty five years of its life the Hindu organisation had to struggle for its existence what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise and the better response which the Congress with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus All this time however the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually if imperceptibly *neutralised*

For instance the Hindu community s indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu Muslim riots in which the majority community came out second best The waves of conversion from the Hindu fold partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith

In addition to the reasons stated above the political gains secured by the Muslim community under the Minto-Morley and Montague Chelmsford Reforms Schemes taught the Hindu community to come together and set up an organisation which will voice its claims in future adjustments

Even the wider platform of national emancipation and Hindu Muslim unity from which the Congress appealed to the Hindu mind has latterly given signs of weakness because Hindu Muslim concord far from coming within reach threatens to go beyond grasp

It is however wrong to assume that the Hindu organisation is anywhere near as powerful as the Congress or even the Muslim League of the past two or three years The Hindu Mahasabha has undoubtedly consolidated its position in recent years most Hindus not excluding many Congressmen professing nationalistic ideals have a sneaking sympathy for the Mahasabha but when it comes to a question of elections to representative institutions the Mahasabha has failed to make an appeal to the Hindu electorate to the exclusion of the Congress

Just as the Muslim League in spite of its not very thumping success at the polls in 1937 has become a mighty organisation among the Muslims of India, similarly the Hindu Mahasabha has given proofs of considerable following among the Hindu and even of a certain amount of power—as evidenced by the importance bestowed on it by His Excellency the Viceroy In 1940 for the first time in its history the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of representation in the Central Government

Speaking for the present however it is difficult to say whether the status at present enjoyed by the Mahasabha will continue in the event of the Congress coming to a settlement with the British Government because the Congress has been in the field for a much longer period and has perfected its organisation in the country to an extent which the Mahasabha has yet to achieve.

Moreover, it was only recently that the Mahasabha struck out a path of its own to the point of hostility to the Congress having in the first twenty or twenty five years of its existence contented itself with occupying a status subordinate to that of the Congress and seeking only to emphasise the communal claims of the Hindu as distinct from their national claims

Those who first urged the community to organise were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths A Hindu leader for instance remarked Political power in democracies hinges more and more on the population strength of a community which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated numbers back to the Hindu fold In a country like India where a religious unit tends inevitably to grow into a cultural and national unit the *Suddhi* (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceases to be merely theological or dogmatic but assumes the wider significance of a political and national movements If the Muslims increase in population the centre of political power is bound to be shifted in their favour

Another Hindu leader said A community which does not know itself does not feel its individual pulse does not pride in its past and believe in its future is to all intents and purposes a dead and self effaced community In order to exist at all and exist in the midst of a struggle where the universal law is encroachment and survival of the fittest the very first and most preliminary need is to realise individual existence

For these reasons the early years of the Hindu Mahasabha were more or less associated with the activities of the Arya-samaj an allied organisation which worked for the reclamation of Hindu converts to other faiths

Apart from the denominational aspect of its activities the Hindu Mahasabha has claimed that India belongs to the Hindus—the term Hindus being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race irrespective of their denominational affiliations It has been argued that the minority problem of Europe is preeminently a racial one and not religious because there is only one religion Christianity which is common to all. The minority problem of India on the other hand is if anything pre-eminently religious and not racial at all.

The first beginnings —Following the partition of Bengal in 1905 the foundations of the Muslim League were laid in Dacca in the next year The first activities of the infant Muslim League gave rise to a fear in the minds of the Hindus of Bengal who in the following year held a provincial conference of the community The conference passed a resolution viewing with apprehension 'the decrease in the normal growth of the Bengal Hindu population and appointed a committee to inquire into its causes

Almost simultaneously there was founded in the Punjab a provincial Hindu Sabha with the object of watching and safeguarding the interests of the entire Hindu community in all respects Four years later at the time of the introduction of the Minto-Morley Reforms the Punjab Hindu Sabha sent a memorial drawing attention to the differential treatment in the *distribution of Government patronage* and the disadvantageous position in which the Hindus would be placed in the matter of representation under the proposed Reforms scheme The conference also contended that the principle which had been accepted in providing for the separate and special representation of one particular community puts educational qualifications at a discount and introduces a new factor of political importance which by giving rise to invidious and unjustifiable distinctions based purely on denominational considerations will tend to accentuate social feelings and militate against the good results that the people of Hindustan expect from the schemes of Reforms

Nor has any case been made out for any special concession to the Mahomedan community on the score of their alleged historical or political importance The Government of the country in almost every case was acquired by the British from the Hindus The vast majority of the Mahomedans in the country are descendants of Hindu converts Hindustani Mahomedans have never been rulers of the country Even at the present moment a great majority of the Native States of Hindustan are ruled by Hindu Chiefs and Princes

A number of meetings of the Punjab Provincial Sabha were held in Upper Indian towns in the succeeding years The foundations of the All India organisation were however laid at Allahabad in 1910 when it was decided to form an All India Hindu Mahasabha A few years later an organisation came into being under the title of Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha The first few sessions of this body were held on the occasions of certain annual Hindu fairs but it did not take many years for the Hindu organisation to become a regular political institution

It suffered an eclipse in 1919 20 as a result of the Congress ascendancy to power under Mr Gandhi who conducted the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements. The first effects of the Khilafat movement on Hindu Muslim relationship was the Moplah disturbances in which the fanatical Moplahs perpetrated numerous atrocities on the Hindu inhabitants of Malabar This was followed in the next few months by riots in Multan Saharanpur and Kohat in all of which the Hindus were the sufferers. These gave rise to a feeling among the Hindus that they should organise themselves for self protection.

Dawn of Renaissance.—This period has been described by Hindu leaders as the dawn of Hindu renaissance It was at this time that the twin movements of *Suddhi* (reconversion into Hinduism) and *Sangathan* (Hindu unity drive) were born An outstanding event occurred in 1922-23 when 450 000 Mahomedan Rajputs were reconverted to Hinduism

In 1923 was held the Benares session of the Hindu Mahasabha which was a pronounced success The rules of the Mahasabha were amended at this session After this date provincial and branch Hindu Sabhas were organised and Hindu conferences took place in different parts of the country Swami Shraddhanand Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya took active interest in the work of the Mahasabha

The Hindu reconversion movement gave rise to a counter movement on the part of the Muslims one of whose leaders published a book outlining the quickest and most comprehensive ways of converting *Kaffirs* to Islam

The war of *conversion went on* for a few years. Much bad blood was generated which manifested itself in a number of Hindu Muslim riots Swami Shraddhanand was murdered about this time The murder of one or two advocates of the Hindu cause also took place in 1926-27

Meanwhile the political aspect of the Mahasabha s work had also begun At the session of the Mahasabha held at Delhi in 1925-26 it was resolved that at the forthcoming elections to the legislatures Congress candidates who might be considered harmful to the interests of the Hindus should be opposed and Hindu Mahasabha nominees set up against them—otherwise the Hindu Mahasabha should not oppose the Congress The years that followed marked the termination of this friendly relation ship between the Congress and the Mahasabha. With the advent of Bhai Parmanand and Dr B S Moonje the Mahasabha acquired somewhat of an aggressive and militant character Prior to this time, while the Hindu leaders were keen on defending the rights of the Hindu community they still dreamed of a united nation Socially they wanted to make the Hindu community very strong and united but politically they sought to keep the Hindu Mahasabha as an adjunct to the Congress

Then followed the Simon Commission the Round Table Conference and the Communal Award The announcement of the Communal Award and the attitude adopted by the Congress towards it namely of neither accepting it nor rejecting it, drove a further wedge between the Congress and the Mahasabha The latter's leaders conducted a strong campaign in the country against the Communal Award which they contended was strongly pro-Muslim and anti-Hindu

Earlier Demands —Before we come to this stage we may briefly survey the demands of the Hindu Mahasabha in the preceding ten or fifteen years.

The 1918 session at Delhi demanded responsible self-government for India as a unit in the Empire and expressed opposition to the introduction of creed and colour considerations in the matter of representation on legislative councils etc While deprecating the attempts to extend separation and excessive communal representation in local bodies the session demanded that if any special consideration was shown to a non-Hindu community where it was in a minority the same consideration should also be shown to the Hindus where the latter were in a minority

In 1925 the Mahasabha which met at Calcutta resolved As it is essential to have one nation for peace and happiness and for the establishment and maintenance of Swaraj in the country and also as communal representation in regard to national institutions and the services has been harmful and detrimental to the creation of a united nation the Hindu Mahasabha strongly protests against the introduction of such a system, the Mahasabha also appeals to the non Hindu brethren to give up such anti national demands and help the Hindus in establishing national solidarity and oneness

In the next year the Mahasabha expressed the opinion that as the principle of communal *representation and separate electorates far from* bringing the different communities together has proved a serious hindrance to the growth of national feeling and to the smooth working of municipal district provincial and national *representative institutions it is the duty of all* Hindu politicians of all shades of opinion to make a determined stand against this vicious principle.

In 1928 the Mahasabha reaffirmed its conviction *that communal representation was fundamentally* opposed to nationalism and laid down the following essential propositions for incorporation in any future constitution of the country That there shall be uniformity of franchise for all communities in each province that elections to all elective bodies shall be by mixed electorates that there shall be no reservation of seats on communal considerations in any of the elective bodies and educational institutions but to start with *it* a minority community in any province were to demand reservation of seats such reservation may be granted only in the legislatures for a short and on the basis that the representation of different communities *shall be uniform such as adult* population voting strength or taxation the re-distribution of provinces in India if and when necessary shall be made on their own merits in the light of principles capable of general application with due regard to administrative financial and similar other considerations but no new provinces shall be created with the object of giving a majority therein to any particular community In the case of provinces like the *N W F P* and Baluchistan and Scheduled Districts steps should at once be taken to secure with as little delay as possible the benefits of a regular system of administration both judicial and executive so as to leave no ground for refusing them the *full benefit* of the future reformed constitution of the Government of India there shall be no communal representation in the Public Services which must be open to all communities on the basis of merit and competency ascertained through open competitive tests

Round Table Conference.—While the Round Table Conference was in session the Mahasabha met at Akola in 1931 and resolved *inter alia* The Hindu Mahasabha warns the Government that the people of Hindustan are in no mood to be satisfied with anything less than immediate full Dominion Status and full responsible government this conference while being emphatically of the opinion that Hindustan is quite capable of taking over immediately full responsibility for its own Government puts on record its desire that the Round Table Conference may prove a success and that peace and friendship may be established between England and Hindustan In case a certain transitory period as regards the defence of the country and imperial foreign policy be still considered needed such period should not exceed ten years when those special reservations should automatically cease to operate that even during such a period of transition there should be a minister or ministers in charge of the reserved subjects and the ministers shall be appointed by the Viceroy from among the elected members of the Central Legislature that recruitment of officers holding King s Commissions in the Indian Army Navy and Air Force should be made in India from the Indian Army Navy and Air Force, irrespective of considerations of caste or creed or of the so called martial and non martial classes, subject always to the requisite standard of efficiency provided that it shall be open to the Government of India to provide for recruitment in England to fill up such of the vacancies as may not be filled in India that all arrangements should be made for the intensive military training of Indian boys by establishing military schools and rifle associations and organising gymnasia for the training of boys in the indigenous arts of self defence such as lathi play sword play etc and encouraging boys to join University Training Corps and young men to join the Territorial Force

Communal Award.—The session held in 1932 at Delhi was of particular importance to the Hindu community in that it condemned the Communal Award on the following grounds.

That it maintains and extends the scope of separate communal electorates against all canons of democratic responsible and representative Government which the British Government are pledged to establish in Hindustan, that it belies the Prime Minister s own declaration in the House of Commons on January 19 1931 emphatically condemning communal electorates and weightages in representation as they leave no room for national political organisations or parties that it flouts the unanimous opinion of the vast Hindu community of the Sikhs, of important sections of Muslims Christians, and Depressed Classes and also of the women of India in favour of joint electorates that it practically forces separate communal electorates on unwilling Hindu minorities in the Punjab and Bengal that it even extends separate electorates to women against their agreed demands to the contrary that in the name of protection of minorities it has only granted protection to Muslims whether they form majority or minority while not only no protection has been granted to

Hindu minorities but they have been even deprived of a part of their representation which they are entitled to on the basis of their proportion in population that it provides for differential treatment of minorities favouring Muslim and European minorities in that (i) it adds an artificial and arbitrary weightage to the representation of Muslim minorities (ii) it reduces the representation of the Hindu minorities of Bengal and Punjab below what they are entitled to on the basis of their proportion to the population (iii) it denies to the Sikhs the weightage in representation which it grants to Muslim minorities under similar conditions (iv) it grants to European and Anglo-Indian minorities a weightage of representation which is grossly out of proportion to their strength in population and (v) it reduces the representation of the Hindu minorities of Bengal and the Punjab to what is flagrantly out of proportion to their contributions to taxation and to the cultural charitable benefactions and general progress of their respective provinces The resolution continued It destroys the communal equipoise of the Lucknow Pact which was an agreed solution of the Communal problem and which was endorsed even by the Simon Commission in the absence of any other agreed solution that the communal decision is not an award of an arbitrator to which the parties concerned are committed but it is the decision of the British Government that the communal question is agreed Indian solution of the communal problem is not forthcoming is unwarrantable inasmuch as the problem was at its origin the creation of the Government itself its solution has been obstructed by conditions created by Government such as the publication of the Government of India's despatch on Simon Commission practically conceding in advance almost all the demands of the Muslims and by the exclusion of nationalist Muslims from the Round Table Conference Therefore as circumstances favourable to an agreed solution do not exist the Hindu Mahasabha in accordance with its previous resolutions recommends that the communal problem of Hindustan be settled on an all India basis on the lines of the International Communal Award embodied in Minorities Guarantee Treaties to which His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are already committed as parties and signatories and which now form part of the public law of Europe and of the world guaranteeing to minorities full protection linguistic, cultural educational and religious but not through separate communal electorates

The Hindu Mahasabha invites all other communities to stand for this International Communal Award formulated by the highest Arbitral Body of the world as their agreed solution of the communal problem, that in case the Communal Award is not suitably modified within reasonable time the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon the Hindus to take all steps necessary both in legislatures and outside for frustrating the objects of the Anglo-Muslim alliance on which it is based and directs the Working Committee to prepare a programme of work to give effect to it.

The next year's session discussed an appeal to the League of Nations in respect of the Indian minorities problem

The sessions of 1935 and 1936 condemned the *Reforms scheme* especially as it sacrificed the interests of the Hindu community to those of the other communities but decided to contest the elections to be held under the 1935 Constitution with a view to protecting and upholding the Hindu interests

In 1937 the Mahasabha resolved that in spite of the defects of the constitution, the Hindus should utilise whatever powers are provided for under the Act in the interest of the evolution of Hindustan as a united nation and urged upon Government to expedite the introduction of Federation

The Mahasabha took strong exception to the Congress attitude of neither accept-nor reject towards *the Communal Award* and as a protest against it Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr M S Aney who till then wielded considerable influence on Congress policies started a new party called the Congress Nationalist Party within the Congress determined to oppose the Congress attitude towards the Award

During 1934 35 a number of conferences were held to oppose the Communal Award

Congress-Mahasabha Cleavage.—Then occurred another change in the Hindu Mahasabha Mr V D Savarkar entered the lists with a virile programme for the regeneration of the Hindu community The cleavage between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha was further accentuated Mr Savarkar's attitude of hostility towards Congress may be illustrated by the following words The Hindu Sangatanists had to face the apathy on the part of scores of the unawakened masses of their co-religionists on the one hand and on the other the treacherous attitude of the pseudo-nationalist Hindus who are friends of every other community in the world but their own and who are ever ready to betray even the just interests of the Hindus and to placate the Muslims even in the most anti-national demands on their part—just to prove that the Indian patriotism of these pseudo-nationalists like Cæsar's wife was above suspicion Thus unaided and betrayed at home the brave band of the Hindu Sangatanist leaders and missionaries had to face outside the organised opposition of the Christian missionaries on the one hand and the fanatical riots hooliganism assaults and assassinations by the Muslim fanatics on the other while the British Government out of its political hostility to the Hindus was sworn never to take the side of the Hindus whenever Hindu interests clashed with the interests of the traditional favoured wife of the British

Bhai Parmanand said the best way to bring about Hindu Mahomedan unity is to strengthen the communities Let the Hindus cease to be Hindus but the Mahomedans shall be Mahomedans for all times to come The negation of Hinduism on the part of the Hindus does not mean the negation of Islam on the part of the followers of the latter The best security for bringing about a desirable national evolution is to preserve the communal strength. It will then be to the interest of the Mahomedans to consent to the obliteration of all religious distinctions for political purposes Sub-consciously, the

Hindus have perhaps felt that the Congress the bestower of the priceless gift of liberty must have been right in pawning Hindu independence culture and prosperity in exchange for an elusive Moslem support In fact the emotion that has accompanied Congress activity in the last twenty years has destroyed in the Hindus the love of their heritage They have been too willing to offer themselves as sacrifices at the altar of a Goddess which was surreptitiously given back Hindu offerings Muslim

If the Congress had not engineered the theory that liberty can only follow Hindu Muslim unity liberty today would not be hampered and confined as it is

Referring to the latest phase of the Hindu Muslim relationship Bhai Parmanand said

The situation has got only two solutions One is the partition of the country into two and the other to allow a Muslim state to grow within the State That is sure to take us to a period of trial of strength and in that case the Hindu Mahasabha alone and not the Congress can offer the *right solution* I am convinced that if the Congress had not thought of Hindu Muslim unity if Mr Gandhi had not made his ill fated pact with the All Brothers it could have made a significant contribution to the achievement of freedom It would then not have nurtured an enemy to its ideals within its own territories

Dr Moonje remarks that during the last 18 years the Congress has developed a tendency that may aptly be called a pro Muslim mentality at the cost of Hindu interests with the ultimate object of placating and winning them over to merge in the Congress The Muslim scheme of emancipation is essentially and fundamentally based on the essentially communal ambition of winning a domineering position for Islam in this hoary land of the Hindus The Muslims have no idea of patriotism or nationalism if shorn of Muslim communalism nor do they care for *Swaraj* in India if Swaraj does not offer to them a domineering status in the administration of the country Their one point on which they have concentrated for the present all their energy and intellect and staked everything that counts in life is how to win a position for Islam in India *even if it be at the cost of others* Does this in any sense mean the need for minority protection ? What is the cure for such a mentality ? It has now reached its culminating point it is no mere bluff It has now begun to demand division of India into Muslim India and Hindu India Dr Moonje claims that in any country it is always the right of the majority community to establish Swaraj and to create its own nationalism to maintain internal law and order and to defend the *swaraj* from external aggression

Since 1937 Mr Savarkar has been Hindu India s No 1 In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its goal the attainment of complete Independence by all legitimate and peaceful means

An example of the militant character of the Mahasabha in later years may be found in a resolution passed in 1938 at Nagpur which urged upon the provincial Hindu Sabhas the need of opening *akhadas* (gymnasia) for improving the physique of Hindus and of starting rifle clubs

The 1939 session in Calcutta resolved to form volunteer corps under the name of Hindu Militia It also expressed the view that the Muslims have been made much of both by the Congress and the Government and have been given concessions at the expense of the Hindus constitutional and administrative much more than what are their due in their proportion to the population

Attitude to War —On the question of war it was resolved In view of the statement made by His Majesty s Government that it has declared the war with a desire to safeguard the vital principles of freedom and democracy as against the rule of force and in view of the fact that nowhere is there greater necessity for the application of these principles than in India the All India Hindu Mahasabha declares As the task of defending India from any military attack is the common concern of England and India and as India is unfortunately not in a position today to carry out that responsibility unaided there is ample room for whole hearted co-operation between India and England and that in order to make such co-operation effective His Majesty s Government should immediately take steps (1) to introduce responsible government at the centre (2) to redress the grievous wrong done to the Hindus by the Communal Award both at the Centre and in the Provinces particularly in Bengal and the Punjab where the Hindus have been reduced to the position of a fixed statutory minority contrary to all principles of democracy with their representation in the legislatures reduced far below what they are entitled to even on the basis of their population strength (3) in order to inspire the people of India to feel that the Indian Army is the national army of the people of India and not an army of occupation of the British to remove all artificial distinctions between the so-called listed and non listed classes or martial and non martial races and to accomplish the complete Indianisation of the Indian Army as early as possible (4) to modify the Indian Arms Act so as to bring it on a par with what prevails in England (5) to expand on an extensive scale the Indian Territorial Force and the University Training Corps to establish such military organisations in provinces where they are not in existence at present and to increase substantially the admission of cadets at the Indian Military Academy and (6) to make adequate arrangements for the training of the people in all branches of the defence forces so as to make it ready for all emergencies

As far as the future constitution of India is concerned the session resolved that the All India Hindu Mahasabha reaffirms complete independence as the goal of India s political aspirations and urges that a constitution based upon the Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be immediately conferred on India and that the Mahasabha emphatically protests against the recent pronouncements of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to the effect that the further constitutional progress of India must depend upon a solution of its communal and minority problems since they flagrantly violate the fundamental principles of a democratic constitution resting ultimately upon the vote of the political party commanding a majority and not subjected to the veto of the minorities

In the Limelight —The declaration of war in September 1939 followed as it was by numerous efforts by His Excellency the Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion together to an understanding on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying India s war effort brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight It was in 1939-40 that the Mahasabha secured for the first time official recognition at the hands of the Govern ment of India a fact which was appreciated by the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940 When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the right to speak in the name of the Hindu com munity The resolution passed by the Maha sabha welcomed the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community s interests'

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the gover nance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon and strongly resisted the claims of Mr Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority in the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha sabha resolved in September 1940 — In view of the opportunities that the present war offers for the general militarisation of the Hindus and for the organisation of the defence of India on sound up-to-date modern lines so that India may be converted into a self contained defence unit the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared whole heartedly to work out the schemes of the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the War Advisory Council but on honourable terms of equity and justice as stated below —

In view of the declaration made by the Muslim League of its determination firm resolve and faith that the partition of India is the only solution of a future constitution for India the Hindu Mahasabha urges upon the Viceroy to make a clear and definite declaration that Government have not approved or accepted any such proposal or scheme

That in view of the reported understanding between the Viceroy and the Muslim League that the League would be given two seats on the proposed extended Executive Council and five seats on the proposed War Advisory Council the Mahasabha claims a representation of six seats in the extended Executive Council and 15 seats on the War Advisory Council on the population basis

That out of the six seats on the extended Executive Council one be given to Sikhs and one to Scheduled Castes and the rest to be given to the nominees of the Mahasabha

The Working Committee considers the demand of the Muslim League for 50 per cent. representation on the proposed Executive Council and elsewhere as undemocratic unconstitutional unreasonable and preposterous and urges upon the Viceroy to give an assurance to the Mahasabha that no such demand would be entertained

In view of the attitude taken up by the Muslim League and the altered political situation brought about thereby the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha requests the President without meaning any disagreement about the personnel of the panel to withdraw the panel which was submitted by him to the Viceroy on behalf of the Mahasabha in deference to the wishes of the Viceroy

The Working Committee also urges that a sub committee of the extended Executive Council be formed with the Viceroy as President, to be in charge of the defence portfolio and that Hindus should be given adequate representation on it

The meeting urges that the Viceroy should not commit himself to any distribution of portfolios before the extended Executive Council is constituted The Committee further urges that the distribution of portfolios when made should be on an equitable basis with due regard to the importance and interests of the Hindus

Opposition to Pakistan —During 1939-40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exer cised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu Indias Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims (For details of these pronouncements by British spokesmen see the chapter on the Muslim League) The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the state ments made by the Viceroy and Mr L S Amery as highly unsatisfactory and disappointing In that they contained no reference to India s right to independence which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life the Committee thought required clarification as it was capable of the inter pretation that if the Muslim League the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them This would mean negation of the principle of democ racy and an incitement to the minorities to obstruct and revolt.

With regard to the Mahasabha attitude to the war and the offer of the Viceroy to expand the Central Executive Council the Working Com mittee declared that the activities of the Maha sabha would be guided by a policy whereby the Hindu interests would be furthered and that no

elements would be permitted to dominate the public life of this country to the detriment of Hindus. The Mahasabha was determined to fight every inch of ground both inside and outside Government to achieve this object and it would accept any reasonable and honourable offer made by Government only if such acceptance would stimulate and advance the Hindu cause and prevent any encroachment being made on the rights of Hindus But this acceptance of the offer would not be considered as a bar to the Mahasabha carrying on agitation for the further advancement of the Hindu cause and interests

While the Hindu Mahasabha kept on urging the Hindus to offer themselves for recruitment in the fighting services with a view to the steady militarisation of the Hindu community its leaders carried on a ceaseless agitation against the Muslim League's Pakistan demand and against what they termed as the persistent refusal of the authorities to repudiate it

Madura Session.—It was in this atmosphere that the annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madura in South India in December 1940 Mr V D Savarkar who presided preached the ideal that the Hindus should get themselves reanimated and re-born into a martial race

The main resolution passed by the session *inter alia* stated that the Hindu Mahasabha appreciated the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co operation of the Hindu Mahasabha

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step

The resolution also called upon the Government to recruit Hindus for the army and the navy make military training compulsory for Indians, and to promote the establishment of war industries in India The resolution concluded In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31 1941 the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for starting and conducting the campaign of direct action after the lapse of the period mentioned above

Nothing happened however on the expiry of the ultimatum because, it was gathered the Hindu Mahasabha President received from the Viceroy assurances which were conciliatory in nature It was reported in April 1941 that the Viceroy had told Mr Savarkar that there was no formal Pakistan proposal before the Government and that none such was under consideration by the authorities

No Direct Action.—The threat of direct action in the event of the British Government failing to meet the demands of the Hindu Mahasabha came up for discussion at a meeting of the All India Committee of the Mahasabha held at Calcutta in the summer of 1941 Dr B S Moonje moved that giving effect to the Madura resolution of the preceding session be postponed Three amendments were moved one was withdrawn and the other two rejected The decision was due mainly to international developments and to internal communal rioting In the first half of the year Hindu Muslim disturbances of a grave type broke out in Ahmedabad Dacca Bihar and Nellore As usual each side condemned the other as the aggressor Mr Shyamprasad Mookerjee said, for instance that the recent communal disturbances were unusual They were not isolated examples of lawlessness but a well organised campaign of opression of the Hindus and an attempt to terrorise us into accepting Pakistan He expected a more vigorous drive of communal hatred in the near future and said that when those attacks came the Hindus must have the strength and organisation to resist them He urged the Hindus to concentrate on consolidating themselves in order to ensure the security of their hearths and homes For similar reasons Mr Savarkar said it was in the interests of Hindus to postpone any foolish jail seeking programme taking a lesson from the Congress fiasco of their own programme

The resolution postponing the launching of direct action referred to the correspondence that had passed between Mr Savarkar and H E the Viceroy in pursuance of the Madura resolution and to the pronouncements made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in connection with the political situation in India It noted that the Viceroy had turned down some of the fantastic communal demands put forward with regard to the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and also that the Secretary of State for India had under pressure of public opinion created by the Hindu Mahasabha criticised adversely the so called Pakistan proposal It also noted that the Government of India had taken action against the Khaksar movement which the Working Committee of the Mahasabha had urged in 1940 The resolution expressed the opinion that Hindu interests in Sind the North West Frontier Province Bengal and the Punjab continued to be systematically assailed

Recommending the postponement of direct action the resolution added that such a decision would not in any manner debar any action that might be required to be taken with the previous approval of the Working Committee on important local or provincial issues affecting the civic religious cultural or political rights of Hindus It stressed the need for —

(1) Hindu sangathanists to organise themselves on a national scale

(2) A constructive programme

(3) Creation of Hindu Solidarity and consolidation of all classes of Hindus

(4) Effective organisation of volunteer corps

(5) A vigorous campaign for enrolling at least 10 000 000 Hindu Sabha members

(6) Effective economic relief to Hindus by organising Buy Hindu Campaigns and supporting Hindu industries and concerns.

The mover criticised Government's failure to give protection to Hindus in the riot-affected areas in different provinces and argued that if at that stage the Hindu Mahasabha leaders and workers courted arrest there would be no other persons organisations or associations to look after the interests of Hindus and resist aggression on them

The committee also adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Government of Bengal in interfering with the Census operations in the province and calling upon the Central Government to intervene immediately

Another resolution expressed strong disapproval of the application of the Defence of India Rules by Government to suppress legitimate expression of political opinion and activities thereby strengthening the grip of bureaucratic control in India by taking advantage of the war situation and in particular pointed the Hindu Sangathanists and Hindu Sabha workers

The next resolution related to communal harmony It expressed the opinion that communal amity could be established in the country not by pandering to the anti national communal demands of minorities but by recognising equality of civic rights for all communities without distinction

Communal Rioting—The Working Committee of the Mahasabha which met at Calcutta at the same time passed a strongly worded resolution on the communal rioting It ran

The Committee views with great concern the communal riots in Dacca Ahmedabad Bombay Cawnpore Bihar Sharif Bhiwani (Punjab) and other places and while it recognises the imperative need for taking stringent measure by every civilized Government for suppressing the activities of aggressors and rioters the All India Committee desires to emphasise that recent riots disclose a well organised campaign of oppression of Hindus by anti Hindu elements and that this can be effectively resisted only if the Hindus themselves decide to organise their own defence to the best of their ability and resist attacks in defence of their person and property The All India Committee records its opinion that the British Government is either unable or unwilling to protect the rights properties lives and honour of the Hindus that the Government of Bengal failed in its primary duty of keeping law and order and that the Government of India failed in its responsibility regarding maintenance of public peace and tranquillity in the provinces which devolved on it consequent on the proclamation of Emergency by the Governor General on the outbreak of the war

The Committee records further its opinion that the Communal ministry which has been installed in the province of Bengal on the basis of communal electorate created by the Communal Award, has by its anti-Hindu policy an active and open support of the anti national scheme of Pakistan emboldened the Mahomedans to take up an aggressive attitude towards the Hindus and that outrages committed in the District of Dacca resulting in organised looting arson and defilement of temples and images and forcible conversion of Hindus in over 70 villages were results of the wide spread impression among the Muslim hooligans that they would enjoy immunity for the acts of oppression and depredation upon Hindus

Akhand Hindusthan"—Hindu Mahasabha circles were unanimous in ascribing the outburst of communal rioting to a design on the part of some Muslim leaders to force the issue on Pakistan Mr K M Munshi a well known Congress leader and former Home Minister of the Government of Bombay left the Congress on the issue of a non violent approach to the communal rioting He started an Akhand Hindusthan (Undivided India) campaign which was very popular in Hindu circles Mr Munshi's exit from the Congress was solely on the issue of Mr Gandhi's insistence on remaining non violent even in the midst of rioting On this subject of course the Hindu Mahasabha held diametrically opposite views

In statements and speeches made at the time Mr Munshi said It is essential that all those who believe in the unity and internal security of undivided India (Akhand Hindusthan) must mobilise and consolidate opinion against the loose talk of dividing India Several leaders of all communities have already expressed themselves against this attempt to vivisect India

There is no possibility at present of adjusting communal rights for no one can foresee the basis of future life The world including India and its political parties is in a melting pot No one knows the shape they will take when this terrible war ends The Akhand Hindusthan is the undivided India of Hindus Muslims Sikhs Christians and Europeans and Parsis of everyone who is born in India or who has his home in India At the end of the war we all hope to live here as brothers in full freedom to pursue our distinctive growth

Unfortunately we have in Mr Amery the Secretary of State for India a gentleman who is anything but helpful He is not likely to withdraw the veto with which he has invested those who seek the division of this country His constant emphasis on agreement between political parties before any political advance is made is a flat refusal on the part of Whitehall to help us solve our problems Unless this veto is therefore taken away and Britain declines to put a premium on communal intransigence it would be idle to expect that Britain will help us in this matter But that is no reason why an effort should not be made by us to see the dangers ahead and help ourselves.

Akhand Hindusthan is not a communal problem not even a social, political or religious one There are some things which are above political rights and religious bonds of them the right to live, the right to live in security is the most sacred right This will simply vanish if the territorial integrity of our land is disrupted In this sense Akhand Hindusthan is above political expediency and religious differences, it is the prime necessity of life.

I could not reconcile myself to the principle of abjuring the use of force in matters of self defence Apart from this difference I remain the same unrepentant nationalist that I was before I joined the Congress and since I cannot think of political freedom for this country except on the basis of harmonious adjustment of the claims of all our communities and interests which nationhood implies

I am equally convinced that the demand for the vivisection of India is intended to destory the position and influence of Hindus in this country

If the Hindus and other nationalist elements like the Sikhs Christians nationalist Muslims and others on whose effort Akhand Hindusthan is to march to freedom are over awed into submitting to India s vivisection or to their reduction to the position of a minority life will not be worth living in this land

The one and only new force which we created in co-operation with other communities was nationalism But at present it is at the cross roads The labour of a century is being threatened by a few fanatical disruptionists who desire to divide India by harnessing religious bigotry to the chariot wheels of politics

But the greatest stumbling block to resisting the disruption of India is not the fanaticism of the disruptionists but the fear complex of the Hindus We are afraid of not being accepted as nationalists if we stuck to things which make us what we are

If the country is threatened with disruption we find excuses for not resisting the threat We shall be bullied and coerced into giving up everything which makes life worth living Nationalism the one basis on which India hopes to build up her future will never triumph unless we shed our fear complex unless we remain true to our culture and above all unless we stand up against all threats

In the struggle for Akhand Hindusthan that is ahead of us we have to enlist all sections and communities in India which may be ready to join us We should work so that the nation may be great that we sink our provincial and linguistic differences and achieve freset the consolidation Nationalism is not antagonistic to my being a true Hindu just as it is not antagonistic to a Muslim being a true Muslim I want to leave in peace and harmony with non Hindus in India to gain national freedom for all by the efforts of all But I refuse to be apologetic of my race religion or culture Political rights and opportunities are a mere framework in which to live the life as my forebears conceived it If Hinduism has a meaning and a message we shall not suffer any power on earth to tear it up from the soil of Akhand Hindusthan. India has a message for the war ridden world. India cannot die

Bhagalpur Session.—To return to the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha proper During the later half of 1941 the Hindu Mahasabha was engaged in a controversy with the Bihar Government over the venue of the next annual session of the Mahasabha It was decided to hold it at a place called Bhagalpur in Bihar Owing to its proximity to the scene of serious communal rioting quite recently, the Government of the province suggested that the venue be changed especially as the dates on which it was proposed to hold the session were too close to a Muslim festival It was evidently feared by the authorities that the strongly pro-Hindu speeches which were sure to be made at the meeting of the Mahasabha might exacerbate feelings and lead to a serious breach of the peace This was the subject of a prolonged controversy between the provincial Government and the Mahasabha circles Letters were also exchanged between the President of the Mahasabha and the Governor General and the Bihar Governor At a certain stage a compromise was suggested both in respect of the venue and the date Nothing availed however and it was eventually decided by the Hindu Mahasabha to hold the session at the time and place originally fixed A majority of members who attended a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha at Delhi in October 1941 felt that an important principle was involved in the controversy *and that they should not concede to Govern*ment the right to ban Hindu meetings and processions in the interest of peaceful observance of Muslim religious days This section of opinion also presumed that the Bihar Government would not relax its ban and made the committee take the decision in favour of appointing dictators and fixing up other details to carry on civil resistance to enforce their irrevocable decision to hold the session at Bhagalpur

The Working Committee also passed a resolution declaring that the blunt statement of Mr Churchill acquiesced in by America will disillusion those Indians—Congressites and others—who fancied at the very outbreak of the war that Britain was out in defence of democracy and freedom all over the world and vindicated the Hindu Mahasabha view India the resolution added must consequently adopt that policy alone which safeguards and *promotes her own national interests*

The authorities were however determined to uphold law and order and imposed a ban on the meeting The Mahasabha leaders decided to defy the ban Hundreds of arrests were made including those of the President Mr Savarkar and the working President Mr Shyamprasad Mookerjee who had recently *become a Minister of the Bengal Government* The leaders were released after a few days

The normal meeting of the session was prevented by the authorities but an attempt was made to hold the session and pass certain resolutions

Asserting that the independence of India *indivisibility of India representation in pro*portion to the population strength, public services to go by merit alone and the fundamental rights of freedom of worship language script etc guaranteed to all citizens alike formed some of the basic principles on which the Hindu Mahasabha took its stand, Mr Savarkar in the course of his presidential address which was to have been delivered at the Bhagalpur session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, said that the Hindu Mahasabha

sought not an inch more than what was legitimately due to it or than what it was willing to concede to all non Hindu minorities in India in strict proportion to their population strength It follows from this very just and legitimate conception of true nationalism that the Hindu Mahasabha should not yield an inch of what is legitimately due to the Hindus on the ground of national equity to the Moslems or anyone else simply because they do not happen to be Hindus

The Hindu Electorate Mr Savarkar added must vote for only those Hindus who stand openly on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket under the Hindu flag and pledged to guard the Hindu interests Thereby alone would they invest the Hindu Mahasabha with an undeniable status as the first and foremost representative body of the Hindus

Situated as we Hindus are at present our best national interests demand that so far as India s defence is concerned Hindudom must ally unhesitatingly in a spirit of responsive co operation with the war effort of the Indian Government in so far as it is consistent with Hindu interests by joining the Army the Navy and the Air Forces in as large a number as possible and by securing an entry into all ordnance ammunition and war-craft factories Militarisation and industrialisation of our Hindu nation ought to be the first two immediate objectives which we must pursue and secure to the best of our power if we want to utilise the war situation in the world as effectively as possible to defend the Hindu interests

Mr Savarkar condemned what he called the Pan Islamic ideals of the Moslem League and said The time has come when our Moslem countrymen should realise that even in their own interests they should accept the inevitable and should cease amusing themselves with airy nothings They must count with realities they must know that they are in a minority and that there is not the slightest chance now left for them to reduce the present majority of the Hindus in any appreciable measure He strongly criticised the ban order of the Government as humiliating and even illegal and accused the Government of following a partial and anti Hindu policy throughout India He said We go to Bhagalpur not to challenge the Government but to assert our legitimate rights

Reply to Muslim Threat.—In the early part of 1942 the Hindu Mahasabha leaders engaged in themselves in replying to the Muslim League s Pakistan propaganda Mr Savarkar for instance replying to Mr Jinnah s contention that India was not a country but a continent with a variety of religions and dialects asked the President of the League to apply the same to Bengal and the Punjab where too there were numerous religions and dialects There was no geographical or cultural unit

Mr Savarkar expressed his preparedness to accept the challenge thrown by Mr Jinnah that if Hindus did not agree to the Muslim demand of Pakistan Muslims would create an unprecedented revolt He said We have faced more serious revolts in the past Why hold your threat in abeyance why not come out with it to day Hindus have an ancient culture and have withstood numerous revolts They are four times the Muslims numerically and have the same arms and penal codes to defend ourselves which Muslims have

Mr Jinnah continued Mr Savarkar promises protection to minorities in Muslim provinces why should he not accept the same protection from Hindus in India taken as a whole His logic is illogical and his Pakistan is a mere fad and a dream Does Mr Jinnah think that the Hindu youth of Bengal or the Sikhs of the Punjab will submit to his Pakistan scheme?

Turning to the Government the Mahasabha President advised them to grant India full independence immediately if they wanted the whole hearted co operation and support of the Hindus and as a first step to that end there should be nationalisation of the Indian Government and complete Indianisation of Services. He exhorted Hindus to join the army the Navy and the Air Force in large numbers and enjoined all Hindus to come under Hindu Mahasabha standard adding We shall not budge an inch and shall have our rights

Political Demands.—A meeting of the All India Committee of the Mahasabha was held at Lucknow in March 1942 when a number of resolutions were passed The main political resolution read

The Hindu Mahasabha had called upon the British Government to put into practice the war aims professed by England and the *Allies that they had joined this titanic struggle* for establishing the principles of freedom and democracy The Hindu Mahasabha regrets that Britain has failed to convince the people of Hindustan of the sincerity of her intentions and takes this final opportunity of warning the British Government that the tragic reverses in the Far East can be prevented in Hindustan by England granting full political freedom to India and securing the whole hearted sympathy and co-operation of the Hindus

Of all the tragic events in the present war, the fall of Singapore affects most vitally the question of Indian defence The only effective measure to counteract the defeatist shock and rouse the Indian people with proper spirit in this crisis is a bold and an unambiguous proclamation on the part of the British Government that India is granted full independence and co-partnership equal with Great Britain in the Indo-British Commonwealth and such a declaration must be immediately made by the British Government

The All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha urges the British Government to realise that the sooner the British make India feel that fighting in alliance with Britain is fighting for India s independence the better for both England and India

"This All India Committee demands the abolition of the India Office and of the India Council, the complete nationalisation of the Government of India on democratic lines,

the concentration of political sovereignty in India and the transfer of the entire administration of India to Indian hands including Defence Finance Foreign Affairs and relations with the Indian States

Other Resolutions were — In view of the deplorable unpreparedness of India in matters of defence the All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon the Hindu Sabhas throughout India and particularly in Provinces and Districts which are exposed to the dangers of air raids or invasion by foreign powers to organise civil defence parties and to take all possible steps to raise and equip a National Militia for preventing the ravages caused by possible air attacks and Hindu hooliganism and internal commotion The Hindu Mahasabha defence organisations should act in co-operation with the authorities and with the defence parties started by other political organisations The provincial Governments should bring about proper co-ordination between the civic and A R P services and enlist public sympathy and co-operation and grant fullest recognition to the Mahasabha defence organisations and afford them facilities to organise and equip the Mahasabha volunteer forces The Committee calls upon the Government to repeal the Arms Act and to provide the members of the defence organisations with arms so that they can form a real National Militia able to withstand and cope with all possible internal emergencies This was moved by Mr N C Chatterji and was passed unanimously

In view of the fact that the Government has so far failed to organise adequate defence of India the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon the Government to (1) relax the administration of the Arms Act so that every Indian should be able without any difficulty to secure rifles and to learn their use to shoot down invaders as a second line of defence and guerilla warfare in support of the defence to be put up by the Government (2) encourage and provide funds for the organisation of a National Militia so as to enable every able bodied Indian to do his part in the defence of his country (3) establish immediately factories for the manufacture of aeroplanes motor cars and warships and to give help to the industrialisation of the country to bring about self-sufficiency in the matter of weapons for the defence of the country and (4) provide serviceable and non serviceable rifles with ammunition free of charge to schools and colleges as a preliminary for training of educated youths

From the speeches made and the statements issued by the prominent Congress leaders the Hindu Mahasabha apprehends that the Congress may accept some anti democratic and anti national agreement to placate the Muslims The Hindu Mahasabha which is the only body to speak on behalf of the Hindus warns the Government that if any such agreement is arrived at behind the back of the Hindu Mahasabha it will be stoutly resisted by every possible means

Cripps Scheme opposed —When the Cripps proposals(see the chapter on The Indian National Congress) were announced the Hindu Mahasabha was one of the earliest to reject it on the ground of the unity of India The statement issued by the Mahasabha ran

There are several points in the declaration which are more or less satisfactory but accordingto the statement unfortunately made by Sir Stafford Cripps the scheme of his Majesty's Government is to be accepted or rejected in toto As some essential features of the scheme are wholly or partially unacceptable to us the Hindu Mahasabha has no other alternative but to reject the scheme

One of the cardinal points in the scheme which Sir Stafford Cripps has put forward on behalf of the War Cabinet is the right which has been conferred on the provinces of British India to keep out of the Indian Union or Federation The basic principle of the Hindu Mahasabha is that India is one and indivisible In religious and cultural aspect there has been recognised the fundamental unity of India by the Hindus throughout the ages and even unity in political sphere was an accomplished fact in many periods of this country's history Even during some two centuries of British rule the political unity of India has been recognised and fostered and this has always been claimed by Britain herself as her finest achievement Besides India has been treated as one political and constitutional unit under the Constitution Act of 1935 The right to step out of the Indian Federation will stimulate communal and sectional animosities The other option given to the non accedors provinces to set up a rival Pakistan—federating —constitutes in view of such Moslem movements as Pakistan and Pathanistan involving threats of joining hands with Afghanistan and other Moslem nations a serious menace to Indian security and unity and this may lead to civil war in the country The Hindu Mahasabha cannot be true to itself and to the best interests of Hindustan (India) if it is a party to any proposal which involves the political partition of India in any shape or form

The Hindu Mahasabha therefore has fundamental objections to the proposal The right of non accession of any province to the Indian Union cannot be justified on the principle of self determination and no such right can be imposed by any outside authority India has already been one unitary state and the existing provinces are constituted as administrative units The analogy of sovereign states entering into a federation and surrendering a portion of their sovereignty for certain common purposes cannot apply to Indian provinces

According to the scheme of Sir Stafford Cripps a treaty will be a signed between his Majesty's Government and the constituent assembly and such treaty will implement the undertakings given by his Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities In the framing of this treaty all parties and sections will have an effective say Such a treaty ought to completely satisfy the minorities If however, any minority is not satisfied with the safeguards in the proposed

constitution then the question of such safeguards can be referred to the tribunal of arbitration to be appointed by the constituent assembly in consultation with disputing parties We want to take our stand on justice and fair play and we do not ask for any rights or privileges which we are not prepared to extend to any community

The Hindu Mahasabha is not so much concerned with a declaration as to the future but the real question is whether England is willing to transfer immediately real political power to India and if so to what extent It notes with regret that the scheme which Sir Stafford Cripps has announced is nebulous vague and unsatisfactory with regard to the interim arrangements The Government of India Act of 1935 still maintains the breacracy in power with the Governor General and the Governors as their powerful protagonists But for successful prosecution of the war it is essential to transfer real power to Indian hands and to set up conventions whereby Indian ministers can formulate and execute the policy of national defence including the formation of a national militia and the arming of the Indian people for the defence of the country

It has been the demand of the Hindu Mahasabha that India should be immediately declared an independent nation with free and equal status in the Indo British Commonwealth. The declaration promises full national sovereignty in the future but the constitutional position and status of India during the interim period have not been made at all clear

Particularly in regard to defence the scheme of his Majesty's Government is unacceptable to us It is urgent and imperative that if India is to be an effective partner in the struggle for freedom her defence policy must be determined and her defence arrangements must be made on the responsibility of her own defence minister enjoying the confidence of all sections of the people The tragic experiences of Malaya and Burma have demonstrated that apart from the deplorable failure of military strategy the apathy and hostility of the people who were deliberately kept unarmed contributed to the British reverses The psychology necessary for full and willing co operation in the present war amongst the Indian people cannot be created unless and until the defence of India is put in Indian hands

We note with satisfaction that this scheme provides for a constitution making body for framing the future constitution of India and that the constituent assembly may begin its work with the declaration of India's independence But the principle on which it will be constituted is vicious The constitution making body will be elected on the basis of the Communal Award which is not only anti national but runs counter to the essential principles of democracy

Unless and until the scheme of his Majesty's Government is radically altered and readjusted on the vital issues mentioned above the Hindu Mahasabha cannot be a party to the acceptance inasmuch as the scheme is to be accepted or rejected *in toto*

The rejection did not mean however that the Mahasabha refused to co-operate in any case In fact Mr Savarkar agreed to join in a Government at the centre in spite of the Mahasabha's opposition to the other parts of the Cripps formula In a statement issued in reply to American criticism of the attitude of the Mahasabha Mr Savarkar said The impression that the Hindu Mahasabha was uncompromising in rejecting the Cripps scheme is misinformed The Mahasabha accepted it partially and welcomed the promised grant of equal co partnership with Britain, but the scheme made it all conditional on the grant of freedom to the provinces to secede and break up India into a number of independent States with no Central Indian Government To us Hindus the unity and integrity of India our motherland and holy land is an article of faith The Indian Government of *today* does also imply that the political and administrative unity of Hindustan is an accomplished fact But Sir Stafford Cripps insisted on the acceptance or rejection of the scheme in toto The Hindus consequently could not but reject it altogether Americans in particular who went to war even with their kith and kin on the question of secession and saved the integrity of their Union cannot fail to appreciate and uphold the Hindu opposition to the vivisection of India The Hindus are prepared to guarantee legitimate safeguards to the minorities but can never tolerate their efforts to create a State within a State as the League of Nations puts it.

Sikhs' attitude.—Although the Sikhs are not connected with the Mahasabha it may be appropriate to mention in this chapter the Sikhs rejection of the Cripps formula The Sikh All Parties Committee in a representation to Sir Stafford Cripps declared that the proposals were unacceptable to them because instead of maintaining and strengthening the integrity of India specific provision has been made for separation of provinces and the constitution of Pakistan and the cause of the Sikh community has been lamentably betrayed. The Sikhs said Ever since the British advent our community has fought for England in every battle field of the empire and this is our reward that our position in the Punjab which England promised to hold in trust and in which we occupied a predominant position has been finally liquidated

Why should a province that fails to secure 3 5th majority of its legislature in which a religious community enjoys statuary majority be allowed to hold a plebiscite and given the benefit of a bare majority in fairness this right should have been conceded to communities who are in permanent minority in the legislature.

Further why could not the population of any area opposed to separation be given the right to record its verdict and to form an autonomous unit? We are sure you know that the Punjab proper extended upto the banks of the Jhelum excluding Jhang and Multan districts, and the trans—Jhelum area

was added by the conquest of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and retained by the British for administrative convenience It would be altogether unjust to allow extraneous trans Jhelum population which only accidentally came into the province to dominate the future of the Punjab proper

We give below the figures which abundantly prove our contention —

From the boundary of Delhi to the banks of the Ravi river the population is divided as follows —Muslims 45 05 000 Sikhs and other non Muslims—76 46 000

From the Delhi boundary to the banks of the Jhelum river excluding Multan and Jhang districts —Muslims—82 88 000 Sikhs and other non Muslims 93 48 000

To this may be added the population of the Sikh states of Patiala Nabha Jind Kapurthala and Faridkot which is about 26 000 00 Of this the Muslims constitute barely 20 per cent and this reduces the ratio of Muslim population still further

We do not wish to labour the point any more We have lost all hope of receiving any consideration We shall resist however by all possible means separation of the Punjab from the all India union We shall never permit our motherland to be at the mercy of those who disown it

The National Liberal Federation—
And Moderate Politics

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has since then been the platform of Indian moderate leaders *It held its first session in* Bombay in 1918 Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion It has consistently stood for a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress During the first five or six years of its existence the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life The death of the Rt Hon E S Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned since then The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the forefront but its influence again suffered partly as the result of the reactionary provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organisation The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian politics At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs at the present day Indeed it will not be necessary to enter at a recent session of the Liberal Federation a special plea for the continuance of the Liberal Party in reply to suggestions that the party be wound up

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India Few Liberal candidates contested the elections but hardly any was successful During the past two or three years the Liberal Party existed only in name Its leaders however, made their existence felt by occasional contributions to the discussion of public questions They also played a valuable part in offering sober and constructive criticism of the policies and actions of the majority party in the Congress Such criticism was all the more useful owing to the absence of an opposition in most of the provincial legislatures in which the Congress is now in power

Although the Liberals hold no less progressive views than Congressmen there is a fundamental difference between the two the former have fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as their ambition while the latter have set complete Independence as their goal Similarly in the matter of method the Liberals are opposed to direct action and are wedded to constitutional forms of agitation to accelerate the pace of the country's political advance

There is another direction in which the Liberal Party's sentiments may be said to be different from those of the Congress. *Having an abiding faith in the British connection and being convinced of the potentialities for good of the* British Empire, the Liberal Party constantly wishes well by the Empire and what it stands for For this reason no member of the Party wishes anything but success for the Empire in the struggle which it is waging against Nazism. Many of them have given public expression to their convictions in this behalf and to their undoubted desire that India should render full support to Britain in her war

Latterly however the bulk of the Liberals have shown signs of impatience over the dead lock in the country While they were ready to realise that the intransigence of the Congress was not a little responsible for the political *impasse* they were by no means happy over the bureaucratic form of administration both at the centre and in the majority of the provinces They wished that the authorities should make an effort to end the political inactivity primarily with a view to investing the country a war effort with popular sanction through non-official representatives of Indians Towards this end they made repeated appeal to the British authorities

Not all of these were made in the name of the Liberal Federation Indeed the most influential and well known exponents of the view point of the Liberal Federation do not belong to that Organisation Take for instance the Non Party Leaders Conference whose proceedings figured largely in Indian politics during the past few months The President and more than one leading light of this Conference are not members of the Liberal Federation It is nevertheless true that the views of both are identical on many subjects It may therefore be appropriate to deal with the activities of these leaders in this Chapter

A Middle Course.—The activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders during the past couple of years have followed a middle course On the one hand they were never slow to denounce any attempt to hamper the country's war effort and on the other their demands were little different from those of the Congress What may thus be described as the dual policy of the Liberals found ample expression in the past few months Shortly after the publication of the Viceroy's August offer (see chapter on Indian National Congress) the Council of the National Liberal Federation passed a resolution voicing the fear lest the British obligations in India should permanently stand in the way of this country achieving the same freedom as the other Dominions and demanding an assurance that the contemplated free and equal partnership of India was not subject to a distinction between the functions and the status of a Dominion

The past twelve months may rightly be described as the moderates era in Indian politics Not that they regained their lost influence nor that the masses abandoned their extremist tendencies which they had acquired from the Congress propaganda. If anything extremism, feeding on itself became more extremist Nevertheless it was a moderates period in the *sense that the moderate leaders occupied the* public stage almost continuously The Congress

exit into wilderness was partly responsible for this development When the satyagraha movement was in progress there was hardly any politics worth the name except the activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders Another reason for public attention being directed towards moderate politics was the effort made by the British Government to meet the demands of moderate leaders It cannot be said that the authorities did anything substantial to enhance the reputation and strengthen the position of the sober element in the Indian political world on the contrary the point was frequently made that the way in which the Liberals were ignored gave additional impetus to extremism But such action as was taken was the result of the outspoken representations made by the moderate leaders They figured in the picture even then their demands were turned down For instance Mr Amery the Secretary of State for India made a pointed reply to the resolutions of the Non Party Leaders' Conference held in Bombay in March 1941 (See last years issue) He referred to practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to the resolutions and said The resolution seems to me to have been directed to the wrong address The time table of India's constitutional advance depends far more upon Indian agreement than upon ourselves The same applies to any far reaching alteration of the present constitutional position

Expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council — Almost the first event of importance in the past official year was the announcement on July 21 1941 of the expansion of the Governor General's Executive Council and the creation of a National Defence Council to associate Indian opinion with the prosecution of the war The *communique* on the subject ran

As a result of the increased pressure of work in connection with the war it has been decided to enlarge the Executive Council of the Governor General of India in order to permit the separation of portfolios of Law and Supply and Commerce and Labour the division of the present portfolio of Education Health and Lands into separate portfolios of Education Health and Lands and Indians Overseas and the creation of portfolios of Information and of Civil Defence

His Majesty the King has approved the following appointments to the five new seats on the Council —

Member for Supply —Sir Hormusji P Mody MBE MLA (Central)

Member for Information—The Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari P C

Member for Civil Defence—Dr E Raghavendra Rao

Member for Labour—Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon KCIE

Member for Indians Overseas—Mr M S Aney MLA (Central)

For the vacancies which will occur when Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai take up the posts to which they have recently been appointed His Majesty has approved the appointment of —

Sir Sultan Ahmed to be Law Member and Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker MLA to be member for Education, Health and Lands

In pursuance of the desire of His Majesty's Government to associate Indian non official opinion as fully as possible with the prosecution of the war approval on the recommendation of the Viceroy has also been given to the establishment of a National Defence Council the first meeting of which will take place next month The Council the strength of which will be about 30 members will include representatives of Indian States as well as of provinces and of other elements in the national life of *British India in its relation to the war effort*

British White Paper —A White Paper on the subject presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State explained that though no constitutional change was involved in the announcement and though the enlarged Executive Council would not be responsible to the Legislature the Viceroy would now have what to all intents and purposes was a War Cabinet with a marked majority of Indian public men instead of the former European and official majority The new members of the Council are as representative of and as responsive to public opinion as the refusal of the Indian Congress and the Muslim League to co-operate makes possible

The changes indicated in the White Paper while making a significant step towards augmenting and consolidating India's war effort are not in any way concerned with constitutional developments in India Authoritative quarters recall that in various statements made on behalf of the British Government since the outbreak of the war it has been made clear that constitutional changes in India are quite im *practicable while the British Empire is engaged* on a vital struggle for its existence and that agreement between the major political parties and interests in India is a fundamental condition of consideration of any new constitutional scheme

The creation of a National Defence Council associates with India's war effort representatives of all influential sections of the community which are ready to co-operate There are 22 representatives of British India on the Council

Representatives of Indian States will all of them be Princes with the possible exception of Hyderabad The National Defence Council will meet at intervals under the Chairmanship of the Viceroy and the Council will on each occasion receive a full and confidential statement of the war position and of the position in regard to supply The Council will also act as liaison between provincial war effort and the war effort of the Centre The creation of a National Defence Council answers the insistent demand for something of this kind.

In addition to these measures now taken by the Viceroy to bring Indian public opinion into the closest possible contact with the conduct of India's war effort the Commander in-Chief has already announced the setting up of a

Pan

Committee of the Central Legislature over which he will preside for the purpose of enabling members of the legislature to be kept in confidential and intimate touch with defence matters Further an Indian has been appointed Additional Defence Secretary to the Government of India

Explaining the position of the National Defence Council Mr Amery said — It is an advisory body and the object is to keep the Central Government of India in its war effort in touch with the different Provincial Governments and Indian States with commerce labour etc

Referring to the expanded Executive Council Mr Amery said For many months the Viceroy had conducted negotiations with the Congress and the Muslim League with a view to securing complete co operation He has now succeeded in securing the co-operation of many representative men some of whom are members of the Muslim League and others who have been closely associated with the Congress The new Members of the Executive Council would share full statutory collective responsibility of the whole Council as well as being responsible for the administration of important departments

Mr Amery described those who had joined the Viceroy s Executive Council as a team of ability and experience which it would be difficult to rival in India or indeed elsewhere They were he declared men with administrative political and business experience and of personal ability The Viceroy's War Cabinet would be very much stronger for their inclusion They would in the fullest sense share in the collective responsibility and statutory responsibility of the Executive Council as well as to direct important departments which had been entrusted to them The aim said Mr Amery was to increase the efficiency of Government and to make full use of the vast and hitherto inefficiently tapped reservoir of Indian ability and patriotism These measures marking a change in the spirit if not the letter of India s constitution were the earnest of the British Government s desire to transfer to Indian hands steadily an increasing share in India s destiny

The National Defence Council will be very far from being a body of Yes men At the meeting of the Council Members would be informed in confidence of affairs which they would discuss with the Viceroy and in turn put forward their own suggestions After the meeting they would return to their provinces and confer with their representatives In this way it was hoped that there would be continual contact between the Viceroy and his Executive on the one hand and Provincial or State Governments local War Committees or Industrial organisations, on the other

Mr Amery thought that it ought to prove most helpful in guiding and stimulating India s war effort I cannot help hoping that in the course of working together side by side in the common interests of India s safety and India s future representatives on these bodies of men of every political complexion and community will be drawn closer together

I hope they will find bonds of mutual understanding and sympathy which may immensely facilitate the solution of those very difficult inter communal and inter party problems which are today the main obstacle to India s attainment of her rightful position as a free and equal member in the British Common wealth

Mr Amery s Explanation.—Further explaining the significance of the expansion of the Executive Council at a later date Mr Amery declared that these measures are an earnest of Britain s desire to transfer to Indian hands a steadily increasing share of the control of India s destiny It was a matter of general acceptance that India should as soon as was practicable, attain to Dominion Status or as I prefer to describe it to a free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth For the undoubtedly key positions the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow had selected men whom he believed to be individually best fitted for the work in hand declared Mr Amery To attempt to make so small a body as an Executive Council representative of all the different elements of India s national life could obviously have been impossible

The important thing was to find a team of individual competence and willing to share the collective work and responsibility of the Council in this Mr Amery ventured to say the Viceroy had definitely succeeded The old Executive contained apart from the Viceroy four European and three Indian members In the new Executive eight Indian members would be in a majority of two to one the development marking a change not indeed in the form of the constitution but in its spirit

The National Defence Council except for the presence of one representative of the European commercial community and one for the resident Anglo Indian community was Indian This said Mr Amery was essentially a body representative of all elements of the whole national life of India in the fullest sense of the term

It was in no sense a collection of yes men scraped together to create a facade of Indian support for the Government It was a body of patriotic Indians who had readily come forward to help their country at a critical moment

The British Government s action met with a mixed reception in India As far as the moderate leaders were concerned they seemed inclined to welcome it although it fell short of the demands put forward by the Non Party Leaders Conference held earlier in the year at Bombay Another session of this Conference was held at Poona on the morrow of the announcement when a resolution was passed welcoming what was given and reiterating the Bombay demand. The one motive which seemed to actuate those who attended the session was to take what was given and to fight for more The conference was particularly critical of the retention of important branches of the administration in the hands of British civilians and about the failure to make a declaration on the future status of the country

Atlantic Charter—The next important development concerning Indian politics occurred when Mr Churchill interpreted the famous Atlantic Charter in its application to India The Atlantic Charter as many may know was a joint declaration by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States of America of the peace aims of the two great democracies It visualised the right of those people who had come under Nazi domination to determine for themselves the kind of government under which they wished to live For a time this was assumed to apply to India as well especially in view of the statement by the Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain Mr Attlee that the Atlantic Charter was applicable to all races and to all countries Mr Churchill broke his two year long silence on Indian affairs and said The (Atlantic) declaration does not qualify in any way the various statements of policy made from time to time about the development of constitutional government in India We are pledged by the declaration of August 1940 to help India to obtain free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations subject of course to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds races and interests

This statement of Mr Churchill aroused considerable protest from India from extremists and moderates alike Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a statement on the subject said

This was the first time that Mr Churchill referred to India in the House and his speech goes to show that the Prime Minister has not changed his views on India

(1) That at the Atlantic meeting between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of England they had in mind primarily the extension of the sovereignty self government and national life of the states and nations of Europe now under Nazi yoke and the principles which would govern any alterations in territorial boundaries of countries which may have to be made That is according to Mr Churchill quite a separate problem from the progressive evolution of self government institutions in regions whose people owe allegiance to the British Crown

(2) That the declaration of August 1940 by which His Majesty s Government proclaimed that they would help India to obtain free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of races subject of course to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from their long connection with India and their responsibilities to its many creeds races and interests is now going to be treated as the polar star of Great Britain s policy towards India

It must be clear by now to Mr Amery and Lord Linlithgow that attempts to carry Indian opinion with them in regard to this declaration have been a complete failure Having failed to carry with them the Congress they have equally patently failed to carry with them the Muslim League on whose support they had built up so much of their hopes

I have always maintained that while the minorities, whoever they may be, are entitled to see their rights amply and adequately protected a policy which rests upon treating one party as a barrier against the other can at best be a temporary expedient but is bound to lead to disastrous consequences in the end

The words used by Mr Churchill which qualify that pledge are subject of course to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds races and interests In themselves these may seem to be innocuous but in their application they are susceptible to a great deal of mischief They undoubtedly refer to the question of the minorities to Indian States to problems of defence and possibly also to the problems of the services and to similar other things If they do so why cannot Mr Amery make up his mind to tell us something of what his conception of those obligations is ?

It is no use Mr Amery or British statesmen reminding us that they have already stated that they have left it to Indians to frame their own constitution They know the difficulties which are facing us—difficulties some of which at any rate have been aggravated by the unwise and shortsighted policy of the British Government An assurance of this character therefore should not mislead us and I have never since it was given felt that the position was safe It is for this reason that I have been urging and do urge that even now it is not too late for Mr Amery and Lord Linlithgow to impress upon His Majesty s Government that the time has come when this short sighted policy should be definitely and positively abandoned and His Majesty s Government should make up their mind to courageously tell us whether we are going to be treated as a dependency in future or whether we are going to be fed upon such pledges circumscribed as they always are by cautious reservations which may mean anything or nothing

This question was again raised in Parliament when Mr Amery stated I can only repeat in order to remove any possible grounds for misunderstanding that the Prime Minister s statement with reference to the Atlantic Charter expressly made it clear that the Government s previous declaration with regard to the goal of India s attainment of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth and with regard to our desire to see the goal attained with the least possible delay after the war under a constitution framed by agreement among the Indians themselves held good and is in no way qualified The answer to the remainder of the question is in the negative

Indian Protests—Sir Tej Bahadur returned to the charge early in the winter of 1941 and voicing the viewpoint of the Standing Committee of the Non Party Leaders Conference issued a lengthy statement which said

The Committee has noted with profound disappointment that in his first and unfortunately only reference to India since he became Prime Minister Mr Churchill used language which has made many people to doubt whether he and his Government do really mean to part with power and whether India will ever attain real self government

It seems to the Committee that so far as Mr Churchill is concerned the fundamental principles to be applied to India are those contained in the declaration of August 1940—a declaration which has afforded no satisfaction to any section of Indian opinion and which far from easing the tension in India or winning over those sections which had withheld their support from the British Government and from hastening the position of those which have been friendly to the British Government and which would like to remain so has given rise to grave misgivings and has caused a great deal of resentment In the opinion of the Committee the declaration of August 1940 is not wholly consistent with the noble and generous sentiments contained in the joint declaration quoted above

His Majesty's declaration of August 1940 is hedged in by so many conditions is so incomplete in the enunciation of the aim and so non committal in regard to its being implemented within any reasonable distance of time that it can afford no satisfaction whatever to the people of this country

The Committee thinks that the whole position in regard to the future of India should have been made clear long ago by using definite certain and unambiguous language so that India may feel sure that after the war in the event of victory her position shall be the same as that of Britain and the Dominions In short the Committee is strongly of the opinion that after victory the position of India in regard to her status and powers shall not be that of a dependency but shall be one of perfect equality

In the opinion of this committee the question of the internal constitution of India with proper provisions for the safeguarding of different interests should not be allowed to stand in the way of making such a declaration of policy regarding the political and constitutional relations of England and India For this reason the Committee holds that immediate steps should be taken to secure that India's representatives at the Peace Conference or any other international conference shall be selected by the Government in India and be answerable to it and shall on no account be in the leading strings of the Secretary of State A change like this can be effected without amending the Statute by the adoption of a suitable convention

The Committee is equally anxious that during the interim period in regard to international matters India should be treated to all intents and purposes on terms of perfect equality and that her internal constitution should during the interim period be so worked in practice as to approximate as far as possible under the existing conditions to the working of the self governing Dominions For this reason the Bombay and the Poona conferences and this Committee at its previous sittings have emphasised that all the portfolios including Defence Finance Home and Communications should be put in the hands of Indian members of the Executive Council who would, in the interim period be responsible to the Crown

In the opinion of this Committee these steps are essential for a successful prosecution of the war, and therefore necessary changes should be introduced without delay so as to hearten the people and make them feel sure of their destiny The Committee while it realises that in times like these war preparations must have the foremost place It nevertheless strongly feels that the fullest measure of help from the public cannot be hoped for without making the people of this country realise that they shall be in the full sense of the word participators in the fruits of victory In the opinion of this Committee to make the cry of win the war first as the only cry would be very poor statesmanship indeed and far from easing the situation it would widen the estrangement between the people and the Government—a result which must be avoided at all costs

For this reason it is pressing the view set forth above and it trusts that the expanded Executive Council of the Viceroy which has now eight Indian members will use its influence and its moral pressure to bring about a desirable change in the policy of Government The primary responsibility for a satisfactory change in policy must rest with Government and the Committee has no hesitation in saying that in the recent past those who have been responsible for the conduct of affairs in India or at Whitehall have shown neither a correct appreciation of the situation nor done anything striking to appeal to the imagination of the people or to strengthen constructive forces It trusts that in matters of high policy the principle of collective responsibility will be observed scrupulously and that Indian members of the Executive Council will claim it as a matter of constitutional right

While the Committee recognises that there are eight Indian members of the Executive Council it also notes with regret that the important portfolios of Defence Finance Home and Communications have been withheld from Indians Until and unless such a transfer takes place it cannot be said that more power has been made over to Indians The Committee therefore urges that as a preparation for full responsible government in future the entire Viceroy s Executive Council should consist of non official public men Similarly it holds very strongly that in the provinces the rule of the Governors with the aid of the Advisers under Section 93 should be brought to a speedy end and therefore they appeal both to the people and to Government to change their outlook It is also strongly of the view that parliamentary institutions such as they are should be utilised as instruments for the advancement of the freedom of the country and its effective defence The Committee is convinced that to stimulate war effort a big scale change of policy is necessary

Views somewhat on similar lines were expressed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Liberal Federation a few days later It said The Working Committee protests against the exclusion of India from the purview of the Atlantic Charter by the Prime Minister of England His speech is inconsistent with the appeals made to India to regard the war as a struggle for the enlargement of the bounds of freedom and democracy The committee is

convinced that in order to get the whole hearted support of Indians the British Government should *bind itself to establish the equality of India* with England and the Dominions unconditionally both in respect of internal government and external relations within a very brief period of the termination of the war The committee is further of the opinion that in any International peace conference which may be convened after the war India should be represented by delegates responsible to the Government of India

While favouring the expansion of the Executive Council the committee regrets that no substantial power has been transferred to Indian hands and reiterates the Liberal Party's demand that all portfolios in the Viceroy's Executive Council including those of defence and finance should be held by non official Indians representative of public life in this country

The committee is of the opinion that it is necessary in the interests of India and particularly of the provinces under Governors' rule that both Government and the Congress should revise their attitude and that the political prisoners should be released and the satyagraha *movement* be called off

British Opinion.—British response to these appeals was reflected in the statements of spokesmen of advanced sections of opinion the press and parliamentarians The London *Times* for instance wrote A grave responsibility rests on Government to break this vicious circle of mistrust and provocation by every means compatible with their duty of maintaining public order The position is too serious for recriminations about errors of the past If opinion in this country is uneasy over the prolongation of the deadlock opinion in India—notably in some Congress circles—is equally restive at what appears to be the purely negative character of Indian leadership in the face of the crisis of the war A timely word would do much to rally and encourage those who feel that the moment has come to make a resolute attempt to heal the breach. Government stands pledged to the acceptance of any solution of the constitutional issue which is agreed among themselves by the Indian parties But *the Government* cannot remain exclusively on this ground valid as the reasons are for having taken it nor is it possible to postpone to an indefinite future problems which the war is making every day more urgent and more actual

It may be doubted whether the complexities of constitution making offer at the present time the most *hopeful line of advance* But nothing could be lost and much sympathy might be won by a determined and understanding effort to bring more Indian leaders including those now or recently in active opposition into a responsible share in the tasks of Government and in the solution of those problems military social and economic which weigh heavily on India at the present time Direct participation in responsibility whatever from it may take is the only true basis of democracy A policy designed to achieve this end would enhance the British prestige throughout the Empire and the English-speaking world. More important still, it would discharge the obligation which this country owes to the Indian people and itself

Mr Amery in a speech at Manchester further explained the British policy towards India and said We can be proud of Britain's contribution to India What the Magna Carta won for us in the rights of the individual under the law *that we have given to India* We have now set ourselves to achieve in co operation with Indian statesmanship the far greater miracle of building up in India within the space of a few years that superstructure of responsible freedom which we here took centuries to complete

In spite of suspicion we still retain the underlying goodwill and confidence in India but above all there is need for goodwill between Indians themselves There perhaps lies the *greatest difficulty and danger before India* and one which our own form of democracy with its rivalry for power between parties has tended to accentuate

The problem of India is not to be solved by catch phrases like We are fighting for democracy Why not therefore give India what she wants? where is the body in existence or to be constituted which can in that sense speak for India or express an agreed demand?

There could be no more typical instance of loose thinking than that clamour for what is called the application of the Atlantic Charter to India and the protest against the Prime Minister's explanation that article 3 of the Charter primarily referred to restoration of national life in Europe and in any case did not qualify in any way our own declarations as to India's future with which it is in entire harmony

I can well imagine if in answer to a demand for statement of our Indian policy we had answered merely in terms of the Atlantic Charter derision and indignation would have met so vague and unsatisfying a reply The answer we gave last August is no less far reaching in its scope and far more satisfying in the procedure envisaged and in the pledge involved

It defined as our proclaimed and accepted goal that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which is usually referred to as Dominion Status

That *status combining all the advantages* if unfettered freedom with those of an association of incalculable value both in peace and war is, I venture to assert the highest in the world.

Mr Amery declared that the attainment of full Indian self-government could not be indefinitely delayed by the veto of some extreme section on some issue of detail If agreement by the *main elements on the main principles* of the constitution was reached the detail would not present any insuperable difficulty *in India or elsewhere* He did not believe that Indian statesmen had so little constitutional capacity genuine patriotism or desire to see India governed by Indians that they would prefer to disagree indefinitely rather than evolve some solution reasonably acceptable all round.

The task before Indian statesmanship was immensely difficult, but not hopeless Beneath

all differences of religion culture race and political structure there was an underlying unity and if some such sort of a unity had not existed it would have had to be invented. The immediate features of the Indian problem were the outcome of underlying difficulties and reluctance to abandon accustomed methods Only recognition by Indians of those difficulties could solve the present deadlock

Meanwhile added Mr Amery there is no immediate solution that we can bring forth as a temporary Interim step forward which does not run the risk of prejudicing the ultimate solution Political status whether described as Dominion Status or otherwise is not conferred like a decoration but acquired by the power to exercise and defend it and today that power is more necessary than ever before In its turn it can only be effectively sustained by the general physical and intellectual vigour of the national life

Liberal Federation.—The annual session of the National Liberal Federation was held at Madras in Christmas week Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy presided

Sir P S Sivaswami Aiyer Chairman of the Reception Committee said The present deadlock cannot be considered to be merely the result of a domestic problem arising from the failure of the two major communities to come together It is far more largely due to the issue between Britain and ourselves in regard to the unwillingness of the former to transfer real power to the people of India as amply evidenced by the scheme for the expansion of the Executive Council

Sir Sivaswami advocated closer union with the British Commonwealth and alliance and co operation with the powers that have combined to overcome the totalitarian powers He characterised the Congress ideal of independence as visionary and dangerous and the means and methods advocated by them as impracticable and futile

Proceeding he said While I have indicated the course which our party has to follow our attitude must not be understood as any approval of the policy which has been pursued by the Government The Government have no doubt repeatedly declared that they will help India to achieve the goal of a free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth soon after the conclusion of the war The controversy now between the British Government and ourselves relates to the conditions which the Government have attached to their promise to bring the new relationship into existence Some of these conditions are of a character which it is not possible for us to fulfil

The most serious difficulty put forward is the adjustment of the claims of the Muslim community The Hindu community has never been unwilling to concede any reasonable demands of the Muslim community or to provide safeguards for their just rights But what is to happen if it is impossible to reach an agreement? The conflict between the claims of the two communities is largely the creation of British policy and the British Government cannot avoid responsibility for its solution. The demand of the Muslim community for the division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan is one which no Hindu or for that matter anyone sincerely interested in the national integrity and welfare of India can possibly agree to In any negotiations for the settlement of controversies of this character we often reach a point where it is impossible to come to an agreement The Hindus consider that the claim of the Mahomedans is one which will end in the vivisection of India and will expose her to external danger and internal anarchy and confusion Upon this point the Hindus cannot give in under any circumstances

The other matters referred to by Mr Amery are comparatively easier to settle The present deadlock is mainly due to the feelings of suspicion and distrust which have pervaded the relations between the people and the Government and between the different communities *inter se* These feelings have been encouraged by the attitude and policy of the British Government and the unreasonable intransigence of any particular party must be overcome by the authorities responsible for the transition. One of the devices which have been adopted for creating and keeping alive feelings of hostility is the separate electorate for the Hindus and Muslim which was brought into existence by Lord Minto

Referring to the expansion of the Executive Council in the Government of India he said, This expansion has evoked no enthusiasm among the people for two reasons It has not completely Indianised the Council and has not transferred the most important portfolios like defence finance home and communications to Indian hands It may perhaps be suggested that they are too important to be transferred to Indians during a time of war The handsome tribute which the Viceroy paid a few days ago to the capacity wisdom and spirit of co-operation of the non official Indian members who have been recently appointed is gratifying and there is no reason to apprehend that if the key position in the ministry were transferred to non-official Indian members the safety of the country or the efficiency of the administration would be imperilled

Referring to the future constitution of India, Sir Sivaswami Aiyer said. Mr Amery thinks that the British form of democracy is unsuitable for India and has been good enough to investigate the whole field of political structures and look for precedents in many directions in the world The British pattern of a democratic constitution is the one which has worked most satisfactorily and an Englishman may very well pardon us for our desire to follow the British model which has worked so well and with which our study of history has made us familiar

Referring to some of the gravest defects in the policy of the British administration of India which the war has brought into prominence he said We were assured by the military authorities that all necessary steps had been taken for the adequate defence of the British possessions in Burma and Malaya, and that the forces and the equipment provided for them were ample and sufficient to repel

any attack by our enemies The progress of the Japanese arms in Malaya the evacuation of Penang and the attack of Hong Kong said to be the Gibraltar of the East are some of the latest incidents of the war which show how ill founded were the boastful assertions of confidence in the sufficiency and preparedness of the British forces in this region and have affected the prestige of the British power If the Government had embarked in time upon the production in India of armament and basic industries we might have been better prepared to avert the disaster which has overtaken the British navy in the East It is only subsequent to the war that the Government has turned their attention to the remedying of some of these defects and it is very doubtful whether even at the present time the Government realise the wisdom and urgency of carrying out the industrialisation of India By serious steps have been taken by the Government of India for the encouragement of ship-building in India on any large or adequate scale and no one who has read the accounts of the progress recently made by Australia in the matter of ship-building can accept the plea of the Government that their omission to launch a vigorous programme of ship building is due to the difficulty of procuring the supply of the necessary engines or other materials from America as adequate or satisfactory We in India have a deep rooted suspicion that the reason why Britain has not encouraged a policy of industrialisation of India is the fear of Indian competition with British industry after the war The war affords excellent opportunities for the creation of new industries and especially basic and key industries and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of these opportunities by the Government of India under the inspiration of the non-official element of the expanded Executive Council

Presidential Address.—Sir Bijoy Prasad in his presidential address said In view of the chaos of political thought and undisciplined action the need for a united front for the achievement of our political advancement is great The group spirit the partisan bias class conflict competing self interests—all this is clogging the path of our progress It is unfortunate that in the absence of cohesion amongst the different political parties communal and sectional movements are gaining strength The energy of the nation is being dissipated over a host of sectional causes In normal times we could wait for the slow progress whereby movements gain in strength gradually and make for effective united action But the present situation is likely to deteriorate beyond redemption if it be left to take its own course Signs are visible which make it clear that the cause of democracy is in jeopardy I feel that our political struggle to be effective and fruitful must move around the orbit of constitutionalism it must seize every vantage of power for further conquest of the State machinery In sober realism the transference of political power to India can only take place through the consent of the British nation. Because in theory the Imperial Parliament is the sole Constituent Assembly of the British Empire All this does not rule out the wresting of political power of the creation of proper sanctions for achieving the desired political goal If the political system is to be suited to the new needs and demands of the country it must be fashioned by Indians themselves In the circumstances the Constitution of the country must be adapted to its requirements and should represent the will of the people

It is very unfortunate that in a land marked by comprehensive synthesis at every turn of historical process the theory of a hostile and dual attitude is gaining ground The Pakistan movement as propagated by the Muslim League is a challenge to the fundamental unity running through the whole continent of India it is a repudiation of the unity of purpose which underlies the external multitudinous ramifications of society it encourages an attitude towards life where emphasis is placed on differences and incompatibilities in scorn of the impulse of cohesion Such a scheme leaves society open to the assaults of chaos and anarchy The Pakistan movement is undemocratic as it perpetuates the two-nation theory in the political economic and social planes As a political reality it has little justification To cut out an Indian province predominantly Muslim from the vitalising effect of the Federation of other provinces or to create conditions for the coalescence of the Muslim dominated provinces into a Federation as the counterpart of the Indian Federation of the Hindu-dominated provinces is not a step forward in the democratic path of progress It is an eloquent and passionate preaching of communal ascendancy in defiance of social harmony Such a scheme contains contradictions which are menacing in the ultimate analysis

The mere pledge of Dominion Status does not inspire enthusiasm amongst our countrymen because it is fastened round with three vague conditions (1) there is no definite time limit at the end of which the pledge will be redeemed (2) the transfer of political powers should be consistent with certain historic and other obligations which the British Government have towards India (3) the right of self determination will be conceded in the event of agreement amongst Indians themselves This threefold brake emphasised in the recent declarations of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India has rendered the pledge illusory and incapable of being redeemed The history of British rule in India is strewn with many a broken pledge and they have honoured such pledges only when the Indian national demand proved inexorable It is a sad comment on British statesmanship

The declaration by the British Prime Minister that the Atlantic Charter so far as it relates to the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live will not be applicable to India has disappointed Indians greatly and it has deepened their suspicion that Great Britain is not sincere about her war aims and in her declarations that this struggle is for the creation of a new world-order and for the vindication of Democracy

One need hardly remind the authorities that unless Indians are definitely assured that they too will have equal opportunity of being liberated when the new democratic world-order

gathered in on the victory of the Allied powers in the war it is more than human to expect that India will prove enthusiastic in supporting Great Britain in this struggle and would strain her every nerve in contributing to the Allied victory The psychological effect of the reconstitution of India s just claim for political emancipation in return for her contribution to this struggle for the vindication of Democracy should be adequately appreciated Four hundred millions of people of this sub-continent with ancient traditions of culture heroism and sacrifice cannot be coerced to co-operation merely by the logy of Nazi aggression The Liberal Federation has recognised that the present time is not congenial for bargaining though India s grievances are profound and many and it specifically asked that the Central Government should be so reconstructed as to have by convention a fully national character and the British Government should not ordinarily interfere with any policy that has the support of such an Executive and the Central Legislature All this could be done within the limitations of the Constitution Act of 1935

The war has already reached our frontiers To stand by and watch the vandalism of infamous aggressors invites disasters on us Our grievances against British rule are great and grave but we have a duty to our own country We cannot calmly see our country overrun by plunderous hordes We must resist them we must co-operate with those who are in the field to resist them Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan have threatened our peace and security they are stretching themselves for their own expansion they are menacing the basis of civilisation in which we are interested The situation calls forth our willing services and sacrifices for the victory of the Allies in the cause of Indian Democracy If India falls a victim to the anti-christian powers the cause of our political progress will be definitely put back and she will have to undergo ruthless suppression for an indefinite period of time It is for the sake of India that Indians should offer their services and resources This is not the time to bargain on the doctrinal plane although we should not stop impressing the British Government that for fuller utilisation of the willing co-operation of India the settling of political accounts is urgent As realists we cannot remain indifferent to the need for co operation in war efforts and to the necessity of political adjustment There is a visible bond between these two pressing issues

In the sphere of politics the transfer of power to Indians is necessary In the field of economics primary efforts should be the augmentation of national wealth with equitable distribution amongst all the dynamic factors of production In social matters we should rise from the slough of listlessness and make our society more vigorous and responsive But signs are not wanting that the political objective is being neglected in the scramble for group-supremacy that economic legislations are directed towards the growth of class antagonism without paying heed to the creation of national wealth and that social apathy and instability are perpetuated by a false concept of individualism We must overcome the spirit of brooding dissatisfaction that prevails in the country I feel that the time is nigh for an active rally around the flag of constructive nationalism for the attainment of our objectives I trust the Federation will keep this in mind

Resolutions —The session passed the following resolutions

The National Liberal Federation of India feels that the war of aggression started by Nazi Germany supported by Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan has proved to be a great menace to freedom peace and tranquillity in the world The Federation is of the opinion that the forces of progress and Justice in this conflict are represented by the Allied Powers such as Great Britain America Soviet Russia and China The Federation feels that the present War situation has brought India into the front line of the conflict and therefore appeals both to the Government and the people to view the situation realistically and mobilise the resources of the country in men and material to protect the lives of India s teeming millions from the imminent danger which threatens the country At the same time it feels that the unity between the Government and the people required for the necessary effort will not be possible unless a new psychological atmosphere is created by a change in the policy of His Majesty s Government towards India which is urgently called for

The National Liberal Federation of India protests against the Prime Minister s speech excluding India from the scope of the Atlantic Charter and the recent speeches of Mr Amery and Lord Linlithgow reiterating the determination of His Majesty s Government to make no change in their policy towards India

The Federation while regarding the recent expansion of the Viceroy s Executive Council by the appointment of additional Indian members as a step in the right direction considers it as entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the situation It is of the opinion that the Central Government should be so reconstructed as to have a fully national character The Executive Council should consist entirely of non official Indians who should take charge of all portfolios including those of Defence and Finance The reconstructed Government should deal with all questions of policy on the basis of joint responsibility and the British Government should not ordinarily interfere with any policy that has the support of the Indianised Executive and the Central Legislature

In regard to all Inter Imperial and International matters the reconstructed Government should be treated on the same footing as Dominion Governments The Federation further demands that in order to remove the doubts and apprehensions that have been created as to the genuineness of the intentions of His Majesty s Government regarding the future constitutional status of India it should be immediately declared that India will enjoy the position of equality in regard to both status and functions with England and the Dominions within a period not exceeding two years after the conclusion of the war

In the opinion of the Federation the gravity of the International situation makes the

acceptance of the demands put forward above a matter of urgent importance It is necessary at this juncture that the Government should take bold and statesmanlike steps to bring about a unity between the people and the Government in the best interest of both India and England.

The National Liberal Federation of India is emphatically opposed to any idea of dividing India into Pakistan and Hindustan on communal basis Such a division in the opinion of the Federation is anti national and inimical to the unity and cohesion of India and entails the danger of disintegrating the national units resulting in complete disruption of the nation

The National Liberal Federation while agreeable to the safeguarding of the interests of all sections of the people considers that the aim of India's political evolution should be a democracy not based on considerations of race or creed and therefore the Federation is definitely opposed to the permanent existence of communal electorates and the present Communal Award at the same time as it would not be practicable to effect this reform immediately owing to existing conditions It considers that steps should be taken towards the elimination of separate communal electorates by the creation of joint electorates with reserved seats for a definite period

Appeal to Premier—A joint statement and appeal to the Prime Minister of Great Britain was made early in the new year by a number of prominent Liberal and other moderate politicians It said —

The gravity of the international situation compels some of us who have spent long years in the public life of India to make this appeal to you to realise the urgent necessity for transforming the entire spirit and outlook of the administration in India Detailed discussions of the question of the permanent constitution may well wait for more propitious times until after victory has been achieved in this titanic struggle against the forces which threaten civilisation

But some bold stroke of far sighted statesmanship is called for without delay in India at this hour of growing danger to her safety to enlist her whole hearted and active cooperation in intensifying the war effort Millions of men and women are required for the adoption of effective measures designed to protect the civilian population The heart of India must be touched to rouse her on a nation wide scale to the call for service undistracted by internal and domestic differences

Is it not possible for you to declare at this juncture that India will no longer be treated as a dependency to be ruled from Whitehall and henceforth her constitutional position and powers will be identical with those of other units in the British Commonwealth? Such a declaration should we suggest be accompanied by concrete measures calculated to impress the people that in co-operating with the war effort they are safeguarding their own freedom These measures are

(1) The conversion and expansion of the Central Executive Council into a truly national Government consisting entirely of non-officials of all recognised parties and communities and in charge of all portfolios subject only to responsibility to the Crown

(2) The restoration in provinces now ruled autocratically by Governors in accordance with Section 93 of the Government of India Act of popular governments broadly based on the confidence of different classes and communities, failing this the establishment of non-official Executive Councils responsible to the Crown as proposed for the Centre

(3) The recognition of India's right to direct representation through men chosen by the national government in the Imperial War Cabinet (should such a body be set up) in all Allied war councils wherever established and at the peace conference and

(4) Consultation with the national Government precisely on the same footing and to the same extent as His Majesty's Government consult the Dominion Governments in all matters affecting the Commonwealth as a whole and India in particular

These are war measures whose adoption need in no way prejudice the claims or demands of different parties in regard to India's permanent constitution But knowing intimately the feelings and aspirations of our countrymen as we do we must express our conviction that nothing less than the inauguration of this policy can resolve the crisis in India The urgency of immediate action cannot be over-emphasised We appeal to you in all sincerity but with the greatest emphasis to act while there is still time for such action so that India may line up with the other anti Axis Powers on a footing of absolute equality with them in a common struggle for the freedom of humanity

Since this is a matter of great public importance we propose to make it public after it has reached you

The signatories are —Mr T R Venkatarama Sastri Mr Srinivasa Sastri Sir P S Sivaswami Aiyar Sir Jagdish Prasad Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh Mr Jayakar Sir Chunilal B Mehta Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy Sir M V Joshi Dr Sachidanand Sinha Mr Mahomed Yunus Sir S Radhakrishnan and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

Since the cable to the Prime Minister was sent Sir R P Paranjpye (Poona) and Mr Jamshedji Nusserwanji (ex Mayor) Karachi have signified their willingness to join the representation

Leaders' Conference.—It took some time for Mr Churchill to reply to this appeal as he was then in America Shortly after his return home he announced the Cripps Mission Meanwhile another session of the Non Party Leaders Conference was held in Delhi in February 1942 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said —

It is stated that the August Declaration anticipated the wisdom of the Atlantic Charter When we ask if the Charter applied to India the reply is No Surely the English people ought to be able to say a simple thing in plain English language I want England to make up her mind at once that India is no more to

remain as a Dependency We want to defend ourselves hence our demand. Mr Churchill alone can answer clearly bravely and courageously the call of statesmanship If Mr Churchill should fail, then woe betide India and England.

General Chiang Kai-Shek's fare well message (See Chapter on Indian National Congress) formed the principal theme of vigorous and enthusiastic speeches.

The speakers particularly Mr M R Jayakar underlined the Marshal's expression of hope that the British Government would without waiting for demands from the Indian people grant them real power forthwith The speakers also declared that only a National Government could effectively conduct the war and that a National Government would have given a greater and better welcome to the Marshal and Madame

The conference passed a resolution recording its high appreciation of the honour done to *India by the visit of Their Excellencies General* Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and its whole hearted admiration of the heroic struggle for national freedom carried on by the Chinese people under their gallant and inspiring leadership

Sir C R Reddy moved a resolution urging that the persons selected by the Government of India for representation on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in London should be non official Indians commanding the confidence of the public

On Sir Maharaj Singh's motion the conference passed a resolution expressing the opinion that in the Provinces the rule of Governors under section 93 of the Government of India Act should forthwith cease and that popular Governments enjoying public confidence should be established

The main resolution was moved by Mr M R Jayakar It expressed profound dissatisfaction that all real power in the Central Government is still concentrated in British hands inasmuch as the key portfolios of Defence Finance Home and Communications continue to be withheld from Indians The resolution called for an abandonment at this critical stage of the existing policy of the British Government and urged the immediate adoption of the following measures by His Majesty's Government

(1) A declaration that India shall no longer be treated as a dependency to be ruled from Whitehall and that henceforth her constitutional position and powers will be identical with those of the other self governing units of the British Commonwealth

(2) During the period of the war the Governor General's Executive Council shall be reconstructed as a truly National Government functioning on the basis of joint and collective responsibility and consisting entirely of non officials enjoying public confidence and in charge of all portfolios, subject to responsibility to the Crown and in regard to Defence without prejudice to the position of the Commander in Chief as the executive head of the defence forces

(3) The British Government should recognise the right of India to direct representation through persons chosen by the National Government in all allied war councils wherever established and at the peace conference

(4) The National Government should be consulted in all matters precisely on the same footing and to the same extent as His Majesty's Government consult the Dominions.

Cripps Mission.—As if in reply to the Indian Leaders appeal Mr Churchill said in Parliament on March 11 1942

The crisis in the affairs of India arising out of the Japanese advance has made Britain wish to rally all the forces of Indian life to guard their land from the menace of the invader In August 1940 a statement was made about the aims and policy which we are pursuing in India This amounted in short to a promise that as soon as possible after the war India should attain Dominion Status in full freedom and equality with this country and other Dominions under a constitution to be framed by Indians by agreement amongst themselves and acceptable to the main elements in the Indian national life

This was of course subject to the fulfilment of our obligations for the protection of minorities including the depressed classes and our treaty obligations to the Indian States and to a settlement of certain lesser matters arising out of our long association with the fortunes of the Indian sub continent

However in order to cloth these general declarations with precision and to convince all classes races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve the War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusion for present and future action which if accepted by India as a whole would avoid the alternative dangers either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution

We had thought of setting forth immediately the terms of this attempt by a constructive contribution to aid India in the realisation of full self government We are however apprehensive that to make a public announcement at such a moment as this might do more harm than good.

We must first assure ourselves that our scheme would win a reasonable and practical measure of acceptance and thus promote concentration of all thought and energies upon the defence of their native soil

We should ill serve the common cause if we made a declaration which would be rejected by the essential elements, in the Indian world, and which would provoke fierce constitutional and communal disputes at a moment when the enemy is at the gates of India

Accordingly the Prime Minister continued, we propose to send a member of the War Cabinet to India to satisfy himself on the spot by personal consultation that the conclusions upon which we are agreed and which, we believe, represent a just and final solution will achieve their purpose The Lord Privy Seal and Leader

of the House Sir Stafford Cripps has volunteered to undertake this task

He carries with him the full confidence of His Majesty s Government and he will strive in their name to procure the necessary measure of assent not only from the Hindu majority but also from those great minorities amongst which the Muslims are most numerous and on many grounds pre-eminent

The Lord Privy Seal will at the same time consult with the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief on the military situation bearing always in mind the paramount responsibility of His Majesty s Government by every means in their power to shield the people of India from the perils which now beset them We must remember that India has a great part to play in the world struggle for freedom and that her helping hand must be extended in loyal comradeship to the valiant Chinese people who have fought alone so long

We must remember also that India is one of the bases from which the strongest counter blows must be struck at the advance of tyranny and aggression

Sir Stafford Cripps will set out as soon as convenient and suitable arrangements can be made He will command in his task the heartfelt good wishes of all parts of the House and meanwhile no words will be spoken or debates held here or in India which would add to the burden he has assumed in his mission or lessen the prospects of good result

Liberals Reaction.—Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy President of the Liberal Federation of India Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr Nanubhai Bharucha Honorary Secretary of the Federation saw Sir Stafford Cripps on April 2 and communicated to him the following views of the Liberal Federation on the draft declaration (See Chapter on Indian National Congress)

The Council of the Liberal Federation has very carefully examined the draft declaration brought by Sir Stafford Cripps It welcomes the proposals to make India a self governing dominion with the same status and functions as are enjoyed by Great Britain and other members of the Commonwealth On examination of the different heads of the proposals the Council feels that the provision giving liberty to any province not to accede to the Indian Union is fraught with serious difficulties and dangers The creation of more than one Federal Union in India having their own separate armies may result in certain conceivable circumstances in a conflict between them It would almost immediately lead to customs barriers and complicated questions about ports railways existing public debt etc would arise More over the weakness of the military organisation of the one or the other of the different Unions will seriously impair the safety and defence of India as a whole

The Council further feels that communal feelings would be further exacerbated in the course of carrying out the process of arriving at a decision about accession or non accession

All these and other considerations and the serious dangers and difficulties should be fully considered before His Majesty s Government finally decide to implement these proposals

The Council has always been of the view that the interests of different communities should be adequately safeguarded and that the different communities should have proper voice in the governance of the country But the proposals now made go far beyond the necessities of the case and will seriously affect not only the unity and solidarity of India but her stature and influence in the Commonwealth of Nations

One of the effects of the proposals is that the question whether a Province accedes to the union or not will in the last resort be determined by a plebiscite unless 60 per cent of the lower house of the legislative vote for accession The plebiscite vote is to be determined by a bare majority The Council feels that the decision of such momentous question should not be concluded by a bare majority but that some minimum percentage say at least 55 per cent should be prescribed The Council also sees no reason why women who are entitled to vote for the elections to the legislatures and can be and are members of the legislature should be denied a vote in the plebiscite

With regard to the representation of Indian States on the constitution making body the Council urges that the people of the States should be given a voice in the selection of the representatives of the States on this body

On the subject of defence the representation of India on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council is satisfactory so far as it goes But this should not stand in the way of the appointment of an Indian as a Defence Member Such an appointment will have a tremendous effect in producing the necessary psychological reaction which will bring the Indian people whole heartedly in the war effort

The Council of the Liberal Federation would also urge the British Government to appreciate the fact that totalitarian aggression involves totalitarian defence and that total war cannot be won unless the Indian nation as a united political entity throws itself into this war heart and soul Malaya Singapore and Rangoon serve as grave warning as to how even in modern warfare technical skill alone without the spontaneous support of the millions on the home front can achieve little on the military front It is the considered opinion of the Council that full co operation of the Indian people will not be secured in the war effort unless an Indian Defence Member is appointed

With regard to the question of reconstituting the Executive Council of the Governor General the Liberal Federation Council would suggest that the Governor General s Council should be nationalised so that by conventions in the near future the Governor General may assume the position of a constitutional head of his Government

Sapru Jayakar Memorandum.—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr M R Jayakar in a joint memorandum to Sir Stafford Cripps pressed for the inclusion of an Indian Defence Member in the Governor General's Executive Council, and among other things asked

that the majority required for any decision by a provincial legislature to adhere or not to adhere to the Union should not be less than 65 per cent of the Indian members of the Lower House present at the meeting at which the decision is taken The memorandum opposed a plebiscite for the purpose and calls attention to the necessity for the restoration of popular Governments in the provinces

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr Jayakar said —

We observe from the draft declaration that excepting clause (e) there is very little in the declaration about the changes to be introduced in the constitution of the Government of India during the period of the war It may be that instructions have been or may be issued to His Excellency the Viceroy to bring about the necessary changes in the composition and the constitution of the Executive Government If any such instructions have been issued, we are not aware of them but we must point out that Indian opinion attaches the greatest importance to the transfer of real power in the Central Government at the present moment and it is for this reason that we emphasize the necessity of the complete non officialization of Government without the reservation of any portfolio during the interim period.

We realize that the transfer of absolute control over defence at the present juncture when it is necessary that there should be unity of direction and control of military policy would not be in the best interests of England and India But we fail to see how this end will fail to be achieved by the appointment of an Indian Defence Member, who we presume will be a man possessed of a due sense of responsibility and would be only too willing to accept expert advice and to work in the closest co-operation with the War Cabinet

While we appreciate the necessity of unity of policy and control in matters of defence we think in common with most of our countrymen that the appointment of an Indian Member in charge of Defence working in close association and co-operation with the War Cabinet and willing to accept expert advice will be taken at this stage as an unmistakable token of the reality of the transfer of such power and as a symbol of the confidence of His Majesty's Government in the people of this country We have no doubt that the object of His Majesty's Government is that the people of this country should feel that this is their own war but we feel that the requisite sense of responsibility for the defence of the country can best be stimulated by an appeal to their sense of pride and self esteem and by the two countries—England and India—completely identifying themselves with each other in the common cause of defending this country We strongly hold that it would be a mistake to ignore the strength of the sentiment of the people on this subject

We desire to state unequivocally that we are strongly in favour of the Indian people rendering every possible help in the successful prosecution of the war At the same time, we feel equally clearly that in order to achieve that end, it is necessary that, during the period of the war there should be an Indian Defence Member of the Council of the Governor General. We are fully aware of the arguments to the contrary and we do not wish to overlook or minimise them but we feel that the arguments in favour of the adoption of this step are over whelming

The adoption of an Indian Defence Member will have a great effect on Indian psychology It will inspire the people with confidence and materially help in altering the present mentality of the people which in our opinion is not adequately zealous in the successful prosecution of the war We do not in the slightest degree desire that there should be any conflict between his powers and those of the Commander in Chief in technical matters or in decisions about the movements or disposition of the troops or similar other matters We think that the presence of such a member will far from weakening the military position in India strengthen it and the political effects of this step will be very wholesome

Besides there are in our opinion large and inexhaustible resources of man power remaining untapped in the youth of the country which can be mobilized by methods which a Defence Member drawn from the people can alone effectively employ His approach to this store house of strength will be by methods vitally different from those which the British official mind has hitherto employed with such little effect We venture to suggest that at this critical time when the danger is daily approaching the old world ideas of keeping Indians in the perpetual position of unarmed helplessness and also the feelings of distrust and suspicion which have led to this policy should be forth with abandoned and a new era of hope and confidence inaugurated leading to a joint effort by England and India on terms of mutual reliance association and truthfulness It is only such an association that would be productive of the maximum effort of this country resulting eventually in a victory based on the self esteem honour and willing sacrifice of a proud people

On all these grounds we desire strongly to press the inclusion of an Indian Defence Member in the Executive Council as otherwise the declaration whatever its other merits may be will fail to achieve the object it is intended to serve It should not in our opinion be difficult to define the spheres of activity of the Defence Member and of the Commander in Chief so as to avoid conflict nor should it be difficult to secure close co-operation and co-ordination between the two

While we recognize the justice of allowing any province of British India the liberty of remaining out of the new constitution and of retaining its present constitutional position, we are not free from considerable doubt and anxiety about the wisdom of the further provision which makes it possible for another Federal Union being established Such a Federal Union may in certain conceivable circumstances be a rival or hostile union. But apart from this, we cannot favour any step which may have the effect of breaking up the integrity of the country fostered by a long succession of Hindu

wider franchise over 6,000 000 women voters as compared with 315 000 provided by the acts of 1919 and 1919 The Act of 1935 secures representation for women for the Depressed Classes for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders small cultivators urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes.

Powers of Provincial Governments — Under the old constitution the Provinces had no original or independent powers The local Governments were under the superintendence direction and control of the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for India The first step which the new constitution took was to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government All subjects have been transferred to the control of the legislature The subjects which are classified as provincial are as indicated above exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which have power to make laws for peace and good government There are no more reserved subjects All subjects are transferred The administration of all these subjects have passed from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature Such subjects include public order courts police prisons education, health and sanitation public works agriculture forests land revenue excise tolls unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor Under the new Constitution they are effective executives Only in those spheres where the Governor retains a special responsibility does he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views But normally such occasions are not frequent

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed

Governors Powers —Under the new Constitution the Governor has almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor General except the one relating to financial stability and credit The Governor has not with standing the advice of his Ministers power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace and tranquillity of the Provinces

The following tables give the strength and composition of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution —

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for scheduled castes	Sikh seats	Muslim seats	Women s seats.
Madras	20	14	1		4	1
Bombay	16	10	1		4	1
Bengal	20	8	1		10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1		7	1
Punjab	16	3		4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1		4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6			1	
Assam	5	3			2	
N W F Province	5	1			4	
Orissa	5	4			1	
Sind	5	2			3	
British Baluchistan	1				1	
Delhi	1	1				
Ajmer Merwara	1	1				
Coorg	1	1				
Anglo-Indians	1					
Europeans	7					
Indian Christians	2					
Total	150	75	6	4	49	6

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Representatives of British India.

Province.	Total seats	General seats		Sikh seats	Muslim seats	Anglo-Indian seats	Europn seats	Indian Christn seats	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry	Land holders seats	Seats for representatives of labour	Women s seats.
		Total of general seats	General seats reed for schdld castes									
Madras	37	19	4		8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2		6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3		17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
U P	37	19	3		12	1	1	1		1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14		1	1		1		1
Bihar	30	16	2		9		1	1		1	1	1
C P and Berar	15	9	2		3					1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1		3		1	1			1	
N W F Province	5	1			4							
Orissa	5	4	1		1							
Sind	5	1			3		1					
Br Baluchistan	1				1							
Delhi	2	1			1							
Ajmer Merwara	1	1										
Coorg	1	1										
Non-Province seats	4								3		1	
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Province	Total seats	General seats	Muslims	Europeans	Indian Christians	Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly	Seats to be filled by Governor
Madras	54-56	35	7	1	3		8-10
Bombay	29-30	20	6	1			2-4
Bengal	63-65	10	17	3		27	6-8
United Provinces	58-60	34	17	1			6 8
Bihar	29-30	9	4	1		12	3 4
Assam	21-22	10	6	2			3-4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Province	Total seats	General			Sikhs	Muslims	Anglo Indians	Europeans	Indian Christians	Representatives of Commerce Industry mining and planting	Landholders	University seats	Seats for women					
		Total of general seats	General Seats reserved for scheduled castes	Seats for representatives of Backward Areas and Tribes									Labour	General	Sikh	Muslim	Anglo-Indian	Indian Christian
Madras	215	146	30	1		28	2	3	8	6	6	1	6	6		1		1
Bombay	175	114	15	1		29	2	3	3	7	2	1	7	5		1		
Bengal	250	78	30			117	3	11	2	19	5	2	8	2		2	1	
U P	228	140	20			64	1	2	2	3	6	1	3	4		2		
Punjab	175	42	8		31	84	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	1	2		
Bihar	152	86	15	7		39	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	3		1		
C. P. & Berar	112	84	20	1		14	1	1		2	3	1	2	2				
Assam	108	47	7	9		34		1	1	11			4	1				
N W F Prov	50	9			3	36					2							
Orissa	60	44	6	5		4			1	1	2		1	2				
Sind	60	18				33		2		2	2		1	1		1		

Note —In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas
In the Punjab one of the Landholders seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar
[illegible] seat reserved for women are to be non communal seats

The Indian Legislature

War continued to overshadow the work of the Indian Legislature and several legislative and taxation measures were enacted and 10 amending Ordinances and 9 original Ordinances were promulgated during the year 1941 42 to promote the war effort The Central Legislative Assembly elected normally for three years completed the 8th year of its life on September 30 1942 and in all probability its life will be extended by another year

The Central Assembly held 14 sittings during the autumn session of 1941 and 32 sittings during the budget session of 1942 the Council of State held 8 and 10 sittings respectively during the corresponding sessions The Congress Party which constitutes the main opposition in the Central Assembly and had resolved to keep away from the sittings of the House since the Simla session of 1939 returned to the Assembly for one day only each session to fulfil the letter of the Law to prevent the seats of Congress Members from being declared vacant on account of continuous absence The Muslim League Party withdrew from the autumn session of the Central Assembly as a protest against the scheme of expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council but returned to the House for the budget session of 1942

The Viceroy Lord Linlithgow did not address a joint session of the two Houses during the year

Governor General's Ordinances.—After the invasion of Norway the Government of India Act 1935 was amended empowering the Viceroy to make Ordinances which would remain in force for the duration of the war and one year thereafter The original power restricted the life of such Ordinances to 6 months Lord Linlithgow enacted 19 Ordinances during the year ending March 31 1942 The important ones are —

The War Injuries Ordinance 1941 —This is an Ordinance to make provision for the grant of relief in respect of certain personal injuries sustained during the continuance of the present hostilities Section 4 of the Ordinance empowers the Central Government to make a scheme or schemes in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance providing for the grant of relief in respect of the following injuries sustained during the continuance of the present hostilities namely —(a) war injuries sustained by gainfully occupied persons (with such exceptions if any as may be specified in the scheme) and by persons of such other classes as may be so specified and (b) war service injuries sustained by civil defence volunteers and authorise the Central Government or any authority authorised by the Central Government to make payments under the scheme By section 5 power is taken to ascertain the earnings of the person injured in respect of any period before he sustained the injury and to punish the person avoiding to satisfy the Government in this respect with fine which may extend to Rs 500 Under section 6 of the Ordinance any person who for the purpose of obtaining a payment of grant under a scheme either for himself or for any other person knowingly makes any untrue statement or untrue representation shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months

The Active Service Ordinance, 1941 —This is an Ordinance to declare that certain persons shall be deemed to be on active service for the purposes of the Army Act the Air Force Act the Indian Army Act 1911 and the Indian Air Force Act 1932 By section 2 all persons forming part of and all persons who are employed by or are in the service of or are followers of or accompany any portion of His Majesty's Forces shall until such date as the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare to be the date on which the present hostilities cease be deemed for the purposes of each of the said Acts to be on active service By section 3 of the Ordinance no punishment inflicted and no order passed or other action taken in any proceedings held under any of the Acts specified in section 2 shall after the commencement of this Ordinance be called in question in any court on the ground only that the person on whom the punishment was inflicted or to whose prejudice the order was passed or the action was taken was not on active service if (a) the act for which the punishment was inflicted or in respect of which the proceeding was commenced occurred on or after the 3rd day of September 1939 and (b) such person at the time the act was committed formed part of or was employed by or was in the service of or was a follower of or accompanied any portion of His Majesty's Forces

The Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance 1941 —This Ordinance makes provision for the maintenance of certain essential services By section 3 this Ordinance shall apply to all employment under the Crown and to any employment or class of employment which the Central Government or a Provincial Government being of opinion that such employment or class of employment is essential for securing the defence of British India the public safety the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of the war By section 4 power is taken to order persons engaged in certain employments to remain in specified areas Provision is made for declaring the disobedience of any lawful order given to him in the course of employment or without any reasonable excuse abandoning such employment or absenting himself from work or departure from any area specified in the order an offence under the Ordinance Penalties and procedure are provided for under section

The Special Criminal Courts Ordinance 1942.—This Ordinance provides for the setting up of special criminal courts of Special Judges Special Magistrates and also Summary Courts It shall come into force in any Province only if the provincial Government being satisfied of the existence of an emergency arising from a hostile attack on India or on a country neighbouring India or from the imminence of such an attack by notification in the official Gazette,

declares it to be in force in the Province, and shall cease to be in force when such notification is rescinded It is the first duty of Government to do all it can to protect the law abiding population against such outbreaks and to enable Government to act effectively It is essential that it should be able to apply deterrent penalties to offenders with the minimum of delay The Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance and this Ordinance have this object in view Some of their provisions may at first sight seem to be severe but when the circumstances in which and the persons to whom they are to be applied are remembered no one can say that they go too far

The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance 1942.—This is an Ordinance to provide for the requisitioning, on behalf of Government of the services of persons capable of driving motor vehicles By section 3 a Provincial Government is authorised to ask any licensing authority to prepare for the Province concerned a register showing the names of such persons within the Province who are capable of driving a motor vehicle By section 4 power to requisition the services of any of the persons entered in the register is taken The services of persons so requisitioned shall be utilised within the Province Penalties are provided for in section 6 of the Ordinance

The Cotton Fund Ordinance, 1942.—This Ordinance enables a fund to be established for financing measures for the benefit of the growers of cotton Section 2 of the Ordinances imposes an additional duty of customs on raw cotton imported into any port in British India at the rate of one anna per pound Section 3 empowers the Central Government to utilise the proceeds of the additional duty in financing such measures for the benefit of the growers of cotton in India as the Central Government thinks fit

The Civil Pioneer Force Ordinance 1942.—This is an Ordinance to constitute a Civil Pioneer Force for service in British India and to provide for the organisation control and discipline thereof This Force will under section 4 of the Ordinance be required to carry out the construction or demolition of building the clearing of debris the building of roads the loading or unloading of transport vehicles etc Penalties are provided for major and minor offences in sections 11 and 12 of the Ordinance

War Risk Insurance of Factories—An Ordinance relating to compulsory Insurance of Factories was promulgated as the financial year closed It covers damages caused by the enemy or in combating the enemy to the plant and machinery and buildings of factories Damages resulting from destructive measures taken by the Government with a view to denying facilities to the enemy will also be covered The premium payable is 4% of value of the property payable in instalments cover being provided up to March 31 1944 The Government's liability is 80% of the damage and the insured will have to bear the first Rs. 1 000 or 20% of the claim whichever is greater Policies are accepted through insurance companies acting as Government agents

An Ordinance amending the War Risks (goods) Insurance, 1940, has made three important changes :

(1) That the definition of the expression War Risks now includes damages resulting from destructive action taken by or under orders of Government with a view to denying facilities to the enemy

(2) That if the premium for a quarter is changed power has been taken to charge the higher rate to persons who have already taken policies at the lower rate

(3) That the goods owned by firms carrying on business in British India which are situated *in the State area inside the Cochin port limits* and also inside the municipal limits of Ernakulam and Mattancherri are also covered by this amendment on a compulsory basis

CENTRAL BUDGET 1942 43

The Central Budget for 1942 43 was presented to the Central Assembly by Sir Jeremy Raisman Finance Member on February 28 1942 It disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs 17 crores for 1941 42 and a prospective deficit on the present basis of taxation of Rs 47 crores in 1942-43 The revised estimate of Defence expenditure for 1941 42 was placed at Rs 102 crores This expenditure for 1942 43 was estimated at Rs 133 crores The Finance Member stated that this was only a fraction of the total sum being spent in India on the war He announced that the amount of expenditure on Defence services and Supplies that the Government of India expected to recover from His Majesty's Government under the operation of the Financial Settlement would amount to about Rs 200 crores for 1941 42 and exceed Rs 400 crores in 1942 43 The share of the provinces in the income tax would be he stated 7 39 crores in 1941 42 and Rs 8 37 in 1942-43 The Finance Member observed in this connection that this is considerably more than the total sum which at the time of the Niemeyer Award the provinces were expected to receive at the end of the ten year devolution period or than ever appeared to be possible before the outbreak of the war

The total revenue estimates for 1942 43 were placed at Rs 140 crores as compared with Rs 129 62 crores in the revised estimates of 1941 42 The yield from customs duties was taken at Rs 30 crores as against Rs 36 crores revised The Finance Member explained that this reduced estimate was due to a considerable drop in imports expected as a result of extension of the war to the Pacific The yield from Corporation Tax and Income tax together with the Central Surcharge was expected to increase by over Rs 4 crores and the collections of the Excess Profits Tax were put at Rs 20 crores as compared with Rs 8 crores in the current year On this basis the Finance Member stated the divisible pool of Income-tax was expected to increase to Rs 25 75 crores. On the assumption that the sum to be retained by the Centre from the provincial moiety would be maintained at Rs 4½ crores, the share of the provinces in 1942-43 was expected to reach the figure of Rs 8 37 crores

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

The Defence Budget for 1942-43 was placed at Rs 133 crores made up as follows —

(1) Basic normal budget	36 77 crores
(2) Effect of rise in prices	6 52
(3) India's war measures	81 30
(4) *Non effective charges*	8 41

Of the total amounts shown roughly Rs 47 crores the Finance Member stated represented capital expenditure and Rs 86 crores annual recurring expenditure India's Defence expenditure he further stated was only a fraction—about one fourth—of the gross Defence expenditure likely to be brought to account in India's books during 1942 43 In other words the amount of expenditure on Defence Services and Supplies that the Government of India expected to recover from His Majesty's Government during 1942 43 under the operation of the Financial Settlement would exceed the enormous total of Rs 400 crores

Civil expenditure estimates showed increases amounting to Rs 9 63 crores as compared with the revised estimates for 1941 42 Chief provisions which resulted in this increased expenditure mainly related to essential measures connected with the war particularly Rs 4 crores for expenditure on *Civil Defence*

The financial position for 1942 43 was thus summarized by the Finance Member —

	Crores of Rupees
Civil estimates	54 07
Defence expenditure	133 00
Total expenditure estimate	187 07
Total revenue at the existing level of taxation	140 00
Prospective deficit	47 07

The Finance Member proposed to meet a part of this deficit by fresh taxation estimated to yield Rs 12 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 35 crs *to be covered by the borrowing* programme

The Finance Member then announced his fresh measures of taxation He proposed to tax incomes from Rs 1 000 to Rs 2 000 liable to tax at 6 pies in the rupee over the first Rs 750 of total income (subsequently however the exemption limit was raised to Rs 1 500 in deference to criticisms in the Assembly during Budget debates and discussions over the Finance Bill) This liability would however be completely discharged he stated if the assessee deposited one and a quarter times the amount of tax liable in a Defence Savings Bank Account from which sums could *not* be withdrawn till one year after the end of the war and on which 2½ per cent interest would be paid The Surcharge on Income tax was raised from the previous 6 per cent level to a scale which runs from 6 pies in the rupee on incomes between Rs 1 500 and Rs 5 000 to 9 pies in the rupee on the next Rs 5 000 1 anna 2 pies on the next Rs 5 000 and 1 anna 3 pies on the balance over Rs 15 000 the last being equivalent to a 50 per cent surcharge At the same time Corporation tax was raised to 1¼ annas in the rupee The Finance Member informed that for incomes not exceeding Rs. 6 000 an amount of the tax equal to half per cent of the Assessee's income would be *funded for repayment to him after the end of* the war

The Finance Member announced that the rate of Excess Profits Tax would be retained at 66⅔ per cent but as an incentive to *economy* in business administration he stated that Government would contribute an amount up to one tenth of the Excess Profits Tax paid to a reserve for the re equipment of industry after the war provided the assessee deposited double this amount The assessee's contribution to the reserve would be repayable within 12 months of the end of the war and till then would earn 2 per cent simple interest

The above measures of direct taxation after excluding repayable deposits were expected to bring in Rs 530 lakhs

The main proposal of indirect taxation was the levy of an emergency surcharge of one fifth on all customs import duties The only exceptions were *petrol* the tax on which was increased separately from 1 anna to 15 annas a gallon raw cotton on which the duty had been previously doubled and certain imports from Burma which were excluded by the operation of the Trade Agreement with that country The duty on imported salt was to continue at the old rate and the excise duty on kerosene was raised to the enhanced import duty The additional revenue from this overall surcharge was estimated at Rs 570 lakhs

The final proposal was an increase in posts and telegraphs rates to yield one crore The ordinary letter rate was increased from 1½ annas to 1¼ the postcard remaining unchanged The minimum rate for ordinary telegrams was raised from 10 annas to 12 annas and for express telegrams from Rs 1-4-0 to Rs 1-8-0 The surcharge on trunk call fees was also raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent

Discussing the ways and means position the Finance Member gave a detailed exposition of the Sterling Debt Repatriation Scheme Under the compulsory Sterling Debt Repatriation, the total terminable stock acquired amounted he said, to Rs 97 crores Including the market purchases which preceded this first compulsory acquisition the total Sterling debt had been reduced by £101 million and the annual interest payments in sterling by over £ million The *second compulsory scheme* of repatriation which had recently been inaugurated in respect of the non terminable 81 ring loans would according to the Finance Member require about £70 million for the 2½ per cent and 3 per cent Stocks *Another £70 million would be required* at the end of 1942 43 for payments in connection with the 3½ per cent Stock The Finance Member stated that the Reserve Bank would be able to make these amounts available to Government without any strain on its Sterling resources on account of its continued large scale acquisition of Sterling

Answering some of the criticisms against the repatriation scheme the Finance Member stated that the real gain to the country lay in the

liquidation of the external obligations, which might prove an embarrassment in future and their replacement by internal debt

Railway Budget, 1941-42.—Introducing the Railway Budget on February 18 1942 the Communications Member Sir Andrew Clow stated that against the original forecast of a surplus of 11 88 crores the year 1941 42 was expected to end with a surplus of 26 20 crores which was 7 74 crores more than the actual surplus of 1940-41 For 1941 42 the total traffic receipts from State owned lines were expected to be 127 crores i e about 15 crores more than the previous year and 18 75 crores more than the original estimate Total working expenses including 12½ crores for depreciation were 73 13 crores or about 7½ crores more than the previous year Of the expected surplus of 26.20 crores 19 12 crores would go to general revenues and 7 08 crores to the depreciation fund In repayment of the loans taken from it in past years of deficit Of the 19 12 crores paid to general revenues 4 80 crores would be treated as current contribution while the balance of 14 32 crores would be taken in reduction of the arrears of contribution The liability of the railway revenues to general revenues at the end of 1941-42 in respect of past arrears would stand at 13 68 crores only while the outstanding loan from the depreciation fund would stand at 23 21 crores The amount in the railway reserve would stand at the end of the year at 0 79 crores

1942 43 traffic receipts were estimated at 125½ crores and working expenses at 70½ crores while the surplus was expected to be 27 95 crores of which 20 13 crores would be transferred to general revenues and 7 82 crores to the depreciation fund

The moratorium resolution keeping in abeyance the liability of railway revenues to the depreciation fund for the loans taken therefrom and to the general revenues for the arrear contribution expired with the close of the budget year 1941 42 If it were not renewed and the terms of the separation convention were acted upon strictly the entire railway surplus would go towards repayment of the loans taken from the depreciation fund As the general revenues cannot in the conditions created by the war afford to do without a substantial assistance from the railway revenues the moratorium has been extended by a year and Sir Andrew Clow promised that Government would in the light of the position reached by the autumn place before the House their proposals either for a revision of the existing convention or for further interim arrangements to meet the war situation only

During the course of the year there were a few enhancements in rates and fares The East Indian and the North Western Railways passenger fares were enhanced to bring them into line with those on other large railway systems while, with a view to preventing the increasing tendency to send goods by passenger trains the rates for parcels and luggage were increased by another two annas in the rupee leaving the existing exceptions e g newspapers intact In order to ensure a better use of wagon supplies at a time when they are badly wanted an extra charge of two annas in the rupee has been imposed on consignments of food grains of less than a wagon while the rebate on wheat exported west of Aden has been withdrawn All these changes take effect from the 1st of May 1942

During the year 1942 43 the B & N W and R & K Railways and two small branch lines will be purchased by the State at a cost of Rs 20 crores With this development the entire railway system of Northern India with the exception of unimportant light railways and some lines owned by Indian States will come under State management the mileage under State management thereby increasing from 17 000 miles to 24 000 miles and the number of railway employees in the service of the State will increase from 3 90 000 to over 5,00 000

Eastern Group Conference.

In order to co-ordinate the industrial war effort of the eastern countries belonging to the British Commonwealth of nations a Conference known as the Eastern Group Conference was held in New Delhi in October 1940 and was attended by delegates from Australia New Zealand South Africa North and South Rhodesia Kenya Tanganyika Newfoundland Zanzibar Burma Ceylon Malaya Hongkong and Palestine The Indian delegation to the Conference was an official one while the United Kingdom was represented by a Supply Mission headed by Sir Alexander Roger

The object of the Conference was to bring all the eastern industrial countries together as a single block for the production of war materials and to make them as far as possible self supporting for all supply purposes One of the functions of the Conference was to devise means to avoid duplication. Although the work of the Conference was limited to war supply problems, conversations not concerned with war supply were conducted outside the Conference proper under the aegis of the Commerce Department of the Government of India

Eastern Group Supply Council—The deliberations of the Conference led to the formation of a permanent body called the Eastern Group Supply Council under the Chairmanship of Sir Archibald Carter as the civil organisation responsible for co-ordinating supplies and the Central Provision Office as its military counterpart with Major General Holden as the Controller General of Army Provision, responsible for co-ordinating military requirements. The primary function of the Eastern Group Supply Council is to arrange supplies from the eastern group countries to meet the demands of the Central Provision Office and in doing so the Council helps in the co-ordination of production plans within the different Group countries.

The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board is an *ad hoc* body constituted from time to time as necessity arises to investigate the claims made by any Indian industry to protection. It generally consists of a President and two members one of whom is *normally* a Government official. It has *subject* to the approval of the Government of India power to co-opt other members for particular enquiries It tours over the industrial centres in India where the industry referred to it is located and if satisfied after detailed enquiries that the claim for protection is justified, it makes its recommendations to the Government of India The last Tariff Board became *functus officio* early in 1939 after completing an enquiry into the question of extending protection to the Indian sericulture industry

Indians Overseas

Numbers —The total Indian population overseas according to the latest available estimates is as follows —

	Name of country	Indian population	Date of estimates
	British Empire		
1	Ceylon	800 000	1940
2	British Malaya*	744 908	1939
3	Hongkong	4 745	1931
4	Mauritius	269 885	1938
5	Seychelles	503	1931
6	Gibraltar	80	1932
7	Nigeria	32	1931
8	Kenya	44 635	1938
9	Uganda	18 800	1937
10	Nyasaland	1 631 (Asiatics)	1937
11	Zanzibar	14 242	1931
12	Tanganyika Territory	23 422	1931
13	Jamaica	19 039	1938
14	Trinidad	161 106	1939
15	British Guiana	142,736	1938
16.	Fiji Islands	94 966	1939
17	Northern Rhodesia	421 (Asiatics)	1937
18	Southern Rhodesia	2 784 (Asiatics)	1936
19	Canada	1 599	1931
20	Australia	2 404	1933
21	New Zealand	1 166	1932
22	South Africa—Natal	183,646	1936
23	Transvaal	25 561	1936
24	Cape Province	10 692	1936
25	Orange Free State	29	1936
26	South African Protectorates	409 (Asiatics)	1936
27	South West Africa	14 (,)	1935
28	Maldives	530	1933
29	British North Borneo	1 298	1931
30	Aden	7 836	1937
31	British Somaliland	520	1931
32	United Kingdom	7 125	1932
33	Malta	41	1933
34	Grenada	5,000	1932
35	St Lucia	2,189	1921
36	British Honduras	497	1931
37	Burma	1 017 825	1931
	Total for British Empire	3 611 739	

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States,

	Name of Country	Indian Population	Date of estimates.
	Foreign Countries		
37	Dutch East Indies	27 638	1930
38	Siam	55 000 (approximately)	1931
39	French Indo-China	6 000 ( )	1931
40	Japan	300 ( )	1931
41	Bahrein	500	1933
42	Iraq	2 596	1932
43	Muscat	441	1933
44	Portuguese East Africa	5 000	1931
45	Madagascar	7 945	1931
46	Reunion	1 533	1933
47	United States of America	5 850	1930
48	Dutch Guiana	40 777	1935
49	Brazil	2 000	1931
50	European countries	1 000 (approximately)	
51	Panama	85 (Hindus)	1930
	Total for foreign countries	156 665	
	Total for all countries	3 768 404	

General.—The recognition of the importance attached by public opinion in this country to the problems of Indians residing in other parts of the Empire led to the creation of the Department of Indians Overseas under the portfolio of a separate Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council in October 1941 to deal with this increasingly complex matter With the extension of war in the East and Far East and the occupation of Allied territories by the Japanese the problems of the evacuation of Indians from these territories and of the welfare of those stranded in these areas are also being dealt with in this Department

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra Java and Ceylon Emigration for purpose of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century From 1800 A.D onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice tapioca and sooconut plantations of Penang and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830 when a French merchant named Joseph Argand carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1824 gave the first great impetus to the movement The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7 000 recruits from Calcutta The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837) which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (69 men the first and last direct emigrants to Australia) In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud robbed of their wages and treated with brutality In consequence emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica British Guiana and Trinidad Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1894 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852 In 1858 emigration was opened to St Lucia, and in 1860 to St Vincent Natal and St Kitts In the latter year a more elaborate Act based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing

epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867 emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants which was subsequently extended to Trinidad Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment

Legislation —In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Fitcher and Mr Grierson) to ascertain, in the N W P and in Bengal respectively the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement and the attitude of the people towards emigration Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXII of that year This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St Vincent Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers The Government of India also occasionally deputs to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs McNeill and Chimanlal and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control and the definition of Emigrant was extended to cover all persons assisted to depart from India

Another development was the appointment of a Standing Emigration Committee composed of 12 members of the Central Legislature to advise the Government of India on all major emigration questions and more particularly with regard to the terms and conditions on which the emigration of unskilled labour should be allowed The terms and conditions on which emigration of unskilled labour has been permitted to Ceylon and Malaya since March 1923 are those which the committee approved after meeting deputations sent by the two countries

It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas particularly in times of economic depression The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power, to prohibit, when necessary even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work This amendment was promulgated on December 14 1939

The Indian Emigration Act 1922, also contains certain provisions to safeguard the interests of persons emigrating for the purpose of skilled work It was found that illicit emigration in some volume was taking place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of some dishonest passage brokers and rules were promulgated

under the Act on the 14th Dec. 1939 providing for the licensing of passage brokers and requiring that a passage broker should not be a party to any arrangement to recover from the emigrant the cost of recruitment These rules have so far been made applicable to the provinces of Bombay and Sind.

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 were remedied by the Indian Emigration Act, 1940 This Act em powers Protectors of Emigrants to exercise the powers of detention search, etc for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable, removes an anomaly between Sections 35 and 30A of the Act

Present Position—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider as pect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and tra vellers In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are them selves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population The issues round which public interest at present centres are three —

(a) Control of emigration

(b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas

These questions may be considered separately

Control of Emigration—So far as unskilled labour is concerned the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control in accordance with powers conferred on them by the Immigration Act of 1922 (*See earlier issues of the Year Book* for details)

Admission of Indians to Empire Countries.—On the motion of the Govern ment of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing Dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions —

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Gov ernments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities

"(3) British citizens domiciled in any Bri tish country including India, should be ad mitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour pur pose or to permanent settlement

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each Indian, and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigra tion which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, with out expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is re fused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country South Africa pro hibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right $250 dollars Since 1930 Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents New foundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Domi nions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of com merce, pleasure or education India on its side has assumed power to regulate the ad mission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Govern ment of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British posses sion, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administ ration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigra tion of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921 which was recorded in the following terms —

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire and this Conference therefore is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised "

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern as the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position

Summary of present Position.—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows —

(1) **South Africa**.—The main grievances of Indians which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement (*See earlier editions of the Year Book for details*)

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were published in earlier editions of the Year Book

Cape Town Agreement 1927

It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th There was in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which has resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good will,

Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life

The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so

For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required Union domicile will be lost after 3 years continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them

The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India

The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918

In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill

The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest

The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments

In February 1930 a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into and report on certain matters relating to the rights of Indians to own and occupy immovable property in the Transvaal and incidentally to trade The Committee was required, *inter alia* to investigate how far the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Act of 1919 were being given effect to and whether and, if so, to what extent, an amendment of the Act was desirable The Committee came to the conclusion that the position which had arisen as a result of illegal occupation in the mining areas was serious and that there was no doubt that Law 3 of 1885, as amended by the Act of 1919 intended that Asiatics should not own fixed property in the Transvaal outside reserved areas either individually or collectively and either directly or indirectly It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted immediately The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer

further consideration of it until the Parliamentary session of 1931 As a result of opposition to the Bill it was later postponed further and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para 7 of that Agreement

The results of the Conference were summarised in previous editions of the Year Book

Since 1932 there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union *e g* the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers *Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of* 1935 A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or natives It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed The second Bill sought to empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non Europeans in the Union and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills Second reading which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form Both the Indian community and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction The new measure was purely anti Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of European women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co-operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on, or for legislation in connection with the Select Committee's report on the Bills The Union Government, however, reserved the right to undertake legislation later should circumstances demand it The dropping of these two Bills did not, however satisfy certain sections and an announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May 1937 that two Commissions one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Feetham Commission would be appointed These Commissions were appointed in February, 1938

Mixed Marriages Commission.—In September 1938 the South African Indian Congress presented a memorandum to the Commission and also gave oral evidence It was pointed out that the number of marriages between Europeans and Indians was negligible there was no sign of an increase in spite of the rapid growth in the numbers of each community and that the effect of such marriages had an insignificant effect on the composition and future welfare of the South African population The Agent General in the Union supplemented the evidence already given by the local Indian community

The report of the Mixed Marriages Commission was published in August 1939 Four members of the Commission signed a majority report and one member a minority report The finding of the majority report was that public opinion had failed to prevent mixed marriages and could not be relied upon to prevent such marriages in future and that mixed marriages give rise to social problems of a serious nature The Commission held that segregation by means of housing schemes and the separation of the sexes at places of work would help in reducing the incidence of mixed marriages The Commission emphasised the need for improvement of the economic position of non Europeans on the ground that marriages with Europeans would be less attractive if their present disabilities were diminished It was also suggested that a separate law should be enacted to govern the validation of the marriages between coloured persons only coloured persons including all non Europeans In the minority report it was stated that legislation was no solution of the problem and it was suggested that the simple laws of heredity should be taught and also that to overcome the disparity between the European male and female population immigration into South Africa of young European women should be encouraged In January, 1940 Dr Malan moved a resolution in the House of Assembly urging, introduction of legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission In the course of the discussion on the resolution the Minister of the Interior stated that as the country was in a state of war, Government did not propose to embark upon contentious legislation touching difficult social conditions, sentiments and racial pride

Murray Land Commission.—This Commission which was appointed early in 1938, was presided over by Mr Justice Murray of the Supreme Court of South Africa (Transvaal Provincial Division) and had the following terms of reference —

To inquire into and report whether, and if so to what extent, the letter or spirit of any law restricting or prohibiting the ownership,

use or occupation by Asiatics of land is being evaded and to make any recommendations it may think fit in regard thereto.

The foregoing terms of reference shall not apply to proclaimed land under the Precious and Base Metals Act 1908 (Transvaal) as amended from time to time to the extent to which it has been dealt with by the Feetham Report

Both the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Agent General in the Union gave evidence before the Commission in October 1938 and its report was published on the 22nd March 1939 The recommendations of the Commission which have been published in the Press are generally considered to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view No action has so far been taken by the Government of the Union on the report

In spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 which came into force on June 16 1939 The Act restricts three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal (*a*) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions (*b*) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal and (*c*) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township The main provisions of the Act are as follows (1) Further protection for two years was granted to such illegal occupation of land by Asiatics in the area under the Gold Law as had been protected since May 1930 (2) The issue of trading licenses except with the permission of the Minister was prohibited unless it was proved that the applicant and the person in control of the business were not Asiatics. (3) The hiring or occupation by Asiatics of any land or premises was prohibited if such land or premises were not occupied by Asiatics or coloured persons on April 30 1939 (4) The Minister was empowered to issue permits of exemption In April 1941 an amending Act was passed to keep alive the provisions of the Act of 1939 for a further period of two years *i e*, till May 1943

The international situation in September, 1939 and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with General (now Field Marshal) Smuts coming into power altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned. It was officially announced that the Government of the Union intended to appoint a commission to ascertain whether penetration had in fact taken place. The Union Government also declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war In January 1940, the Minister of the Interior also announced the intention of the Union Government to appoint a judicial Commission to ascertain the extent if any of Asiatic penetration of predominantly European areas, and the Commission was actually appointed in May with the Hon ble Mr Justice F N Broome as Chairman and the following terms of reference

Broome Commission.—The international situation in September 1939 and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with General (now Field Marshal) Smuts coming into power have not been without effect on the attitude of the Union Government towards the Indian problem. Though the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939, had been brought into force in June 1939, as a result of further representations the Union Government declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war In January 1940, the Minister of the Interior also announced the intention of the Union Government to appoint a judicial Commission to ascertain the extent if any of Asiatic penetration of predominantly European areas, and the Commission was actually appointed in May with the Hon ble Mr Justice F N Broome as Chairman and the following terms of reference

To enquire into and report whether and if so to what extent Indians have since 1st January 1927 commenced occupation of or acquired sites for trading or for residential purposes in predominantly European areas in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal (excluding land proclaimed under the Precious and Base Metals Act 1908 as amended of the Transvaal) and the reasons for such occupation or acquisition

An attempt made by the Indian community to get the Commission discharged on account of the critical war position in Europe proved futile The Commission concluded the recording of evidence in the Transvaal in November and enquiries in Natal were in progress during the first half of 1941 A summary of the findings of the Commission was published on October 11th The two main findings are that in the Transvaal the extent of penetration since 1927 does not appear to be alarming or even surprising and in Natal the extent of penetration into European areas is little more than a trickle As regards the cases of penetration as had been found it has been stated that the main reason for penetration by acquisition is attributable to the desire to obtain good investments (and this is also held to account for some of the acquisitions with occupation) while the most important reason for acquisition with occupation is given as the lack of housing and civic amenities in predominantly Indian areas. The Commission has also recorded that it is the Commission's considered opinion that the Indian opposition to compulsory segregation will never be overcome but that *de facto* segregation may some day be achieved by voluntary mutual co-operation.

Lawrence Committee.—Towards the end of 1939 Mr Lawrence the Minister of the Interior suggested that the Natal Indian Association and the Durban City Council should constitute a Joint Committee for the purpose of preventing further penetration by Asiatics into European areas The Natal Indian Association expressed their opposition to any form of segregation but offered to co-operate with the Durban City Council in the manner suggested in order to establish harmonious relations between the two communities. The object of the Committee was also to draw the attention of the City Council to the housing needs of the Indian community and the necessity for providing proper municipal amenities The Committee has so far continued to function usefully

War Effort.—The Indian community in South Africa with possibly a few dissentients has co-operated in the war effort of the Union Government both by contributing their mite to the War Funds and by assisting in enrolment of Indians in the Services

The Feetham Resolutions.—Reference has already been made to the passing of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936 after consideration of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission Under the Act the Minister of the Interior is empowered to exempt land from the operation of the Gold Law regarding residence on or occupation of that land by coloured persons but the Select Committee on the Bill had unanimously recommended that Asiatics should be given the right of ownership in areas proposed for exemption by the Feetham Commission in Asiatic Bazaars and in areas predominantly occupied by Coloured persons provided the proposal was approved by both Houses of Parliament by means of a resolution Hence what is known as the Feetham Resolutions has been of considerable importance to the Indian community in Transvaal but till early in 1941 the Union Government could not see their way to push the resolutions through Parliament mainly because of opposition among party members to the scheme The more liberal attitude of General Smuts Govt and the influence on South African public opinion of the magnificent performances of Indian soldiers in the Middle East made it possible for the Feetham Resolutions to be moved in the Union Parliament in April 1941 The resolutions were passed by both Houses and hence for the first time Indians have been given legal right to continue to occupy and own land in what was known as gold areas

Immigration.—Among other matters in which the position of Indians has lately improved mention may be made of the decision of the Union Government in May 1941 to admit commercial travellers from India into the Union Under the immigration law of the Union of South Africa prohibited immigrants were not entitled to obtain a license to carry on any trade or calling in the Union and following representations from the Agent General in the Union the South African Government have agreed to issue to *bona fide* commercial travellers from India temporary permits as well as necessary licenses to trade Also as a gesture of goodwill the Union Government have taken steps to see that the anti Asiatic provisions of the law were not applied to Indian visitors particularly those in transit through the Union

Change of Status.—Following the appointment of a High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa by the Dominion Government of Canada the Government of India considered that the status of their representative should not be lower than that of any of the sister Dominions and an announcement was made that from 1st January 1941 the status of the Agent General would be raised to that of High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa The announcement was accompanied by a message from General Smuts to His Excellency the Viceroy While the High Commissioner will be the sole channel of communication between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa and in official representations and correspondence his views will be those of the Government of India only he will still be available for giving advice to the Indian community and for making any representations on their behalf

(2) **Kenya Colony**.—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India dated October 21st 1920 The controversy centred round the following points —

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—Indians have not the elective franchise The Government of India objected firstly that it was impracticable secondly that it was commercially inconvenient and thirdly that Indians even in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS.—Lord Elgin decides in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians The whole area has now been given out and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin a decision applies This decision has now however been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non Europeans

(*d*) IMMIGRATION.—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya The Governments of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible

The Settlement.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923 It was held that the guiding principle should be that the interests of the African native must be paramount" and in light of this it was decided —

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans 5 elected Indians one nominated Arab one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council

(*b*) SEGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS.—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(*d*) IMMIGRATION.—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation

The Governmnent of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923 and recorded their deep regret

that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee :—

(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race nationality or character as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural land-grants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question.

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924 His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, like the Southborough, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the Europeans and Indian communities responsible for the cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, viz., an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January 1927.

Closer Union.—In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the

Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront

In March 1929 the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri P C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission s Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson s disposal if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929 In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

(*a*) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike,

(*b*) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll

(*c*) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it

(*d*) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson

(*e*) demand in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,

(*f*) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya

(*g*) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty s Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929 Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty s Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June 1930 in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November 1930 The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V S Srinivasa Sastri P C., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr Sastri in July 1931

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England East Africa and India on the 2nd November 1931 and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932

As regards the question of *Closer Union* His Majesty's Government have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union. Early this year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee s decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the Closer Union of East Africa A "Memorandum on Union was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931 This decision is contained in Malcolm MacDonald s despatch, dated the 12th October 1935 to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya which has been published in all the countries concerned.

Franchise—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilisation or education

character open to all races. In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para 100 of their report that it would be impracticable under present conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter

Highlands —*The Joint Select Committee* of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa had recommended that in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population present and prospective with respect to land within or without the reserves held either on tribal or individual tenure In April 1932 a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following

> To define the area known as the High lands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923

The Commission in their report which was published in May 1934, recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order in-Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission. The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order in-Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community No Order-in Council had been promulgated till the end of 1937 but the position as it affects Indians appears clear from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made on the 9th July 1936 —

> (a) What is contemplated arising out of the recommendations of the (Morris-Carter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders-in-Council There are, of course many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the points which have been raised are chiefly concerned with these Orders-in-Council One of them is to define the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands which are to be set aside for non-native occupation, and (b) I want to make it clear that there is to be nothing in either Order imposing any legal disability against Indians or against any persons on the ground of race, colour, creed or anything else Equally I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin is to be continued. I wish that to be understood clearly both in India and elsewhere The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Governments which has been followed since 1908 will continue In the area demarcated as the European area not by law, not by any thing in the Order-in-Council, but as a matter of administration that practice will continue in the future as in the past There will be no legal colour bar

In spite of protests from the Government of India and the local Indian community the Order in-Council contemplated in the above announcement issued in February 1939 Though the Order does not contain a definition of the privileged position which persons of European descent are to have within the territorial limits to be included in the Highlands, His Majesty's Government have made it clear that there is no intention of changing the administrative practice which has been followed for many years with regard to alienation and transfer of land in the Highlands This decision has caused profound disappointment to all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, in particular because of the preference which it accords even to non British subjects of European race

Lowlands.—Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the Lowlands, the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea

Apart from the major problems outlined above, other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the colony The most important of these are (i) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produce and (ii) the Transport Control Ordinance. The former *Bill* sought to regulate the selling and buying of native produce by such methods as limiting the number of licences and confining sales to specified localities so as to ensure maintenance of quality As a number of Indian traders were affected, representations were made to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India and the Bill was revised in certain respects and became law in 1935 It was brought into force from the 1st January 1936.

The Kenya Transport Control Bill which was passed last year was intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Transport Co-ordination Committee which was appointed in 1935 to investigate and consider the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of transport in the colony The Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council objected to the principle of the Bill as in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transports in Kenya they felt that the considerable interests of Indians in the transport industry would be affected adversely The other main objections were directed against the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provisions relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

In the latter half of 1938 and the beginning of 1939, the Kenya Indians were interested in (1) the Immigration of Jewish refugees (2) the Kenya Immigration Restriction Ordinance and (3) the representation of the Indian community in the Kenya Immigration Board All these three questions were connected with one another in some form. His Majesty's Government had under consideration a scheme for the settlement of a small number of Jews in the Kenya Highlands. The main objection of the Indian community was that it would accord to foreign subjects within a British Colony privileges which are denied to British Indian subjects. As His Majesty's Government were committed to a policy of settling Jewish refugees from Central Europe it was not possible to meet the objections of the Indian community in the matter To prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the Colony as a result of the international situation in Europe, an Immigration Advisory Board was established in October 1938 The Board was to advise the Commissioner of Police on such matters as may be referred to it in connection with immigration into Kenya but it was not intended that it should consider or advise upon any aspect of Indian immigration. Nevertheless it was felt that the Indian community which is vitally interested in the composition of the population and the economic development of the Colony should be represented on the Board Representations were made to His Majesty's Government in the matter and the result of the representations is awaited. The objections to the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill centred round two provisions of the Bill —(i) the provision authorising the Immigration Officer to require any intending immigrant who is without any visible means of support or is likely to become a pauper, to give security by bond to an amount not exceeding £500 and (ii) the provision altering the period of 12 months within which an intending immigrant has to prove that he is not a prohibited immigrant to any period the Immigration Officer may fix in his discretion. Though these clauses were intended to apply only to immigrants from Europe the Indian community thought that they might at any time be applied to Indians also

Both questions have been settled satisfactorily Indian representation on the Board has now been conceded and under the revised provisions all immigrants are divided into two classes (*a*) those who will if necessary be received back by their country of birth or origin and (*b*) those who will not be so received back, the existing law being left practically unaltered in respect of the former category of persons. Indians therefore will be unaffected by this measure which received the Royal assent in May 1939

Tanganyika.—In the adjoining mandated territory of Tanganyika the Indian community were deeply concerned at the rumoured transfer of the territory to Germany Their views in regard to this subject were communicated by the Government of India to His Majesty's Government. It was learned from His Majesty's Government that the rumours were without foundation

Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.—The report of the Royal Commission which had been appointed in 1938 to inquire into the question of closer co-operation between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was received and was under the examination of the Government of India but in view of the war the discussions have been suspended for the present.

Natal.—Out of a total population of about 40 151 Indian male immigrants in Natal in 1940 approximately 84 000 or 85 per cent. are according to the 1940 report of the Protector of Immigrants in Natal, just published) in employment in the Provinces and many in addition, are farming on their own account and carrying on other trades

Of those in employment, the largest number about 6 300 are in the sugar industry The next largest number are in the corporate bodies which provide employment for over 2,400 Miscellaneous industries and employment as domestic servants account for 7,800 and tea coal and railways employ roughly 1 485

The average rate of wages paid on the estate is between 45s and 60s per month including food accommodation, medical attention and medicines free of charge

The total number of Indians employed in coal-mines in Natal during the year was 1 922 of whom 579 were men 563 women and the rest children.

The wages on the mines remained about the same as before namely 1s 6d or 2s 6d per shift, with food medicine medical attention and quarters free

The number of Indians in Natal on 31st December, 1940 was approximately 188 985 of whom 40,351 were males 90 428 females and the rest children Of the 188 985 about 24 600 represent the original immigrants and 164 369 are Natal born

There were 291 more births and 58 less deaths during 1940 than in the previous year bringing the birth rate to 47 88 per mille and death rate to 13 27 per mille The corresponding figures of 1939 were 48 01 and 14 02 respectively

There were no arrivals during the year emigration to Natal having been stopped by the Indian Act of 1911 The total number of Indian immigrants who returned to India during the year was 48 of which 45 were sent to India from different parts of the Union under the Assisted Emigration Scheme The number of Indian children attending the schools both Government and aided is about 26 700 out of a total children population of 118 400, thus bringing the percentage to 22 6

During the year 1939 there was a renewal of the agitation in Durban on the question of penetration of European areas by Indians Protests were made by the Natal Indian Association in a letter to the Town Clerk Durban, but at the suggestion of the Minister of the Interior who visited Durban it was agreed to establish more cordial relations between the European and Indian communities A joint committee of representatives of the Durban City Council and the Natal Indian Association was accordingly formed Apart from purchases of property the committee deal with questions of Indian

housing and provision of municipal amenities in Indian areas. Inaugurating the session of the committee the then Agent-General to the Government of India Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar said that not only the Union Government but also the Government of India would watch with interest the results of this experiment

(3) Fiji and British Guiana.—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917 under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr Rankine Receiver General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919 and submitted a scheme of colonisation which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February 1920 To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January 1920 and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March 1920 that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji. In July 1920 the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge subject to his approval Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however were postponed until January 1921 owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation an announcement was made on the 27th June 1921 But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdayanath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S Hasan ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers as from January 1920 while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country In consequence, large numbers left Fiji Many arrived in India comparatively destitute while others who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in destitution owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India It has not been published.

In February 1929 Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued Provision was made *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency

In 1935 the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936 addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji The main points of the decision were —

(a) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, *viz*, by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs

(b) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated

(c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated) 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated)

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September 1937 Fresh elections to the reformed Legislative Council took place in 1940

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure Out of the total Indian population of 94 966 estimated in 1939 a very large majority consists of agriculturist but alienation of native owned land is prohibited More than 80 per cent of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice sugarcane etc and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co for cultivation of sugarcane Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop sugarcane caused some alarm to Indians engaged in agriculture A number of practical difficulties connected with the leases which in main related to the procedure for obtaining leases and the administration of the land law were also brought to the notice of the Government of India

In September 1936 the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners and that all land (including leases) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians. As a result of the examination of the question the Colonial Government came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of procedure would be for Government to take power to deal with *all* the native lands in the Colony and then to appoint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijians These proposals were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October, 1938 and accepted by them. A Bill entitled Native Land Trust Bill was published by the Government of Fiji in the Gazette dated the 17th November 1939 to give effect to the proposals referred to above The Government of India made suitable representations on the Bill and the Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading on the 22nd February 1940 and was assented to by the Governor

The Native Land Trust Ordinance 1940, provides for the formation of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native land in the Colony on trust A Fijian Commission has been appointed to conduct enquiries into particulars of land needed for Fijian use and to report to the Board, but with a view to safeguarding the interest of Indians it has been arranged to depute an Indian Assistant to the District Commissioner to accompany the Commissioner and to place before him any representations made by Indian lessees The Colonial Government have also agreed that existing occupants of land should not as far as possible be disturbed Though there is no Indian representation on the Board provision has been made for such representation on local committees which have been set up to advise the Board in respect of native land in those areas Regulations have been framed regarding the terms and conditions of leases to be granted by the Board and provide *inter alia* for the grant of agricultural leases up to a term of 99 years

On the subject of alleged discrimination in the Fiji Civil Service the Government of India have now been assured by His Majesty's Government that there is no rule preventing the appointment of an Indian as such to any posts in Fiji except those concerned solely with Fijian administration The Colonial Government had under consideration a proposal to fix a quota for Indian emigrants but the matter has been held over for discussion with the Government of India after the war

British Guiana —The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic Towards the end of 1919 a deputation consisting of the Hon Dr J J Nunan Attorney General and J A Luckhoo a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs Pillai Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana Mr Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay Diwan Bahadur P Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice President, and Mr Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January 1924 Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan Kt, and the Hon Mr J C Luckhoo K C arrived in India for further discussions The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C I E, Bar-at-Law was deputed for this purpose He proceeded to that Colony in September

1925 His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves

In March 1928 following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935 when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (*a*) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (*b*) *inter alia* the condition of labour on sugar estates and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936 it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired by grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers whether resident or non resident There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission has recommended

(i) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as are considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer and

(ii) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed As a result the British Guiana Government has appointed a Commissioner of Labour but the other recommendations are it is understood, still under consideration.

West Indies Royal Commission.—The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June 1938 in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies. The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following —

> To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission the question of safeguarding the interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India. As a result of representations made by them they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case. J D Tyson C B E., I C S who was secretary to the Rt. Hon ble V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C C H when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930 was the officer chosen in this connection

The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March 1939 and the report was made available to the press in October 1939 Only a summary of the recommendations of the Commission were available, the report will not be published by His Majesty's Government for the present. The Commission recommended that some officer or officers preferably members of the labour department should specialise in East Indian questions and if suitable candidates are forthcoming should be East Indians. The Commission also recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should so far as the law is concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance. The general recommendations which relate to matters of education housing and labour administration appear satisfactory and likely to be of benefit to Indians As an immediate step towards implementing the recommendations of the Commission His Majesty's Government have announced their decision to increase the annual allotment to the Colonial Development Fund from £1 000 000 to a maximum of £5 000 000 for ten years and to sanction annually a grant up to £500 000 for the purpose of colonial research Though the Commission made no recommendation for the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in the West Indies the matter continues to engage the attention of the Indian Government.

During 1939-40 Major G Orde Browne was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate and report on labour condition in the West Indies. The Government of India have taken steps to ensure that any measures undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labour as a result of Major Orde Browne's recommendations should reach also the Indian labour population in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. The Government of India have suggested with reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that the Industrial Adviser should also concern himself with the evolution of machinery for collective bargaining among rural labour as in the sugar industry and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana that the Colonial Government should make every endeavour to assume direct responsibility for their management and control

Some of the recent developments since the visit of the West India Royal Commission in the Colonies of British Guiana Trinidad and Jamaica which contain considerable numbers of East Indians (as Indians in these parts are referred to) deserve mention In Jamaica where Indians are less organised and fewer in numbers than in the other two territories there has been a demand for the revival of the post of the Protector of Immigrants to deal with Indians which was abolished in 1934 as a measure of economy and the revival of the appointment was also recommended by Mr Tyson in his evidence before the Royal Commission This claim has now been conceded It has also been proposed to introduce constitutional reforms in the three Colonies immediately by reducing the proportion of official representation in the local Legislative Councils and increasing the extent of elected representation while retaining the method of nomination for representation of minority or backward interests In Jamaica where there is not much likelihood of any Indian securing election to the Council in view of the paucity of Indian voters and their not being numerous enough in any electoral district to have their effect felt the Government of India have suggested that the possibility of nominating a member to safeguard Indian interests should be kept in view In Trinidad and British Guiana local committees having Indian representatives have been appointed to examine franchise questions

(4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE

Ceylon and Malaya —The Government of India maintain their own agents in Ceylon and Malaya.

The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya which is of considerable importance to the labourers has been the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act 1923

Ceylon —A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as the 'Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927' The standard rate of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929 In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced early in 1932, those in up-country being left intact A further reduction in wages took place in 1933 in view of the deterioration in the position of the rubber and tea industries. While agreeing to these proposals the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and revision of rates on the upward grade should be considered as soon as the industries revived

As soon as there was a revival of these industries towards the middle of 1933 the Government of India pressed for the restoration of wage cuts and the rates in force prior to the reductions of 1933 were restored with effect from the 1st June, 1934

Since September 1935 there has been little or no recruitment of Indian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries. In September 1937 with an increase of prosperity in these two industries, the demand from the planters for extra labour became insistent. Their requirements were estimated as 20 000 labourers but the Ceylon Government decided to permit the recruitment of only 5 000 as they were anxious to absorb suitable labour available for employment The Government of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages was promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchise. The position in regard to the village Committee franchise is explained in a later paragraph

After summoning Wages Boards and completion of the necessary formalities the Ceylon Government restored the wages of Indian estate labourers with effect from the 12th June 1939 to the levels prevailing before the slump period since February 1932 viz

	Men	Women	Children
Upcountry Cts	49	39	29
Mid Country	47	37	28
Low Country	45	36	27

with provision for the supply of rice at a rate not exceeding Rs 4 80 per bushel

With the outbreak of war there was a general rise in commodity prices and a corresponding rise in the cost of living of the labourers The period synchronised with a period of unrest and there was naturally a demand by the labourers and their associations for an increase in the rates of wages With a view to meeting this demand the planters agreed to the grant of a war bonus at the discretion of the Superintendent of an estate In order to place the scale of wages on a statutory basis the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour recommended the following scale of wages after considering the varying recommendations of the Wages Boards

	Men	Women	Children
Upcountry Cts	54	43	32
Mid Country	52	41	31
Low Country	50	40	30

with the old provision about the issue price of rice to labourers

These rates were brought into force from the 1st February 1941 the grant of war bonus being discontinued from that date

In 1936 as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of Immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries including assisted estate labourers Indians form the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigration Commissioner The report of the Commissioner was published in April, 1938. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them that Indians did not undercut wages that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the introduction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable

This vindication of the cause of Indian immigration into Ceylon did not satisfy Sinhalese opinion The Board of Ministers were intent on some measure to control Indian immigration and a memorandum containing a summary of certain far reaching proposals designed to restrict the entry of persons into Ceylon whether for purposes of permanent residence or for taking up any occupation in Ceylon was referred to the Government of India in August 1940 in accordance with an assurance given to them in the matter It was agreed to discuss these proposals during informal conversations arranged to be held in November 1940 in New Delhi to consider all questions outstanding between the Indian and Ceylon Governments The Conference was held at New Delhi from the 4th to the 13th November 1940 The fundamental question of the status of Indians resident in Ceylon was first taken up for discussion The proposals of the Ceylon Delegation were conditioned by one main purpose namely a substantial reduction in the number of Indians resident in the Island and sought to limit full citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon in the second or third generation while extending certain restricted rights to those Indians with only a Ceylon domicile of choice (which was to include among other conditions to be prescribed a minimum of five years residence in Ceylon) They further proposed that all other Indians in Ceylon and future immigrants should be debarred for ever from acquiring franchise or other rights of citizenship The Government of India, on the other hand, pressed for full citizenship rights for Indians who had put in five years' residence in the Island and produced evidence of a permanent interest in the Colony and for opportunity for all other Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date to qualify for such rights in due course As the Ceylon Delegation were not prepared to modify their attitude, the talks ended in a breakdown of the negotiations.

On 4th March, 1941 the Board of Ministers introduced two Bills in the State Council, one to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who did not possess a Ceylon domicile of origin and the other to make provision for the regulation and control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon After the Bills passed their second reading they were referred to Standing Committee A who have expressed themselves willing to hear all persons who wished to be heard before the Bills were finally considered The European Association presented its views through counsel but the Indian associations have not considered it necessary or advisable to make any representations as Indians were wholly opposed to the principles underlying the Bills The arguments for the European Association were concluded on 26th June 1941 when the Committee adjourned *sine die*

In August 1941 at the request of the Government of Ceylon the Government of India agreed to a resumption of the informal conversations that had ended inconclusively at New Delhi in November 1940 Delegations from the two Governments met at Colombo on the 8th September 1941, and the conference ended on the 21st when agreed conclusions were reached on all the subjects discussed and a joint report was signed by the two Delegations This report was simultaneously published in Ceylon and in India on the 16th October In their report to the Ceylon Board of Ministers dated on the 30th October the Ceylon Delegation strongly recommended the adoption of the joint report

The proposals in the joint report however came in for criticism from prominent Indians and Indian Associations in Ceylon particularly in regard to the provisions about the establishment of domicile of choice and the position in the grant of franchise rights to the Indian population already in Ceylon the absence of specific provision for the safeguarding of domicile rights of the children of holders of certificates of permanent settlement the disabilities attaching to absence for more than a year and the conditions on which future immigration might take place Opinion in India was also strongly against the proposals in the joint report, and on 17th November 1941 the Central Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution that Indians in Ceylon on the prescribed date of the agreement and those who had been residents within a specified period prior to the date of the agreement should have freedom of entry into Ceylon and no regional or occupational restrictions should be imposed on them they should be entitled to full rights of citizenship on the completion of the prescribed period and that for the future provision should be made to protect Indian trade interests. Matters arising out of the joint report are under consideration by the Governments of India and Ceylon

Another piece of legislation affecting Indians in Ceylon was the Village Communities (Amendment) Ordinance. The amendment sought to enfranchise all persons of either sex other than Indian estate labourers thereby giving the vote to Europeans and Burghers who were previously excluded. This discrimination against Indians roused protest both in India and in Ceylon,

With the object of removing the charge of obvious racial discrimination, the Standing Committee of the State Council made an amendment to the proposed Bill which had the effect of extending the franchise to those members of excepted classes *i e.*, (Europeans Indians and Burghers) who pay land tax and possess a specified area of land (5 acres) The practical effect of this would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and Burghers and leave practically the entire Indian estate labour population without the vote A further protest was made to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India, who decided to stop the recruitment of labour for Ceylon until this question was satisfactorily settled The Bill was passed by the State Council but was reserved by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty s pleasure

With a view to meeting the charge of racial discrimination the relevant clause of the Bill was amended so as to exclude all labourers resident on estates, whether Ceylonese or Indian, from the village committee franchise. The Original Bill and this amendment became law on 1st January 1939 and it is felt that though *de jure* discrimination against Indians has been removed *de facto* discrimination remains as a very large body of Indian estate labourers still in practice be excluded from the village franchise while the effect upon the Ceylonese will be negligible.

Reference should also be made to another matter in which there has been difference of opinion between the Indian and Ceylon Governments. Despite repeated appeals for delay from the Government and people of India the policy of so-called voluntary repatriation was brought into force by the Ceylon Government on August 1 1939 *About 600 Indian ex-employees of the* Ceylon Government left the Island with the promise of a bonus on reaching their homes Attempts were continued to squeeze out Indians engaged in other walks of life such as teachers and municipal servants

As the Ceylon Government were unwilling to modify their attitude in regard to their scheme the Government of India decided to withdraw their offer to enter into trade negotiations with that Government and in view of the uncertainty of employment for unskilled labour in Ceylon they also prohibited the emigration of all un skilled labour to Ceylon with effect from 1st August 1939 It may be mentioned that the Ceylon Government continued to pursue their schemes for the discontinuance of Indian daily paid employees and the total number who have retired from Government service is 2 017 Including 1 215 workers compulsorily retired

The Shops Regulation Ordinance came into force on 1st August 1939 As there was great difficulty in fixing closing hours of shops and there were numerous representations that portion of the Ordinance which related to closing hours was not enforced only the provisions regarding working hours holidays leave and other conditions of service of shop employees being put into operation The Fisheries Ordinance which received Royal Assent in November, 1940 discriminates between Indians and Ceylonese and prohibits non Ceylonese from engaging in fishing in Ceylon waters for profit without a fishing license but the Ceylonese Minister has stated that Indians who have been resident in Ceylon for a number of years and have been carrying on *bona fide* fishing as an industry will experience no difficulty in obtaining licenses

The question of reform of the Ceylon Constitution which was debated in the State Council from 9th March to 13th July 1939 has been engaging the attention of His Majesty s Government and an Order in Council extending the life of the present State Council, which was normally due to expire in March, 1943, for a further period of two years was published in the Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary dated 19th October 1940 On 28th October 1941 the following communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was read by the Speaker in the State Council—

The urgency and importance of reform of the Constitution are fully recognised by His Majesty s Government but before taking decisions upon the present proposals for reform concerning which there has been considerable unanimity, but which are of such importance to the wellbeing of Ceylon His Majesty s Government would desire that the position should be further examined and made the subject of further consultation by means of a Commission or Conference

This cannot be arranged under war conditions, but the matter will be taken up with the least possible delay after the war

Malaya—In Malaya standard wage rates which were considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments were introduced in certain Key areas in 1928 The rates fixed however were reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to the acute depression in the rubber industry The Government of India accepted the proposals for the reduction in the wages but they represented to the Malayan Government that all Indian labourers who wished to be repatriated either because they were thrown out of employment, or because they were unwilling to work on wages lower than the standard rates, should be repatriated free of cost As a result of this suggestion nearly 78 000 Indians obtained free repatriation between August and December 1930 All recruitment of labour from India to Malaya moreover, was stopped and only such persons were assisted to emigrate to Malaya as had left their families there The depression in the rubber industry continued throughout 1931 and 1932, but towards the end of 1933 there was an upward trend in rubber prices The figures of repatriation showed a steady decrease and it was felt that there might be a shortage of labour if prices continued to rise The Malayan Governments accordingly requested the Government of India to permit the reopening of voluntary assisted emigration from South India to Malaya which was stopped in 1930 Assisted emigration was resumed in May 1934 and was regulated by a quota system subject to certain safeguards This system was continued in 1934 and 1935 and was stopped from 1936 when voluntary assisted emigration was allowed without a quota. In 1936 the Government of India sent a deputation

consisting of the Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri P C C H with G S Bozman I C S as his adviser to Malaya to examine the condition of Indian labourers in Malaya with special reference to the rates of wages During the visit of the Deputation the Malayan Governments decided to restore half the cut which had been imposed in 1930 in so far as labour employed by them was concerned The estates immediately followed suit and the standard rates in force on the estates were fixed at 45 cents for men and 36 for women There was wide spread labour unrest towards the end of 1936 The Chinese labour on estates and mines struck work and as a result secured revision of wage rates Over 12 000 Indian labourers employed by the Singapore Municipality also struck work in November 1936 and the Municipality decided to give a minimum basic wage of 50 cents a day to unskilled labourers with free quarters and corresponding increases in the higher rates of wages of all labourers with effect from the 1st March 1937 The Deputation returned to India in January 1937 and recommended the immediate restoration of the wages of Indian labourers to the 1930 level As a result of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Malayan Governments the latter restored the rates of 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from the 1st April 1937

This restoration of wages was however short-lived The condition of the rubber industry deteriorated and the Malayan Governments reduced the wages of the Indian labourers by 10 per cent with effect from the 1st May 1938 and contemplated a further reduction of 10 per cent from the 1st August 1938 The Government of India asked for a statement of the reasons for the first reduction and requested that in the meantime the reduction of wages should be postponed The second reduction was not brought into force and the Government of India prohibited with effect from 15th June 1938 all assisted emigration to Malaya for the purpose of unskilled work

With a view to settling the differences that had arisen as a result of the stoppage of emigration to Malaya and in order to discuss other outstanding questions the Government of India accepted the suggestion of the Malayan Governments that a delegation from Malaya should visit India This delegation came to India in January 1939 and discussed the various points of interest with the Government of India the Members of the Standing Emigration Committee also met the members of the Malayan delegation and heard their views The main question discussed was that of the rates of wages of Indian labourers in Malaya Certain proposals for a recalculation of standard wages partly on a fresh basis and partly on account of the changed circumstances were made by the Government of India The Malayan Delegation after stating certain objections to these proposals agreed to place them before the Malayan Governments for examination on their return to Malaya The Malayan delegates also agreed to have the suggestion of the Indian representatives on certain other points *e g* the status of Indians in the Malayan States, the provision of adequate educational facilities for Indians of all classes etc examined by their Government Future negotiations were to be continued by correspondence and the Government of India were in communication with the Malayan Government on all the points raised

As regards wages the outbreak of war in September 1939 resulted in a considerable increase in the price of rubber and the employers of Indian labour voluntarily raised the daily wages of Indian labourers to 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from October 1 1939 The Malayan Governments also sanctioned cost of living allowances for daily paid labourers in their employ with provision for review of the rates from time to time On the subject of similar allowances for estate labourers representations were made to the Malayan Governments It was reported that the United Planting Association of Malaya decided to grant from 1st January 1941 temporary allowances in addition to normal wages for urban labour also both skilled and unskilled the Malayan Government sanctioned cost of living allowances

Of labour legislation passed recently by the Malayan Governments reference should be made to the Trade Unions and the Industrial Courts Enactments Though some of the major changes suggested by the Government of India were not accepted the Malayan Governments assured that when experience was gained of the administration of the above legislation any amendments based on the results of the working of the Indian Trade Unions Legislation would be fully considered The Secretary of State also informed the Government of India that the question of amendments might suitably be pursued after the war

Burma —With the separation of Burma the position of Indians in that country had to be watched with special care and attention Between July and September 1938 Indians in Burma passed through very anxious times. Anti Indian riots of an alarming character broke out in Rangoon on the 26th July and continued till the 1st August As the news spread to the districts and villages rioting took place in various districts towards the end of July and the beginning of August In a few places rioting continued till September Though the first outbreak of riots was brought under control there was acute tension between the Burmese and the local Indian communities which manifested itself in a second outbreak in Rangoon early in September Indian life and property became insecure during this period and about 11 000 Indian refugees were repatriated to India by the shipping companies by private relief committees and at the expense of the Government of Burma The total number of Indians killed and injured during the riots is estimated at 164 and 711 respectively The loss of Indian property on account of the riots is estimated between 18 and 54 lakhs

The serious situation in Burma hastened the decision of the Government of India to send out their Agent whose appointment was already under contemplation to A Henderson C S I I C S a senior I C S officer from Madras, was temporarily appointed as Agent and he took over charge of his duties towards the end of September 1938

The Government of Burma appointed on the 22nd September a Committee to enquire into the riots and the personnel and the terms of reference are given below

Personnel—(1) The Hon'ble Mr Justice H B L Braund, M.A. Bar-at-Law (*Chairman*) (2) U Po Han, B.A Bar-at-Law member of the Public Services Commission Burma (3) Senator A Rahim of Maymyo (4) U Khin Maung Dwe Pleader Mandalay and (5) Dr M A Rauf B A B C L. LL.D (Bar-at-Law)—*Members* F S V Donison I C S—*Secretary*

Terms of reference—

(1) to inquire into and report on

(*a*) the causes of the recent riots in Burma

(*b*) the measures and actions taken by the police and civil officers during the riots and

(*c*) the loss of life and property and the desecration and destruction of religious edifices and buildings during the riots

(2) to make recommendations for the prevention of similar communal or religious disturbances.

In view of the importance and urgency of removing the underlying causes of the riots the Committee submitted an Interim Report which was published in January 1939 According to the Interim Report though the immediate cause or the occasion of the outbreak of the riots was the publication or rather the discovery of Maung Shwe Hpi's book which is alleged to have insulted the Buddhist religion the real causes were political economic and social and lay deeper The unsatisfactory conditions of land tenure and the resultant agrarian discontent the feeling of uneasiness which exist in the mind of the average Burman as to the future course of Indian immigration into Burma and of its effect upon the economics and social life of the Burmese marriages of Burmese women with Indian moslems and the activities of the organisations which have for their motto Burma for the Burmese were according to the Committee some of the more important causes of the riots of 1938 The Final Report of the Inquiry Committee was published during April 1939 and the Recommendations made in these two reports are receiving the attention of the Government of India. The questions under active consideration are (i) compensation for loss of Indian life and property and (ii) Indian immigration into Burma

The general improvement in Burma was unfortunately marred in the closing days of January 1940 by a communal riot in Rangoon The casualties were estimated at 15 dead and about 100 injured The tension did not spread into the interior and peace was restored in less than a week In this matter R H Hutchings C.I.E I C S who had succeeded C A Henderson C.I.E I C S as Agent of the Government of India in Burma in September 1939 had the prompt and effective co-operation of the Rangoon City Police and the Government of Burma

In view of the wide-spread uneasiness about Indian penetration into Burma revealed by the Riot Inquiry Committee in 1939 the Government of Burma decided to appoint a commission headed by the Honourable Mr J Baxter and containing one Indian representative Ratilal Desai to inquire into and report on the volume of Indian Immigration and its ramifications The Commission has not yet completed its work

During the latter half of 1939 the attention of the Indian community in Burma was focussed on the land Purchase Bill which sought to establish the principle of individual and indepen dent propriety in the soil on the Rangoon Municipal Amendment Bill 1937 which aimed at remedying the inadequate representation of Burman interests in the Municipality of Rangoon and on the administration of the Tenancy Act 1938 which affected the Nattukottai Chettyars Association Representations were made by the Government of India to the Burma Government on all these matters

In April 1941 an Indo Burma Trade Agreement was signed at New Delhi under which subject to the provisions of the agreement the con tracting parties undertook to accord each other the most favoured Empire nation treatment

The more important items of trade affected and the new rates of duty applicable to goods imported into India are as follows —Rice and other grains and pulses timber raw rubber and lubricating fuel and batching oils to be admitted free of duty duty to be levied at 5 per cent *ad valorem* on potatoes cotton fabric cutch and gambier and 10 per cent on candles wax and grease turpentine non-essential oil seeds and cigars betelnuts to pay duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem* while a duty of one anna per pound was charged on unmanufactured tobacco Motor spirits and kerosene were already liable to full duty

In accordance with the terms of the revised Trade Agreement no duty was levied in India on imports of starch from Burma The general principle underlying the agreement was that goods of Indian and Burmese origin enjoyed in the market to which they were exported a margin of preference of not less than 10 per cent over similar articles liable to duty at the standard rate

In June 1941 the Government of India sent a delegation to Burma to negotiate an agreement over immigration of Indians into Burma The delegation consisted of the Hon Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai R H Hutchings Agent to the Government of India in Burma and C S Bozman with V Viswanathan I C S as Secretary Indian immigration to Burma is regulated by the Burma Immigration Order since the separation of Burma from India in 1941 a twelve months notice terminating the Order was given by the Burma Government A New agreement therefore has to be reached by March 31 1942

Further consideration of all these questions were necessarily suspended with the extension of war into Burma

Under the Indo Burmese Immigration Agreement signed in July 1941 it was agreed that workers would not be allowed into Burma without either an A or B permit, and

as A permits cost Rs 500 this will virtually exclude unskilled labourers B permits were to be valid for not more than three years but could be extended with the Burma Government's approval to not more than 9 years in all A literacy test was laid down for A permit Permits would be limited to quotas fixed by the Government of Burma on the recommendation of an Immigration Board on which Burmans Indians and Europeans were to be represented In addition to the repatriation and entrance fees totalling Rs 32 an unskilled labourer was required to pay a residential fee of Rs 5 a year and extra fees for admitted dependants Skilled workers were subject to higher levies Immigrants who have resided in Burma for 7 years between 1932 and 1941 were to be treated as privileged and given the right to further employment without the time limit The agreement met with hostile criticism in the Indian press generally

Zanzibar—The small Protectorate of Zanzibar consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba has an Indian community of nearly 15 000 out of a total population of 235,000 These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent of the world's supply—is largely in their hands No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July 1934 when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H.H the Sultan

2 So great was the apprehension of the Indian community in regard to these measures that after an unsuccessful attempt to have their operation postponed the Government of India deputed K P S Menon, I C S to visit Zanzibar and examine the effect of the Decrees on Indian interests Mr Menon expressed the opinion that (i) the clove legislation i e, the Clove Growers Association Decree and Clove Exporters Decree and (ii) the Land Alienation Decree, were objectionable from the point of view of the Indian community In regard to (i) he stated in his Report which was published in January 1935 that its effect would be to drive from the market most exporters of cloves and also middlemen in the internal market who as already explained were almost entirely Indians

3 After consideration of Mr Menon's recommendations and the comments of the late Resident of Zanzibar thereon detailed comments on the Decrees were communicated to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India Eventually as a result of their representations, His Majesty's Government deputed B H Binder a Chartered Accountant to Zanzibar in April 1936 to review the position of the Zanzibar clove industry With the concurrence of His Majesty's Government the Government of India deputed G S Bozman, I C S to act as an observer in connection with the enquiry

4 Mr Binder's Report was published in November 1936 and he made the following recommendation for the control of the clove trade with the object of securing a fair price to the producer and preventing wide fluctuations of prices

(i) **Internal marketing**—The purchase of cloves should be restricted to licensed buyers, a sole licence to buy and receive deposits of cloves being in the first instance granted to the Clove Growers Association The Association should fix purchase prices according to quality from time to time, if possible for each season and in so doing should take into account the profit or loss on each year's working The Association should have the power to appoint district representatives and local agents for purchasing cloves from the growers to be selected from existing local dealers and shopkeepers irrespective of nationality

(ii) **Export trade**—No sales should be made by the Association except for export and to licensed exporters The Association should not export direct unless overseas buyers desire to buy direct or other circumstances arise which necessitate this course The right to limit the number of licensed exporters should remain but the license fee should be reduced to a sum which would be within the means of the small exporter and the levy on the export of cloves should be abolished.

(iii) **Advisory Committee**—Mr Binder recommended the establishment of an Advisory Committee to consist of two representatives of growers one for Zanzibar and one for Pemba two representatives of exporters and one of the C G A to confer from time to time with the Board of the Association and to discuss the purchase and sale prices to be fixed

5 Mr Binder's recommendations were opposed both by the Indian community in Zanzibar and public opinion in India Legislation which substantially gave effect to these recommendations was, however, passed in the shape of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree and came into force on the 1st August 1937 As a result of representations by the Government of India safeguards were provided in the form of (i) an assurance that all Indians previously engaged in the internal trade who applied for them would be given buying agent's licences and (ii) Indian representation on the Board of Management of the C G.A. to the extent of a total membership of seven and on the Advisory Committee to the extent of two members out of six These modifications however did not satisfy the Zanzibar Indian community who refused to nominate their representatives and organised an almost complete boycott of the clove trade both in the internal market and on the export side Their sympathisers in India also organised an equally effective boycott of imports of Zanzibar cloves into this country in this connection it must be remembered that over 26 per cent. of the cloves exported from Zanzibar normally come into this country, and that India is almost the sole market for cloves of the best quality

6 The whole question of the clove trade was now re-examined by the new Resident in the light of the boycott and, following representations by the Government of India, the Government of Zanzibar with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, prepared a modified scheme for the control of the clove trade. Details of this scheme were explained in a memorandum which was published simultaneously in Zanzibar and India on the 3rd March 1938. The main feature of the scheme

was the withdrawal of the monopoly of the Clove Growers Association in the internal market Any licensed dealer was to be free to purchase cloves, either from producers or from other licensed dealers at prices to be arranged between themselves and to store cloves as long as they wished Producers indebted to Government under the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree (explained in paras 10 and 11 below) were to sell only to the Clove Growers Association, but other producers were to be free to sell their cloves to the Association or to any licensed dealer All cloves were to pass through the Association before ultimate export, but the Association itself was not to sell to principal overseas markets as long as the normal flow of exports was maintained

7 The Government of India were of opinion that the proposals were not free from certain features held to be objectionable by local Indians and suggested that the possibility of evolving a satisfactory formula acceptable to them should be explored by means of a conference at which alternate proposals and matters of detail could be discussed The Government of India also offered to depute an officer to render all assistance in effecting a settlement if the proposal found favour with the Zanzibar Government This was readily acceded to by them and the Government of India selected for this purpose G S Bozman I C S (who had been deputed to Zanzibar in 1936 in connection with Mr Binder's enquiry—a choice which was welcomed by the Zanzibar Indian National Association

Mr Bozman reached Zanzibar in the middle of April 1938 Though the outlook for an amicable settlement seemed rather gloomy at various times during the negotiations it was possible to announce an agreement on the 5th May thanks to the co operation of the local Indian community and the accommodating spirit of the Zanzibar Government

8 The main objections of the Indian community to the original proposals were (i) that participation in the export trade was very much restricted (ii) that freedom of purchase in the internal market was permitted only with producers not indebted to Government and (iii) that the proposed transport scheme for the conveyance of cloves from producers was liable to be used as an inducement to attract all sale of cloves to the Clove Growers Association According to the compromise arrived at exporters are free to purchase up to 50 per cent of the quantity to be exported from other than the Association's stocks, so that half the export trade is not subject to control In the view of the Zanzibar Government this measure of control could not be dispensed with if export prices are to be maintained at a stable level As regards the internal market producers indebted to Government are under obligation to sell to the Clove Growers Association only so much of their stocks as will set off the instalment due to Government under the debt redemption scheme Under the modified transport scheme cloves will be brought to market centres where dealers and the Clove Growers Association will have an equal chance with the producer The agreement has been given effect to by the Clove Decree 1938 and so far has been working smoothly

9 Closely allied with the control of the clove trade were the problems of indebtedness and the restrictions on the alienation of land The land alienation Decree passed in 1934 besides restricting the passing of land out of the hands of the Arab and African plantation owners into those of Indians, established, for one year in the first instance a moratorium on debts secured on land mortgage This moratorium was later extended from time to time pending a settlement of the whole problem of indebtedness Mr Menon enquired in regard to these questions also discussed a position unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view After consideration of his recommendations the Government of India suggested to the Government of Zanzibar that the position was such as to require review The latter agreed to make a fuller investigation of the indebtedness question and appointed a Commission for the purpose This Commission which included one Indian member (Mr Tayabali Rajabali), produced a report which on the whole supported the position taken up by the Indian community in this respect The Government of Zanzibar however found themselves unable to accept the report as it stood and formulated alternative proposals

10 Representations were made by the Government of India and after considerable discussion a Bill drafted by the Attorney General of Zanzibar in consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson was passed into law as the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree which came into force on the 1st December 1937 The principal features of the scheme embodied in the Bill are —

(a) Adjudication of the debt with a view to ascertaining the actual amount lent (or value of goods delivered on credit) and allowing a fair rate of interest thereon

(b) Valuation by an officer appointed by Government for the purpose of both mortgaged lands and lands sought to be attached by unsecured creditors

(c) The Government to pay off the creditor to the extent of the value of the land threatened and to assume the position of mortgagee in respect of the amount paid

(d) Where the value of the land as estimated by the officer appointed to value it is insufficient to satisfy the debt the creditor will be free to challenge the valuation either by instituting a suit for foreclosure or sale or by applying for an order for sale or attachment

(e) On any such proceeding being taken the Court will in the first instance proceed to value the property in such manner as it considers proper unrestricted by the rules contained in the Bill which govern the actual valuation

(f) The Court's valuation must not be less than the official valuation If it is greater the Government must give effect to it unless the debtor himself prefers that the proceedings against his land which have commenced shall take their ordinary course

(g) Repayment by the debtor of the amount advanced by the Government on his behalf and interest thereon to be effected by suitable instalments having due regard to the necessity of leaving means at his disposal to provide for the proper husbandry of the land and for the livelihood of himself and his family

The moratorium imposed by the Land Alienation Decree of 1934 was lifted at the same time. The new scheme has, on the whole, met with a favourable reception from all communities in the Protectorate

The decree was assented to by the Sultan on June 16 1939 From information received from the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa the Government of India understand that the clove agreement continues to work smoothly So far as can be judged from the figures of total clove exports from the Protectorate and the business handled by Indian firms Indians have recovered the full share in the trade which they had in 1934 and there is no doubt that this position is a direct outcome of the agreement

Mauritius—In April 1924 the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a period of one year but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities and in December 1924 an Indian Officer of Government Kunwar (now Sir) Maharaj Singh left India to conduct the necessary inquiry

Sir Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925 The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government

In February 1926 the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius viz that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population resident in the Island the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937 when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour Both recommendations have been given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers a large number of whom are employed on sugar estates The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of industrial Association This Ordinance, it will be observed provides for collective bargaining by Industrial labourers.

The Government of India had under consideration for some time the question of deputing an officer to visit the Colony and to report on the condition of Indians resident there as no officer of the Government of India visited the Colony since Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh's deputation in 1925 The suggestion was accepted by H M's Government and in May 1940 S Ridley I C S Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa was deputed to visit Mauritius He stayed in the Colony for about five weeks and submitted a report to the Government of India

Canada and Australia—The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces In the province of British Columbia, Indians do not enjoy the provincial or the Dominion franchise and efforts so far made to remove this disability have not been successful In New Zealand Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects In Australia sub-section (5) of section 99 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24 was amended in 1925 by adding after the word Asia the words except British India This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922 As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State It was therefore in Western Australia alone that Indians did not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House This disability was also removed at the end of 1934 By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age or above 60 years provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension have whilst in Australia become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government

War The extension of war in to the Far East and Burma has given rise to new problems First under the threat of occupation of territories by the Japanese there was the question of the

evacuation of non-essential civilian Indians particularly women and children to India In spite of the shortage of shipping about 5 000 Indians were safely transported to India by sea. In the case of Burma evacuation by sea was possible till the port of Rangoon had to be abandoned and about 70 000 Indians had been evacuated As regards land routes, a total of over two hundred and fifty thousand Indians have reached India by means of the Assam Burma land route and the Prome Akyab-Chittagong route Appreciable numbers of Indians have also been evacuated by air Secondly following the present occupation of the territories by the Japanese the problem of assistance to the dependants in India of Indians stranded in these territories and to the evacuees themselves has become of considerable magnitude and the Government of India have generously come forward by authorising Provincial Governments to give necessary advances on behalf of the Government of India Thirdly the welfare of Indians in the Japanese occupied territories generally is one on which both Government and the public are much concerned Every effort is being made to obtain such information as may become available through neutral sources and the International Red Cross Fourthly with the cessation of normal communications with these countries a very considerable number of enquiries are being received for eliciting information regarding the welfare of individuals in those areas and through the courtesy of the Red Cross attempts are being made to secure the necessary information Fifthly Government have been receiving claims in respect of properties and assets left behind in the enemy occupied territories which are for the present merely being recorded for any possible action later though obviously no guarantee can be given that these claims can at all be settled Sixthly the question of the rehabilitation of the evacuees in India is also of great importance The Provincial Governments and National Service Labour Tribunals have been requested to register applications for employment from non technical and technical personnel respectively with a view to the persons being put into touch with employers including Government Departments and industry Reference has been made only to some of the more important questions which have arisen and for a fuller account reference should be made to the *communiques* on the various subjects which are being issued from time to time by the Government of India

Indians in Great Britain.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the Parsee community in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead has since maintained though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there Nor are the professions unpresented for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth The number of the latter especially Parsees, is considerable Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons Since 1910 seven Indians—the late Mr Ameer Ali the first Lord Sinha the late Sir Binode Mitter the late Sir Dinsha Mulla Sir Chadi Lal Mr M R Jayakar and Sir Madhavan Nair—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Three Indians are Advisers to the Secretary of State for India In 1919 the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government

India House.

High Commissioner for India —This post was first established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been —

Sir Wm Meyer I C S (Retd) 1920 22 Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal 1923 24 Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee 1925-31 Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra 1931 36 Sir Firozkhan Noon from 1936 1941 and Sir Azizul Huq from the Spring of 1941

In March 1930 the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych erected and furnished at a cost of £324 000 The design of this noble building which has a frontage of about 130 ft opposite the Waldorf Hotel was the work of Sir Herbert Baker R A with Mr Oscar Faber as consulting engineer Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior the architect has given to the details of the external elevation by means of carving heraldry and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India Including basement and mezzanine floors there are twelve floors in all the available space for clerical work alone being between 50 000 and 60 000 ft The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India This hall is carried up two floors the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions

The staircase exhibition hall octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble The use throughout of Indian hardwoods chiefly gurgan for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non Indian origin was employed For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray koko laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings the work of specially selected Indian artists The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft below the basement where the central heating apparatus is installed

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which was housed until the bombing of London at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road Lambeth

The Students

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the 1914 18 war After a very considerable temporary check caused thereby the numbers rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation In addition to the ordinary graduate or under graduate student there are some youths of good family including heirs of Indian States admitted into the public schools such as Eton and Harrow There are ordinarily some 600 Indians at the Inns of Court In the last quarter of a century there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students Altogether including technical and medical students there were up to the outbreak of War in 1939 fully 2 000 young Indians (some five per cent of them women) in London Edinburgh Cambridge Oxford Glasgow Manchester Birmingham Leeds Sheffield Liverpool and a few other centres London absorbed about half the total The added dangers of total warfare under present day conditions and difficulties of transport led to a rapid reduction of members since there were few new comers and the stream almost dried up Happily the decision of H M Government in the autumn of 1939 moved thereto by the East India Association to make open the combatant services to Indian temporarily or permanently resident in Great Britain led to recruitment of a number of the students some of whom obtained commissions in the R A F Many Indians took a share in A R P and other civil defence organisation The Indian Soldiers and Sailors Comfort Fund under the leadership of Mrs L S Amery has been doing excellent work with headquarters at India House

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNFCTED WITH INDIA

ANGLO INDIAN ASSOCIATION LONDON — Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable Anglo Indians and Europeans whether domiciled in India or not are eligible *Hon Sec* F L Sheldon BA 23 Winchester Road Oxford

LAST INDIA ASSOCIATION —Founded in 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji and other public men Its object is to promote by all legitimate means the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally The methods are—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion in a loyal and temperate spirit of important questions affecting India (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and English people interested in India through the medium of social gatherings and of private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions (3) by making representations to the authorities on non political questions affecting Indian interests and generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administration in India so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs Subscription entitling a member to the free supply of the quarterly *Asiatic Review* £1 5 0 per annum *President* Major General Sir Frederick Sykes P C G C S I G B E C M G M I *Chairman* Sir John Woodhead K C S I C I E *Hon Secretary* Sir Frank Brown K C I E 3 Victoria Street S W 1

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN —Africa House 44/46 Loadenhall St London E C 3 During hostilities Old Wolverton House Wolverton Nr Bletchley Bucks

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY —Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India *President* Lord Middleton *Hon Secretary* Sir Louis Stuart C I E 57 Bassett Road London W 10

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB LTD —Thornbury Avenue Osterley Middlesex Object To provide facilities for sports games and social intercourse for Indians particularly students in Great Britain The Club owns 16 acres of well situated freehold sports ground with a fine Pavilion Annual Subscription £1 1 0 Ladies 10/6d *Hon Secretary* David S Erulkar Africa House 44/46 Leadenhall Street London E C 3 (During hostilities —Old Wolverton House Wolverton Bletchley Bucks)

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS) — Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of India art and literature in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by it have influenced India especially Java Siam Indo-China Afghanistan Iran and the Middle East *Lectures* at which papers are read by leading British Indian and other specialists have become a regular feature of the Society s activities In order that the members resident abroad may be able to share in the benefit of these lectures papers and proceedings are published bi-annually in *Indian Art and Letters* which is issued free to members In addition members receive free in return for their annual subscription (£1 11 6) volumes as issued on some subject connected with Indian art or literature published by the Society Visits to private collections of Oriental Art are arranged from time to time Exhibitions of Indian art are another feature of the Society s activities *President* The Marquis of Zetland G C S I G C I E *Chairman of Council* Sir Francis Younghusband K C S I K C I E *Hon Treasurer* Sir Frank Brown C I E *Hon Secretary* F E P Richter M A 3 Victoria Street London S W 1

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL —112 Gower Street W C 1 partly destroyed by bombing (Club room 115 Gower Street) *President* Sir Edward Greaves D L *Hon Treasurer* Harold C Judd C B E *General Secretary* J Cox Barat Law *Hospitality Secretary* Iraka h Datta

THE INDIA LEAGUE—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self Rule) Publishes Notes on India (monthly) News India (fortnightly) Sends speakers *Address* —165 Strand W C 2 *Chairman* Bertrand Russell *Secretaries* James Marley and V K Krishna Menon

INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP —(Meeting at Friends House Euston Road N W 1) *Chairman* Carl Heath *Hon Secretary* Agatha Harrison 2 Cranbourne Court Albert Bridge Road S W 11

INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION — its objects are —(1) the collection and dissemination of information on rural activities in India (2) the furtherance of schemes and experiments to promote rural welfare which are approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee (3) the holding of Schools and other educational activities to arouse interest in the needs of rural India *President* The Viscountess Halifax C I *Chairman* Sir Francis Younghusband K C S I K C I E *Hon Secretary* Sir Gilbert Jackson 7 Gains borough Gardens Hampstead N W 3

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN —Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions *Chairman* Ismail V de Yorke, bar at law *Secretary* M A Rashid *Treasurer* Khwaja S Mahmud 18 Eccleston Sq S W 1

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION in aid of social Progress and Education in India—Founded by Miss Mary Carpenter in 1870 Objects To extend a knowledge of India in England and an interest in the people of that country to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India to promote friendly intercourse between British people and the people of India *Chairman of the Committee* Sir Selwyn H Fremantle *Hon Secy* C P W Lloyd c/o East India Association 3 Victoria St S W 1

NEW BURMA CLUB —*Secretary* 3 Bayley Street, London W C 1

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY —Makes grants to deserving Indian students *Hon Secretary* I N Wankawala 59 Doughty Street W C 1

THE OXFORD MAJLIS —Formerly known as the Mavaratman Club and later as the Oxford United Club The Oriental Club was incorporated with it in 1913 Its attitude towards Indian problems has been progressively Left Full membership is restricted to Indians Meets on Sundays during term Officers elected each term *Address* President The Oxford Majlis c/o Union Society Oxford

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED —Zoroastrian House 11 Russell Road Kensington London W 14 Tel Western 1657

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY —Established 1823 obtained Royal Charter 1824 for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science Literature and the Arts in relation to Asia *President* Viscount Samuel G C B G B E *Secretary* Mrs Davis 74 Grosvenor Street W 1

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY —*President* Lord Hailey G C S I C M G G C I E *Chairman* General Sir John Shea G C B K C M G D S O *Hon Secretaries* Brig General Sir Percy Sykes K C I E C B C M G E M Gull *Hon Treasurer* Major E Alnger 8 Clarges Street W 1

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY —Formerly Royal Colonial Institute Northumberland Avenue W C 2 *Chairman of Council* Sir William Clark G C M G K C S I *Hon Secretary* Sir Walter Buchanan Smith C M G M C *Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in India* L S Adlard Lahore C T Allen C I P Cawnpore Lt Col W Bell Deesa Dun C M Frastley Bombay Colin C Garbett C S I C M G C I P Simla Major J W Gordon C I P O B E Jodhpur Lt-Col R A Cosnell I A Quetta R A I Hare Bihar Dr R A Heatley Ajmer B F C Hunter Madras R B Lagden O B E M C Calcutta F C Morgan Karachi R H J Mackenzie Bikaner Cap S L Tidy Bangalore

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS has an India and Burma Section of which Sir David Meek is Chairman 18 John Adam Street Adelphi W C 2 *Secretary* R W Luckhurst M A *Acting Secretary India and Burma Section* —Miss Scott Rogers

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House 10 St James s Square S W 1 *Secretary* Ivison S Macadam O B E M V O

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS —*President* The Most Hon the Marquess of Zetland P C G C S I G C I E *Chairman of Executive Committee Editor of Official Journal Religions* F Victor Fisher *Hon Secy* Miss Margaret Skinner 26 Buckland Crescent N W 3

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND —*Secretary* Rev W D L Greer Annandale North End Road Golders Green N W 11

VICTORIA LEAGUE —81 Cromwell Road S W 7 *Secretary*

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (Continuation Movement)—Organised to promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion *Chairman* Sir Francis Younghusband K C S I K C I E 335 Abbey House Victoria Street S W 1

INDIAN RECIOULIS PLACES OF WORSHIP

BUDDHIST —THE BRITISH MAHA BODHI SOCIETY —41, Gloucester Road Regent s Park, N W 1 (Chalk Farm)

CHRISTIAN —Churches in every district of London

HINDU —HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE —30 Belsize Park Hampstead N W 3 (Belsize Park)

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN —18 Ecclesion Square Victoria S W 1 (Victoria)

MUSLIM —THE LONDON MOSQUE —58 Melrose Road S W 18 (Southfields S R)

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE —11 Russell Road Kensington W 14 (Addison Road)

RAM KRISHNA VIVEKANANDA VEDANTA SOCIETY —51 Lancaster Gate W 2 (Lancaster Gate)

SHAH JEHAN MOSQUE —Woking Surrey (Woking S R)

SIKH —BHUPENDRA DHARMASALA —79 Sinclair Road W 14 (Addison Road)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND —50 Gloucester Place W 1 (Baker Street)

Sport.

Despite the many unfavourable conditions produced in India by the War appreciable progress has been made in almost every branch of sport and substantial amounts contributed to the War Fund through this channel

Cricket—The Board of Control for Cricket in India is responsible for the affairs of the game The various provinces compete annually on the zonal basis in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy a magnificent gold cup of unique design which keeps green the memory of that illustrious Indian cricketer Ranjitsinhji The biggest attraction of the year is the Bombay Pentangular Tournament which comprises teams representing the Hindus *Muslims Parsis Europeans* and *The Rest* and attracts all the leading players in the country Despite a renewal of the agitation which had been responsible for the non participation of the Hindus in the previous season the tourna ment was played in the usual way and resulted in a triumph for the Hindus

Football—The game is controlled by sub ordinate provincial associations in affiliation with the All India Football Federation It has made tremendous strides in recent years and the institution of a rule by the parent body preventing the wholesale transfer of players during the season has proved most beneficial There is an official championship for the country competed for by provincial teams and the trophy is the Santosh Memorial Shield presented by the Indian Football Association in memory of the late Maharaja of Santosh who rendered yeoman service to the game The premier tournaments are the I F A Shield in Calcutta the Rovers Cup in Bombay and the Durand Cup usually played in Simla but now trans ferred to Delhi

Hockey—The game which is controlled by the All India Hockey Federation is easily the most popular in the country and the standard of play is the best in the world a fact which is borne out by India s triumphs at the last three Olympiads There is an official championship competed for by provincial teams and the trophy is a quaintly carved Maori Shield presented by the Maoris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand. The principal tourna ments are the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay which was not held in the season under review owing to war conditions the Beighton Cup in Calcutta and the Yadavendra Shield in New Delhi

The Turf—Racing in India is organised on a large scale and all the many courses are controlled between them by the Royal Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club The standard is very high and the race-courses particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta compare favourably with the best in the world The class of thoroughbred imported from Australia and England is of the best and the indigenous breed has made remarkable im provement in the last few years The principal races are the Eclipse Stakes of India run in Bombay and regarded as the Blue Riband of the Turf in the country and the King Emperor s and Viceroy s Cups in Calcutta

Golf—The game has a big following and almost every town of any size has its own course The Royal Calcutta Golf Club s A course is considered the best in the country and the one recently laid out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club at Chembur holds great promise In view of the seriousness of the War situation it was feared that the annual Golf Week at Nasik always popular with followers of the game in Western India would have to be dropped but the excellent support forthcoming made it possible for the event to materialise and prove as successful and enjoyable as any of it predecessors

Tennis—Tennis is looked after by the All India Lawn Tennis Association through its provincial associations and a definite effort is being made towards the improvement of the standard of play by the attention which is being given to the appointment of expert coaches and th selection of promising young players for those coaches to work on The aim of the Association is the training of a Davis Cup team and there are a few players who already show great promise of developing into first class players judged by world s standards

Athletics—There is an All India Olympic As sociation with subordinate associations in most of the provinces but athletics generally do not ap proach the standard of the other games There was an appreciable improvement at the 1942 Olympic Games held in the major provinces but in no event did the performance approach International standard Lack of tracks and suitable training grounds is a big handicap to progress being made but the governing body is tackling this question and already cinder and cycle tracks have been constructed at Patiala

Other Games—Most of the other games have their controlling organisations Table Tennis and Billiards have caught on wonderfully with all classes and Badminton has made appreciable progress Amateur Boxing is strong in Bombay Bengal and in the Services but is still in its infancy in other parts of the country

ATHLETICS.

Ajmer

The Third Annual Rajputana Olympic Games finals —

110 metres hurdles —Kartar Singh (Neemuch Police) 1 G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 2 S N Mathur (Alwar) 3 Time 17 2 seconds

100 metres —S N Bhaya (Alwar) 1 S M A Beg (Jaipur College) 2 Bhanupratap Deo (Ajmer Mayo College) 3 Time —11 seconds (New record)

400 metres —S N Mathur (Alwar) 1 B K Sharma (Alwar) 2 Kishan Singh (Neemuch Police) 3 Time —53 8 seconds (New Record)

200 metres —S N Bhaya (Alwar) 1 S M A Beg (Jaipur College) 2 B K Sharma (Alwar) 3 Time 23 seconds (New record)

800 metres —Sher Zaman (Neemuch Police) 1 Kannaiya Lal (Hathi Bhata Ajmer) 2 R N Shukla (Alwar) 3 Time —2 minutes and 10 seconds

1 500 metres —Abdul Hafiz (Alwar) 1 H Bell (Ajmer Railway) 2 Pritam Singh (Neemuch Police) 3 Time —4 minutes 25 seconds (New record)

3 000 metres —H Bell (Ajmer Railway) 1 Sita Ram (Alwar) 2 Jumman Khan (Neemuch Police) 3 Time —10 minutes 3 seconds (New record)

400 metres relay —Alwar 1 Neemuch Police 2 Ajmer Merwara Police 3 Time —47 seconds

1 600 metres relay —Alwar 1 Neemuch Police 2 Ajmer Merwara Police 3 Time — 3 minutes 42 seconds (New record)

Pole Vault —H Boston (Ajmer Railway) 1 Harban Singh (Ajmer Railway) 2 S N Mathur (Alwar) 3 Height 10 feet 2 inches (New record)

High Jump —G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 1 Prakash Chand (Ajmer Government College) 2 B P Deo (Ajmer Mayo College) 3 Height —5 feet 8 ½ inches (New record)

Broad Jump —Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 1 B P Deo (Ajmer Mayo College) 2 G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 3 Distance — 21 feet 3 inches

Hop Step and Jump —Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 1 H Boston (Ajmer Railway) 2 G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 3 Distance —44 feet

Putting the Shot —Kakim Khan (Neemuch Police) 1 Ganpat Ram (Bikaner) 2 T Y Khan (Ajmer Schools) 3 Distance — 33 feet ½ inches

Throwing the Hammer —Ajab Singh (Bikaner) 1 K L. Anand (Alwar) 2 Shiv Dayal (Ajmer Govt College) 3 Distance —77 feet 5 inches (New Record)

Throwing the Discus —Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 1 Ganpat Ram (Bikaner) 2 K K Lal (Alwar) 3 Distance —102 feet 2½ inches

Throwing the Javelin —M C Dhawan (Ajmer Mayo College) 1, Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 2 H Boston (Ajmer Railway) 3 Distance —166 feet.

1 000 metres cycle race —E Boezalt (Ajmer Railway) 1 Maharajkumar Jai Singh (Ajmer Mayo College) 2 S P Rao (Hathi Bhata Ajmer) 3 Time —1 minute 42 4 seconds

3 000 metres cycle race —E Boezalt (Ajmer Railway) 1 S P Rao (Hathi Bhata) 2, M K Jai Singh (Ajmer Mayo College) 3 Time —5 minutes 48 4 seconds (New Record)

Basket Ball (Final) —King George s Royal Indian Military School Ajmer beat Crown Representative Police Neemuch 31 points to 26

Volley Ball (Final) —Jodhpur Volley Ball Association beat B B and C I Railway (Metre Gauge) 15 10 10-15 15-9

Kabbadi (Final) —Hathi Bhata Ajmer beat Ajmer Merwara District Police 37 points to 33

Bombay

The following are the results of the Eighth Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic games —

MEN S EVENTS

3 000 metres —L Pereira 1 J R Pingley 2 M G Amin 3 Time —9 minutes 52 seconds

3 000 metres cycle race —B Malcolm 1 J F Amin 2 V Pai 3 Time —6 minutes 2 4 seconds

1 000 metres cycle race —J F Amin 1 B Malcolm 2 A Havewalla 3 Time — 51 6 seconds

800 metres —R N Utchil 1 N Richardson 2 S D Lima 3 Time —2 minutes 2 4 seconds

Pole vault —J Jameson 1 R Gohil 2 B A Haldipur 3 Height 10 feet 2½ in

Throwing the discus —Baldeo Singh 1 Ranbir Singh 2 J Jameson 3 Distance — 97 feet 8½ in

Putting the shot —J Jameson 1 Ranbir Singh 2 Baldeo Singh 3 Distance — 32 feet 9½ in

Broad jump —L T Boosey 1 Baldeo Singh 2 L C Woodcock 3 Distance — 21 feet 9½ in

1 600 metres relay —Kanara Athletes 1 City Police 2 Time —3 minutes 33 2 seconds (Indian record)

400 metres hurdles —A D'Souza 1 R Singh 2 M A Adams 3 Time —1 minutes 0 8 seconds

100 metres run —L. C Woodcock 1 L Dias 2 Z H Mugaseth 3 Time —11 2 seconds.

High jump —J Jameson 1 S W Marsh 2 J D Souza 3 Height —5 feet 4½ in

200 metres —L C Woodcock 1 T V Smith 2 M Woodcock 3 Time —22 6 seconds

Hop step and jump —L T Boosey 1 B Singh 2 E D Souza 3 Distance —47 ft ½ in (Bombay record)

400 metres —M Woodcock 1 J N Elisha and S R Rao deadheat 2 Time —53 4 seconds

1 500 metres —H R Roach S D Lima 2 S S Deboo 3 Time —4 minutes 30 4 seconds

400 metres relay —B B & C I Railway 1 City Police 2 Lusitanians 3 Time — 44 seconds (Bombay record)

10 000 metres cycle race —J F Amin 1 B Malcolm 2 A R Havewala 3 Time — 24 minutes 30 seconds

Throwing the Javelin —J Jameson 1 B Singh 2 H C Roy 3 Distance — 150 feet 6 in

WOMEN S EVENTS

50 metres —Miss R Salwav 1 Miss N D Souza 2 Miss E D Silva 3 Time — 7 seconds

80 metres hurdles —Miss M Gilbert 1 Miss F Saldanha 2 Time —13 8 seconds (Indian record)

Throwing the discus —Miss M Gilbert 1 Miss E D Silva 2 Distance —92 feet 6 in (Indian record)

Broad jump —Miss M Gilbert 1 Miss L D Silva 2 Miss R Salway 3 Dis tance —15 feet 4½ inches (Indian record)

Putting the shot —Miss M Gilbert 1 Miss I Moulton 2 Miss L D Silva 3 Dis tance —29 ft 11 in (Indian record)

1 500 metres cycle race —Miss J Badhuin 1 Mrs M. Wardley 2 Miss M Rabadi 3 Time —3 *minutes 0 8 second*

100 metres —Miss D Badal 1 Miss M Gilbert 2 Miss L D Silva 3 Time — 12 8 seconds (equals Indian record)

High jump —Miss M Gilbert 1 Miss I Moulton 2 Miss O D Souza 3 Height — 4 ft 7 in (Bombay record)

400 metres relay —Olympic Association 1 St Andrews 2 Time —55 seconds (Bombay record)

Junior Olympics.

INTERMEDIATE (MEN)

100 metres —M Hussein 1 F Lobo 2 D kumana 3 Time —11 4 seconds

200 metres —M Hussein 1 J Elisha 2 D kumana 3 Time —23-6 seconds

400 metres —J Elisha 1 J Monteiro 2 H D Souza 3 Time —53 4 seconds

800 metres —F Doulton 1 J Elisha 2 G Salvi 3 Time —2 minutes 12 8 seconds

1 500 metres —F Doulton 1 G Salvi 2 T Divecha 3 Time —4 minutes 40-4 seconds

Broad jump —J D Souza 1 A Saxeby 2 M Vaz 3 Distance —20 ft 4½ in

High jump —J D Souza 1 A Fernandes 2 S Deboo 3 height —5 ft 2½ in

110 metres hurdles —F Lobo 1 J D Souza 2 A Saxeby 3 Time —17 2 seconds

Pole vault —Massey 1 Saxeby 2 F Lobo 3 Height —9 ft 10½ in

Discus throw —F Irani 1 Y Kulkarni 2 R Masani 3 Distance —90 ft 1 in

400 metres relay —Antonio DeSilva Old Boys 1 Lusitanians 2 B E S T 3

INTERMEDIATE (WOMEN)

100 metres —Miss N D Souza 1 Miss P Badal 2 Miss P Gupte 3 Time — 14 4 seconds

High jump —Miss P Badal 1 Miss O D Souza 2 Height —4 ft ½ in

Throwing the discus —Miss P Gupte 1 Miss J Jhabvala 2 Miss K Chitnis 3 Distance —51 ft 9½ in

1 500 metres cycle race —Miss A F Amin was awarded the race the winner Mrs M Wardley being disqualified for alleged cutting of the track line

CADETS (BOYS)

100 metres —J Dubash 1 Y Khan 2 R Zanir 3 Time —11 4 seconds

200 metres hurdles —R Zanir 1 Md Ansar 2 A K Hassan 3 Time —30 seconds

Broad jump —M K Mahabal 1 C Phillips 2 S Pradhan 3 Distance —17 ft 8 in

Pole vault —S Biswas 1 S Paul 2 C Aaran 3 Height —7 ft 11½ in

Shot put —C Parmer 1 C Adam 2 M Mahabal 3 Distance —30 ft 11½ in

400 metres relay—Y M C A 1 and 2

CADETS (GIRLS)

100 metres —Miss N D Souza 1 Miss O D Souza 2 Miss G Pradhan 3 Time — 14 seconds

Broad jump —Miss L Bhagwat 1 Miss K Raut 2 Miss O D Souza 3 Distance — 13 ft 6¼ in

Shot put —Miss D McHugh 1 Miss P Jhabvala 2 Miss G Pradhan 3 Distance —20 ft 5½ in

80 metres hurdles —Miss E Saldanha 1 Miss L D Souza 2 Miss C Coutinho 3 Time —16 seconds

400 metres relay —St Andrews 1 Arya Kreeda Mandal 2 Time —58 6 seconds.

MIDGETS (GIRLS)

50 metres —Miss S Shibad 1 Miss K D Kelly 2 Miss Abraham 3 Time —8 seconds

80 metres potato race —Miss S Shibad 1 Miss K D Kelly 2 Miss Abraham 3

MIDGETS (BOYS)

50 metres —I Siddique 1 A Mohamed 2 P D Potnis 3 Time —7 2 5 seconds

50 metres potato race —S *Usman* 1 D K. Raut 2 O D Souza 3

HORNETS (GIRLS)

80 metres hurdles —Miss E Saldanha 1 Miss L D Souza 2 Miss C Coutinho 3 Time —15 seconds

High jump —Miss R Haldenkar 1 Miss A N Thakur 2 Height —3 ft 3½ in

75 metres —Miss N D Souza 1 Miss S G Pradhan 2 Miss L S Bhagwat 3 Time — 10 seconds

HORNETS (BOYS)

80 metres hurdles —A Sampeys 1 J D Silva 2 F Fernandes 3 Time — 14 1/5 seconds

75 metres —F Monteiro 1 B Thompson 2 Samson 3 Time —9 2/5 seconds

High jump —O Castelino 1 H Samson 2 R Sharma 3 Height —4 ft 5½ in

Lahore.

The following are the details of the finals of the Tenth All India Olympic Games —

The Punjab won the Tata Trophy with 92 points Patiala finished second with 55 Bombay third with 45 and the others in order were Bengal 18 United Provinces 8 Rajputana 6 Mysore 6 Bihar 3 Delhi 1 Central Provinces Gwalior and Baroda Nil

MEN'S EVENTS

100 metres Hurdles —Saleem Khwaja (Punjab) 1 Lala Singh (Patiala) 2 N K Faj Mohd (Punjab) 3 Time —15 9 seconds

4 000 Metres Cycle Race —B Malcolm (Bombay) 1 Shah Rukh (Punjab) 2 B Hutchison (Bihar) 3 Time —1 minute 58 3 seconds

Hop Step and Jump —L T *Boosey* (Bombay) 1 E A Evans (Punjab) 2 Mohd. Nawar (*Punjab*) 3 *Distance* — 47 feet 5½ inches

100 Metres Run —L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 Mohd Rafiq (Punjab) 2 M Ferron (Bengal) 3 Time —11 seconds

Hammer Throw —Somnath (Patiala) 1 Kishen Singh (Patiala) 2 Gurnam Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance —138 feet 1½ in

3 000 Metres Steeplechase —Dhanjh (Patiala) 1 Mohd. Hyat Tiwana (Punjab) 2 Mohd Siddique (Punjab) 3 Time —10 minutes 10 2 seconds

Penthalon —Whitter (Punjab) 2 923.82 points 1 Manoharlal (*Rajputana*) 2 781 points 2 Fazal Mohd (Punjab) 2 231 89 points 3

5 000 Metres Run —Jagvirsingh (Punjab) 1 Gurbachand Singh (Patiala) 2 Pte. J Jevons (Bengal) 3 Time —16 minutes 17 4 seconds

Javelin Throw —Laladin (Punjab) 1 H Davenport (Bihar) 2 Hamara Singh (Patiala) 3 Distance —168 feet 10 in

Weight-lifting—Light-heavyweight — S Dutta (Bengal) with 550 pounds 1 Hakim M Zafrullah (Punjab) 2 Raza Ali (Punjab) 3 Heavyweight—R J Martin (Punjab) with 685 pounds 1 Hari Krishnan (Punjab) 2

10 000 Metres Cycle Race —J K Amin (Bombay) 1 R K Mehra (Bengal) 2 A R Havewalla (Bombay) 3 Time — *20 minutes 23 3 seconds*

Pole Vault —Mushraf Hussain (U P) 1 A K Mukerji (Bengal) 2 K A Shafi (Punjab) 3 Height —11 feet 6½ inches

400 Metres Run —Akhtar Iqbal (Punjab) 1 Pritam Singh (Patiala) 2 Sardul Singh (Punjab) 3 Time —50 5 seconds

1 300 Metres Run —Hardeo Singh (Patiala) 1 Zail Singh (Punjab) 2 Harnam Singh (Punjab) 3 Time —4 minutes 10 6 seconds

4 × 100 Metres Relay —Bombay 1 Punjab 2 Bengal 3 Time —44 1 seconds

3 000 Metres Cycle Race —B Malcolm (Bombay) 1 R J Mistry (Bombay) 2 Mushtaq Ahmad (Punjab) 3 Time —4 minutes 48 5 seconds (New All India record)

400 Metres Hurdles —J Rodricks (Bombay) 1 Saleem Khwaja (Punjab) 2 Harbans Singh (Patiala) 3 Time —58 7 seconds

4 by 400 Metres Relay —Punjab 1 Bombay 2 Patiala 3 Time —3 minutes 27 4 seconds

50 Kilometres Walk —Baktawar Singh (Patiala) 1 N Cracias (Bombay) 2 Bishan Sarup (Delhi) 3 Time —5 hours 39 minutes 8 6 seconds (New All India record)

10 000 Metres Run —Gurbachan Singh (Patiala) 1 B D M Peag (U P) 2 Kodandarami (Mysore) 3 Time —34 minutes 34 7 seconds

800 Metres —Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1 Zail Singh (Punjab) and R N Utchil (Bombay) dead heated for second place Time —2 minutes 0 5 seconds

Shot *Put* —*Zahur Ahmed* (*Punjab*) 1 Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 2 Somnath (*Patiala*) 3 Distance —43 feet 4½ inches.

400 Metres —Mohd Rafiq (Punjab) 1 L C Woodcock (Bombay) 2 S N Bhaya (Rajputana) 3 Time —*22 6* seconds

100 kilometres cycle race —S Corder (*Bombay*) 1 *Sharif Bux* (*Punjab*) 2, Rathod (Baroda) 3 Time —3 hours 25 min. 43 2 seconds (Record.)

Discus throw —Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1 Pritam Singh (Patiala) 2 Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 3 Distance —120 ft 1½ in

3 000 metres —Dila Singh (Patiala) 1 J Jevons (Bengal) 2 Mohd Hyat Tiwana (Punjab) 3 Time —9 minutes 13 4 sec

High jump —E Isaac (Mysore) 1 Ranjit Singh (Punjab) 2 Gajendra Narain (Rajputana) 3 Height —5 ft 10 in

5 000 metres walk —A K Dutt (Bengal) 1 S K Sinha (Bengal) 2 N Gracias (Bombay) 3 Time —26 min 30 5 sec (Record)

Broad jump —T Boosey (Bombay) 1 Mohd Saeed (Punjab) 2 Manoharlal (Rajputana) 3 Distance —21 ft 10⅝ in

WOMEN'S EVENTS

1 500 Metres Cycle Race Final —Miss J Boudhion (Bombay) 1 Mrs M Wardley (Bombay) 2 Time —2 minutes 54 2 seconds

Shot Put Final —Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 1 Miss P Moulton (Bombay) 2 Distance —31 feet 3¼ in

50 metres final —Miss E D Silva (Bombay) 1 Miss D Badal (Bombay) 2 Miss E Michael (U P) 3 Time —7 seconds

Discus Throw final —Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 1 Miss Agnes Carr (Punjab) 2 Miss E D Silva (Bombay) 3 Distance —92 feet 10½ inches (A New All India record)

Women's javelin throw —Miss Agnes Carr (Punjab) 1 Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 2 Miss P Moulton (Bombay) 3 Distance —76 ft. 3½ in

80 Metres Hurdles final —Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 1 Miss M O Rourke (Bengal) 2 Miss Agnes Carr (Punjab) 3 Time —13 5 seconds

High Jump final —Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 1 Miss P Moulton (Bombay) 2 Miss M. Gilbert (Bombay) 3 Height —4 feet 11 inches

100 Metres Run final —Miss D Badal (Bombay) 1 Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 2 Miss E Michael (U P) 3 Time —13 2 seconds

Women's broad jump —Miss E Michael (U P) 1 Miss E D Silva (Bombay) 2 Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 3 Distance —15 ft 6½ in (Record)

Women's 4 × 100 metres relay —Bombay 1 Punjab 2 Time —55 2 sec

Lahore.

The following are the details of the Inter *University Athletic Sports* —

Punjab University with 169 points Bombay finishing second with 84 Allahabad (21) Aligarh (10) and Delhi (4) were placed third fourth and fifth respectively

High jump —N Banerji (Allahabad) 1 S Murtuza (Aligarh) 2 Ranjit Singh (Punjab) 3 Height —5 ft 7½ ins.

110 Metres Hurdles —Salim Khawaja (Punjab) 1 S Murtuza (Aligarh) 2 Abdul Rashid (Punjab) 3 Time —16-7 secs.

Shot Put —Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1 M Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 2 A R Fernandes (Bombay) 3 Distance —40 ft. 4½ ins (Record)

400 Metres —Sardul Singh (Punjab) 1 J C Rodrigues (Bombay) 2 Mohd. Saeed (Punjab) 3 Time —52 secs

Hop Step and Jump —M Asim Khan (Punjab) 1 Autar Singh (Punjab) 2, N Banerji (Allahabad) 3 Distance —45 ft 8¾ ins (Record)

1 500 Metres —Aman Ullah (Punjab) 1 J N Swami (Allahabad) 2 Mohd Sadiq (Punjab) 3 Time —4 mins 23 secs

Javelin Throw —Gaur Kishore (Punjab) 1 Mansur Ahmed (Punjab) 2 A Crowe (Bombay) 3 Distance —150 ft. 2 ins (Record)

4 Mile Cycle Race —M P Bhalla (Punjab) 1 J Kanga (Bombay) 2 Sharif Bux (Punjab) 3 Time —11 mins 58 1/5 secs

400 Metres Hurdles —J C Rodrigues (Bombay) 1 Saleem Khwaja (Punjab) 2 A F D Souza (Bombay) 3 Time —59 secs

Hammer Throw —Gulbax Khan (Punjab) 1 R S Sial (Allahabad) 2 Baldev Raj (Punjab) 3 Distance —112 ft 8¾ in. (Record)

100 Metres —Rafiq (Punjab) 1 Ijaz ul Hassan (Punjab) 2 J D Mello (Bombay) 3 Time —11 5 secs

800 Metres —Zail Singh (Punjab) 1 Ratna Nand (Punjab) 2 Lajpat Rai (Delhi) 3 Time —2 mins 2 7 secs

200 Metres —Rafiq (Punjab) 1 Gulam Hussain (Punjab) 2 G Fernandes (Bombay) 3 Time —23 secs.

Broad Jump —Avtar Singh (Punjab) 1, Rashir Ahmed (Punjab) 2 N Banerji (Allahabad) 3 Distance —20 ft 10 6/8 in (Record)

Discus Throw —Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1 A R Fernandes (Bombay) 2 Gulbax Khan (Punjab) 3 Distance —111 ft 5¾ in

Pole Vault —Banta Singh (Punjab) 1 Unis Wahab-ud Din (Punjab) 2 A B Malwadey (Bombay) 3 Height —11 ft 1/16 in (Record)

5 000 Metres Mohd. Sadiq (Punjab) 1 Manna Singh (Punjab) 2 Bishansarup (Delhi) 3 Time —17 mins 41 3/5 secs

The Punjab Olympic games finals —

Discus Throw for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) Distance —79 ft 5 8 ins. (New Punjab record)

High Jump —Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 1 Naik Taj Mohd. (Army) 2 Ranjit Singh (G C Lahore) 3 Height —5 ft 7½ ins

3 000 Metres —Mohd Hayat Tiwana (Lyallpur) 1 Mohd Akhtar (Lahore) 2. Time — 9 mins 39 3 secs

Shot Put —Zahur Ahmed (Lahore), 1 Shashpal Singh (Law College) 2 Abdullah Khan (Ferozepur) 3 Distance —42 ft. 8½ ins

Long Jump —Mohd Seed (Amritsar) 1 E A Evans (N W R) 2 Harbans Singh (N W R) 3 Distance —22 ft 7½ ins (New Punjab record)

10 000 Metres Cycle Race —Mushtaq Ahmed (Lahore) 1 Chaman Lal Rali (F C C) 2 Madan Mohan Lal F C C) 3 Time — 20 mins 23 seconds

Long Jump for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) 1 Miss Thelma Horsley (Lahore) 2 Miss B Lewis (Lahore) 3 Distance — 12 ft 6 7/8 ins

10 000 Metres —Vatna Nand (G C Lahore) 1 Karnail Singh (Ferozepur) 2 Time — 35 mins 44 5 secs

Shot Put for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) Distance —22 ft 3½ ins

Javelin Throw —Lal Din (N W R) 1 Som Nath (Patiala) 2 G K Kapur (G C Lahore) 3 Distance —161 ft 3 ins

80 Metres Hurdles for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) 1 Time —16 8 secs

1 500 Metres (final) —Hardew Singh (Patiala) 1 Har Ram Singh (Army) 2 Mohd Siddiq (G C Lahore) 3 Time —4 mins 18 5 secs

400 Metres Relay —Gujarat District 1

400 metres hurdles —Saleem Khawaja 1 Chirag Din 2 Amrit Lal 3 Time —58 6 sec (equals Punjab record)

100 metres —Qazi Saleemullah 1 Mohd Rafiq 2 Izaz ul Hussan 3 Time—11 9 sec

50 metres (Women) —Miss B Lewis 1 Miss Thelma Horsley 2 Miss S Sondhi 3 Time —7 8 sec

5 000 metres —Jagvir Singh 1 Gurbachan Singh 2 Atma Singh 3 Time —16 min 48 2 sec

Hop step and Jump —E A Evans 1 M Seed 2 M Niwaz 3 Distance — 45 ft 6½ in

1 500 metres cycle race (Women) —Miss A Carr 1 Time 3 min 40 sec

High jump (Women) —Miss A Carr 1 Height —3 ft 10 in

100 metres (Women) —Miss B Lewis 1 Miss S Sondhi 2 Miss Thelma Horsley 3 Time —14 8 sec

1 000 metres cycle race —M P Bhalla 1 Shah Rukh 2 Chaman Lala 3 Time — 1 min. 32 sec (Punjab record)

Marathon —Chhalju Singh 1 Vatna Nand 2 B B Bhatia 3 Time —3 hrs 11 min 38-8 sec (Punjab record)

3 000 metres steeplechase —Mohd Hayat 1 Mohd. Sadique 2 Saeed Tarin 3 Time — 10 min. 20 sec (Punjab record)

Hammer throw —Som Nath 1 Kishan Singh 2 Mohd Yunis 3 Distance 134 ft 1½ in (Indian record)

400 metres —A Iqbal 1 Sardul Singh 2 Ghulam Hussain 3 Time —50 9 sec (Punjab record)

200 metres —Pritam Singh 1 Qazi Saifullah 2 Mohd Rafiq 3. Time —23 2 sec

Pole vault —Banta Singh 1 K A Shafi 2 Faquir Mohd 3 10 ft 10-6 8 in

5 000 metres walk —Imdad Ali 1 Mohd. Suleman 2 Time — 29 min 25½ sec

110 metres hurdles —Saleem Khawaja 1 Taj Mohd 2 Lal Singh 3 Time —16 3 sec

Javelin throw (Women) —Miss A Carr 1 Distance —42 ft 8½ in

800 metres —Zail Singh 1 Hardev Singh 2 Amanullah 3 Time —1 min 59 9 sec (equals Punjab record)

3 000 metres cycle race —Shah Rukh 1 Mua Ahmed 2 S H Khurram 3 Time — 5 min 9 7 sec

4 × 100 metres relay —N W Railway 1 An Indian Regiment 2 Gujrat District 3 Time —45 4 sec

Discus throw —Shaspal Singh 1 Abdullah Khan 2 Som Nath 3 Distance —119 ft 11½ in

Madras.

The Madras Presidency Olympic games resulted as follows —

100 metres —T Balakrishnan (Cochin Athletic Association) 1 P Lozaro (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 M Venkatakrishnudu (unattached) 3 Time —11 8 seconds

200 metres —P Lozaro (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1 T Balakrishnan (Cochin Athletic Association) 2 M. Venkatakrishnudu (unattached) 3 Time — 23 7 seconds

110 metres Hurdles —V J Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 1 K. B Gangatharan (Cochin Athletic Association) 2 C R Suryanarayana (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3

400 metres —M M Chandy (Cochin Athletic Association) 1 L Gnanamuthu (M and S M Railway) 2 K I Eapen (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Time — 53 7 seconds

200 Metres Hurdles —Janakiram (M and S M Railway) 1 K I Eapen (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 V J Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Time —27 7 seconds

Pole Vault —K U Damodaran (Cochin Athletic Association) 1 Gopalakrishnan (Travancore Athletic Association) 2 C Narayanan Kutti (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Height —10 ft 5 in

Discus Throw —R Gaughan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1 C K Ramatheerthan (Cochin Athletic Association) 2, A J Brafield (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Distance —92 ft. 5 in.

Javelin Throw —L Stracey (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1 Desmond (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 N T Namasivayam (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Distance —122 ft 6 in

800 metres —L Gnanamuth (M and S M Railway) 1 V S Shanker Rao (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 T G Narayana Pai (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Time —2 min 7 secs

High Jump —Govindan (Travancore Athletic Association) 1 K U Damodaran (Cochin Athletic Association 2 H Mathias (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Height—5 ft 8½ in

Hop Step and Jump —A T Thomas (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1 M M Chandy (Cochin Athletic Association) 2 T D Souza (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Distance —42 ft 6½ in

1 500 metres run —T G Narayana Pai (Cochin Athletic Association) 1 S Siddarapi (Y M C A College) 2 Lourduswami (M & S M Railway) 3 Time —4 min 28 5 secs

4 × 100 metres relay —Cochin Athletic Association team 1 Madras Olympic Association team 2 Y M C A College team 3 Time 47 4 secs

4 × 400 metres Relay —Madras Collegiate Athletic Association team 1 M & S M Railway team 2 Cochin Athletic Association team 3 Time —3 min 43 5 secs

400 Metres Hurdles —V J Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 1 T M Spittler (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 K I Isapen (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Time 60 4 seconds

16 lbs Shot Put —J A Muthiah Pandyan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association 1 R Gaughan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 K Ramachandran (Cochin Athletic Association 3 Distance —32 ft 5 7 8 in

16 lbs Hammer Throw —J A Muthiah Pandyan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1 M Mathias (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 Distance —84 ft 11 in

Long Jump —H S Ward (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1 T Balakrishnan (Cochin Athletic Association) 2 R M. Absalam (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Distance —20 ft 6 7/8 in

3 000 Metres Run —I I Madayya (Y M C A College) 1 T A Sundararajan (Coimbatore Athletic Association) 2 D Sesharatnam (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Time —9 min 48 3 seconds

Mysore

The following are the principal results of the Mysore Olympic games —

110 Metres hurdles —G Isaac 1 J C Raju 2 M Syed Jaffer 3

200 Metres hurdles —J C Raju 1 Syed Jaffer 2 C Isaac 3

100 Metres run —L Archer 1 Roger Gordon 2 D Silva 3

400 metres run —A T Ponnurangam 1 (for the fifth year in succession) M V Loganathan 2 K Ramachandran 3

200 metres run —D Silva 1 I Archer 2 Gordon 3

800 metres run —Syed Jaleel 1 Loganathan 2 K Ramachandran 3

1 500 metres run —Syed Jaleel 1 Abdul Shakoor 2 Arul 3

10 000 metres run —Kodanda Ram 1 Puttamiah 2 Puttappa 3

Running Long Jump —Sanaullah 1 Loganathan 2 Syed Jaffer 3

Running High Jump —T Isaac 1 C Isaac 2 Ponnaiya 3

Hop Step and Jump —G Isaac 1 Sanaullah 2 Ramachandran 3

16 lbs Shot Put —C Poovaiya 1 P O Varkey 2 Rozario 3

100 metres swimming —M A K Murthy 1 Swamy Rao 2 Rajasekhar 3

Pole Vault —I O Varkey 1 —Height —10 ft 6½ in

Discus Throw —L Archer 1 K S Gopal 2 Rozario 3

Javelin Throw —B Muniswami 1 Gopal 2 Basavaraj 3

16 lbs Hammer Throw —P O Varkey 1 Gopal 2 J C Raju 3

3 000 Metres Cycle Race —Varada Iyengar 1 K S Gopal 2 Puttramiah 3

800 Metres Relay Race —Y M C A 1 St Joseph's College 2

BADMINTON

Bombay

The Bombay Presidency Open Badminton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —G D Patwardhan beat K M Rangnekar 18–16 15–8

Men's Doubles —G D Patwardhan and M G Mugwe beat K M Rangnekar and R N Kanga 15–9 15–5

Mixed Doubles —G D Patwardhan and Miss M R Vimadalal beat J Agnel and Miss J Mistry 15–9 11–15 15–6

Womens Singles —Miss Sunder Deodhar beat Miss Tara Deodhar 11–5 11–7

Women's Doubles —Miss F Taleyarkhan and Miss A K Dadyburjor beat Miss T Deodhar and Miss S Deodhar 15–9 15–8

The Western India Badminton Champion ships finals —

Men's Singles —G D Patwardhan beat R N Kanga 15–13, 15–5

Men's Doubles —G D Patwardhan and D G Mugwe beat K M. Rangnekar and R N Kanga 15–13 15–9

Mixed Doubles —G D Patwardhan and Miss M R Vimadalal beat K M Rangnekar and Miss P DeLima 15–8 11–15 15–7

Women's Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss F Taleyarkhan 11–8 11–4

Women's Doubles —Mrs S Maneckshaw and Miss M R Vimadalal beat Miss F Taleyar khan and Miss A K Dadyburjor 12–15 15–7 15–5

Professionals Singles —P Mohanlal beat G Ramji 15–12 17–14

Professionals Doubles —S *Prasad and G* Ramji beat A Hassan and Ramchandra 15–12 8–15 15–12

The Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Championship finals —

Men's Singles —R N Kanga beat J Agnel 15–7 18–16

Men's Doubles —R N Kanga and D G Mugwe beat J Agnel and L I Pereira 15–7 15–12

Mixed Doubles —J Agnel and Miss J Mistry beat R N Kanga and Miss F Vacha 15–8 7–15 15–8

Women's Singles —Miss F Vacha beat Miss P DeLima 11–12 21–10 11–7

Women's Doubles —Miss F Vacha and Miss P DeLima beat Mrs Kania and Miss A K. Dadyburjor 15–4 15–8

The Greater Bombay Open Badminton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —V N Iyer beat R Pereira 12–15 15–10 15–2

Men's Doubles —S Dinkar Rao and K I Kesari beat I Pereira and E J Carvalho 15–13 9–15 15–10

Women's Singles —Mrs J Nogeur beat Miss Jog 11–2 11–6

Poona.

The P Y C Hindu Gymkhana Open Badmin ton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —J Agnel beat V N Iyer 15 4 10–15 15–11

Men's Doubles —V N Iyer and J Agnel beat W D Sane and D N Limaye 15 — 15 7

Mixed Doubles —V N Iyer and Miss S Kelkar beat J Agnel and Miss Tara Deodhar 15–8 8 15 15 4

Women's Singles —Miss Tara Deodhar beat Miss Sunder Deodhar 9–11 11–6 11–8

BILLIARDS

Bombay

The Byculla Y M C A Handicap Billiards Tournament final —

Taher Ali Contractor (—460) holder beat M Sofaer (—360) by 500 points to 341

Exhibition Matches —

P K Deb (Calcutta) beat W McCarthy (Bombay) in 90 minute match by 528 points to 303

P K Deb (Calcutta) beat Taher Ali Contractor (Bombay) by 549 points to 261

Calcutta

The All India Billiards Championship final — V R Greer (holder) beat H H Nilsen by 2 521 points to 1 774

Madras

The South Indian Amateur Billiards Cham pionship final —

C C James beat S J Coelho by 2 000 points to 1 946

Poona.

The Poona Hindu Gymkhana Open Billiards Championship —

M G Dixit beat R D Sapre by 1 000 points to 779

BOXING

Bombay

The Fourteenth Annua Amateur Boxing Championships of Western India (finals) —

Flyweight —B G Baboolal (Nagpada Neigh bourhood House) beat S Sharafi (Sir D M. Petit Gymnastic Institute) on points

Bantamweight —P Newland (M T E R I N) beat C J Satur (M T E R I N) on points

Featherweight —K C Sidhwa (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) beat W Campbell (Provost Unit) on points.

Lightweight —L A Hall (M T E R I N) beat S Miskeith (M.T E, R I N) on points

Welterweight —N M Cairn (Royal Navy) beat F P Pandole (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) on points.

Middleweight —D A Shroff (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) beat D Sarsdedt (Proctor Y M C A) on points

Light-heavyweight —S Paddock (Royal Navy) knocked out D W Potter (Royal Navy) in the second round

Heavyweight —R J Mowbrey (Royal Navy) beat D P Surty (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) the fight being stopped in the third round

Calcutta.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Boxing Tourna ment —

A A Arathoon amateur heavyweight champion of India beat Capt I V Lewes holder of Burma heavyweight title on points.

Lahore.

The Northern India Amateur Boxing Championships (finals) —

Flyweight —Hall k.o Akram Malik in second round

Bantamweight —Monteiro beat Samuel on points

Featherweight —Lawrence k o Armstrong in first round

Lightweight —Gaspar k.o Karamat in first round.

Middleweight —Coulas k o Callaghan in first round.

Heavyweight —M. Hasham—winner un opposed

Nundydroog

The Exhibition Boxing contest —

Gunboat Jack beat Duncan Chatterton on points over 10 rounds

CRICKET

The following are the details of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy —

WEST ZONE

Nawanagar beat Maharashtra by 8 wickets Maharashtra 39 (S N Bannerjee 8 for 20) and 189 (A M Jadhav 63 Vinoo Mankad 5 for 68) Nawanagar 150 and 78 for 2 wkts

Bombay beat the Western India States on the result of the first innings Bombay 462 (K C Ibrahim not out 230 J B Khot 101) Western India States 95 (K K Tarapore 4 for 24) and 167 for 5 wkts (Saeed Ahmed 58 Prithviraj not out 86)

Baroda beat Gujerat by 296 runs Baroda 312 (H R Adhikari 88 Baloch 6 for 85) and 257 for 6 wkts decl (H R Adhikari 106 V S Hazare 66) Gujerat 140 (V S Hazare 7 for 92) and 29 for 4 wkts when Gujerat conceded the match

Bombay beat Nawanagar on the result of the first innings Nawanagar 284 and 48 for 2 wkts Bombay 462 for 8 wkts decl (A A Hakim 63 V M Merchant not out 170 L P Jai 81 J B Khot 50)

Sind beat Baroda by 8 wkts Baroda 178 (M J Mobed 4 for 20) and 126 Sind 287 and 68 for 2 wkts

Final—Bombay beat Sind on the result of the first innings Bombay 465 (S M Hadri 59 V M Merchant not out 153 K M Rangnekar 58 J Naoomal 5 for 121) Sind 326 (G Khabenchand not out 131 Daud Khan 65 K K Tarapore 4 for 60)

SOUTH ZONE

Madras beat Central Provinces and Berar by 4 wkts C P & Berar 192 (Ramsingh 5 for 45) and 128 (Venkatesan 7 for 58) Madras 217 (Ramsingh 58 Nainmkannu 53) and 104 for 6 wkts

Mysore beat Hyderabad by 111 runs Mysore 199 (B Frank 62) and 352 (B K Garudachar 56 T V Parthasarathy 52) Hydera bad 169 (Asadulla Qureishi 66 B K Garudachar 6 for 45) and 271 (Aibara 110 B K Garudachar 5 for 78)

Final—Mysore beat Madras by 22 runs. Mysore 147 and 246 (Thimappayah 127) Madras 154 (B K. Garudachar 6 for 57) and 217 (B K Garudachar 8 for 99)

EAST ZONE

Bengal beat Bihar on the result of the first innings Bengal 253 (K Ghosh 107) and 294 (A Das not out 84 A Deb 50) Bihar 202 (S Bannerjee 73) and 87 for 1 wkt

United Provinces beat Holkar Cricket Association on the result of the first innings U P 307 (Khwaja 81 Telang 93) and 192 (Moorthy 70 Jagdale 6 for 65) Holkar 246 (J N Bhaya 60 Alexander 6 for 88) and 169 for 3 wkts (C K Nayudu 54)

Final—Bengal beat United Provinces on the result of the first innings Bengal 473 (S Ganguli 63 J Bhattacharjee 71 A Deb 128 S Mustafi 101) U P 426 (Firasat Hussain 55 I L Palia 53 Khwaja 58 Salim 92 Wahidullah 50)

NORTH ZONE

Northern India beat North West Frontier Province by an innings and 40 runs. Northern India 613 (Nazar Mahomed 175 Jagdish Lal 130 M Sharif 93) North West Frontier Province 90 (Habibullah 6 for 42) and 118 (Aslam 6 for 26)

Final—Northern India beat Southern Punjab by 74 runs Northern India 285 (Anwar Hussain 50 Amir Elahi 4 for 97) and 128 (Anwar Hussain 51 Amir Elahi 5 for 65) Southern Punjab 158 (Amarnath 79 Habibullah 6 for 17) and 181 (Nazir Ali 78 Habibullah 6 for 94

SEMI FINALS (PROPER)

Mysore beat Bengal by 17 runs Mysore 307 (Ram Dev not out 105 Ramachandra 7 for 52) and 208 (Ram Dev 57) Bengal 279 (Ramachandra not out 97 Puri 58) and 219 (K Bhattacharjee 65 B K Garudachar 5 for 68)

Bombay beat Northern India by 7 wkts Northern India 211 (Ram Prakash 98) and 225 (K K Tarapore 5 for 85) Bombay 257 (J B Khot 95, Jehangir Khan 5 for 50, and 184 for 3 wkts (K C Ibrahim not out 69)

FINAL

Bombay beat Mysore by an innings and 231 runs Mysore 68 (J B Khot 6 for 19) and 157 (B Frank 61) Bombay for 9 wkts decl 506 (M F Mistry 93 M K Mantri 65 K. C Ibrahim 117 V M. Merchant 60)

Bombay

The following are the details of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament —

Muslims beat The Rest on the result of the first innings The Rest 217 (V S Hazare 74) and 282 for 6 wkts (V S Hazare not out 101) Muslims 359 (S M. Kadri 76, Yakub Sheikh 96 Saeed Ahmed 52 A K Bhalerao 6 for 96)

Parsis beat Europeans by an innings and 262 runs Parsis 532 for 5 wkts decl (M F Mistry retired 152 E B Aibara 59 R S Mody 144 J B Khot not out 103) Europeans 117 (P E Palia 4 for 32) and 153 (N Mischler not out 75)

Hindus beat Muslims on the result of the first innings Hindus 443 for 5 wkts decl (V M Merchant not out 243 H R Adhikari 88) and 246 for 4 wkts (D D Hindlekar 91 C T Sarwate retired 51) Muslims 270 (Gul Mahomed 101 Saeed Ahmed not out 6 C S Nayudu 5 for 116)

Final—Hindus beat Parsis by 10 wkts Hindus 474 (V M Merchant 221 K M Rangnekar 117) and 41 for no loss Parsis 203 and 309 (E B Aibara 57 K R Meher Homji 71)

The Inter Collegiate Cricket Tournament final for the Rahimtoola Cup —

St Xavier s College beat Elphinstone College by an innings and 225 runs Elphinstone College 101 (P J Divadkar 53 D G Phadkar 51) and 196 (M Govadia 69) St Xavier s College 612 (K C Ibrahim 236 R S Cooper 184 D B Desai 57 R S Mody 50)

Festival match between Rest of India and Maharashtra the 1941 Ranji Trophy champions —

Rest of India won by 9 wkts Rest of India 487 and 119 for 1 wkt Maharashtra 308 and 295

The Times of India Shield Cricket Tournament final —

Tata Sports Club beat B B & C I Railway by 404 runs Tata Sports Club 552 and 266 for 8 wkts decl B B & C I Railway 212 and 202

Calcutta.

The War Fund match between Bengal Governor s XI and Maharashtra —

Match drawn Governor s XI 257 (C S Nayudu 55 K Bose not out 55) and 275 for 7 wkts decl (K Bose not out 86 H R Adhikari 76) Maharashtra 306 (V S Hazare 83) and 153 for 5 wkts

Karachi.

The Sind Pentangular Tournament final —

Hindus beat Muslims by 9 wkts. Muslims 207 and 162. Hindus 349 and 24 for 1 wkt.

The War Fund match between Sind and Maharashtra —

Sind won by 160 runs Sind 273 (M J Mobed 60) and 320 (Naoomal 66 Giridhari 93 and Kishenchand 74) Maharashtra 110 (M. J Mobed 4 for 25 J Naoomal 4 for 45) and 323 (Deodhar 67)

Lahore.

The War Fund match between Punjab University and Punjab Governor s XI —

Punjab University won by 2 wkts Governor s XI 219 and 217 (Abdi 57 H H Maharaja Patiala 59) Punjab University 280 (Akhtar Khan 86) and 158 for 8 wkts (Nazar Mahomed 84)

Madras.

The War Fund match between Madras Governor s XI and Madras Cricket Association

Governor s XI won by 9 wkts Madras 161 and 221 (A G Ramsingh 51) Governor s XI 329 and 57 for 1 wkt

Nagpur

The Nagpur Quadrangular Cricket Tournament final —

Christians 369 Hindus 59 and 13 for 3 wkts Match awarded to Christians

Poona.

The festival match between Rest of India and Western India in honour of Professor D B Deodhar s 50th birthday —

Match drawn Rest of India 431 (A G Ramsingh 69 Gul Mahomed 116 C Ramaswami 75 C T Sarwate 5 for 54) and 298 for 5 wkts (Nazar Mahomed 83 L Amarnath not out 75) Western India 490 (H R Adhikari 83 K C Ibrahim 63 J Naoomal not out 74 C T Sarwate 59) and 146 for 8 wkts (D B Deodhar 74)

The Inter Collegiate Tournament final for the David Cup —

S P College beat Ferguson College on the result of the first innings S P College 662. Ferguson College 153 and 302 for 4 wkts.

Secunderabad

The War Fund match between President s XI and Resident s XI —

President s XI won by 10 wkts Resident s XI 168 (Aibara 50, Ditta 50) and 102 (Ghulam Mahomed 8 for 41) President s XI 182 and 94 for no loss (Liaquat Ali 68 not out).

DOG SHOW

Bangalore

The Ninth Championship Show of the Mysore Kennel Club —

Best Exhibit in Show —Mrs Stubb s Great Dane Bitch Beachby Clovis

Best Exhibit in Show (Opposite Sex) —Mrs. Hilda Woods dog Smasher of Bar chester a Bloodhound

Best Exhibit in the Show bred in India — Mrs Stubb s Beachby Clovis

Best Exhibit in Show bred in India (other sex) —Rajkumar of Pithapuram s dog Ginger of Yes

BREED SPECIALS

Best Great Dane —Mrs Stubb s Beachby Clovis

Best Alsatian —Mrs Gardiner s dog Hector Von Gartenwerth

Best Alsatian Opposite Sex —Mrs Woods bitch Klutzi of Concord

Best Golden Retriever —Mrs A F Cowdrey s dog Charming Chintz of Ware

Best Australian Terrier —Mrs A F Cowdrey s bith Twilight of Tregeuna.

Best Bull Terrier —Mrs G B Harvey s Glamour of Ithra

Best Fox Terrier (Smooth) —Raja of Pitha puram s dog Ginger of Yes

Best Fox Terrier (wire) —C R Welsh s dog Crackenbury Citadel

Best Scottish Terrier —Mrs N S Green s dog Crageara Ceaser

Best Highland White Terrier —Rajkumar Desaraj Urs s dog Zulu

Best Highland White Terrier Opposite Sex — Sadeq Z Shah s bitch Bijou

Best Dachshund —Mrs. J A R Spain s bitch Jane of Kelso

Best Pomeranian —Mrs M Clarke s bitch Betty Bhoop.

Best Pekingese —Mrs K S Jolly s dog Yen Chu of Silver Sheen

Bombay

The 23rd Annual Championship Show of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club —

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN)

Best Exhibit in Show —Miss K. H Wheatley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Weft of the Clouds.

Best Opposite Sex —P S Shroff s Pomera nian dog *Certus Divitae*

Best Exhibit Bred in India —Miss K H Wheatley s Cocker Spaniel bith Weft of the Clouds.

Best Opposite Sex —P S Shroff s Pomera nian dog Certus Divitae

Best Puppy in Show —Maharaja of Partabgarh s Bull Terrier dog Promise of Par tabgarh

Best Opposite *Sex* —Mrs A D Hey s Alsatian bitch Venus of Schallion.

Best Exhibit in Show Born in Bombay Pre sidency (under 18 months) —Mrs E Gardiner s Alsatian dog Brunn Wuff Von Gastenwerth

Best Terrier in Show —Mrs K M Rula s Wire Fox Terrier dog Too Too-Tye

Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier — M V Dayal s Pomeranian bitch Ch. Riversdale Lovely

Best Pekingese in Show —Mrs K S Jolly s Pekingese dog Mi Woo Man Of Silon Slem

Best Puppy in Show (between 4 and 8 *months*) —Mrs A D Hey s Alsatian bitch Venus of Schallion

Best Terrier in Show Bred in India —Mrs K M Rula s Wire Fox Terrier dog Too-Too-Tye

Best Alsatian in Show —Mrs E Gardiner s Alsatian dog Ch Hector von Gar tenwerth

Best Non Sporting Exhibit in Show except Alsatians and Toys—Mrs A G Granville s Welsh Corgi dog Ch. Garrymede of Ethra

CONDITIONAL CUPS

Best Exhibit in Show born in Bombay or *Salsette and owned by member of B P* K C —Mrs W Wickersham s Dachshund bitch Leni of Jesafield

Best Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by member of B P K C —Mrs L Russell and Dr V Rao s Lakeland Terrier bitch Princess of Worli

Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by member of B P K C —Mrs. W Wicker sham s Dachshund bitch Leni of Jesafield.

Best Non Sporting Exhibit excluding Toys in Show —Mrs. A G Granville's Welsh Corgi dog Ch Garrymede of Ethra

SPECIAL PRIZES

Best Exhibit in Show owned by member — Miss K H Wheatley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Weft of the Clouds

Best Opposite Sex owned by member — Mrs K M Rula s Wire Fox Terrier dog Too Too-Tye

Best Exhibit in Show bred in India and owned by member —M V Dayal s Pomeranian bitch Ch Riversdale Lovely

Best Opposite Sex owned by member — Maharaja of Partabgarh s Bull Terrier dog Promise of Partabgarh."

Best Junior Exhibit in Show bred in India under 18 months old and owned by member —Mrs E Gardiner s Alsatian dog Brun Wulf Von Gartenwerth.

Best Exhibit in Show begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette under 18 months old owned by Member —Mrs H A Schulley s Carin Terrier bitch Hashleigh Silverine

Best Puppy in Show owned by member and resident of Bombay —Mrs W W Wicker sham s Alsatian bitch Chereen of Darrigal

SPECIAL CUPS (OPEN TO ALL)

Best Pomeranian in Show —M V Dayal s bitch Ch Riversdale Lovely

Best Opposite Sex —P S Shroff s Pomeranian dog Certus Divitae

Best Pomeranian Puppy bred in India — W O A Young s dog Niger Juvenis

Best Pekingese in Show —K S Jolly's dog Mi Wee Man of Silon Siem

Best Alsatian in Show —Mrs E Gardiner s dog Ch Hector von Gartenwerth

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs W Wickersham s bitch Utzi of Oxenford

Best Alsatian Puppy —Mrs A D Hey s bitch Venus of Schallion

Best Dachshund in Show —Mrs W Wickersham s bitch Leni of Jessifield

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs H Bentley s dog Hittie

Best Dachshund Puppy in Show —Mrs J N Humphrey s dog Kopfenkapitan

Best Cocker Spaniel in Show —Miss K H Wheatley s bitch Weft of the Clouds

Best Opposite Sex —Miss K H Wheatley s dog Whipson of Ware

Best Scottish Terrier in Show —Mrs J C Kapadia s dog Hashleigh Brace

Best Bull Terrier in Show —Maharaja of Partabgarh s dog *Promise of Partab* garh.

Best Sydney Silkie in Show —N Crawford s dog Silkie Mocel

Best Wire Fox Terrier in Show owned by an Indian resident of Bombay —Mrs K M Rula s dog Too-Too-Tye

Best Smooth Fox Terrier in Show —Mrs G A Benson s dog Chamandy Happy Alliance

Best Smooth Fox Terrier Opposite Sex — Maharaja of Pithapuram s bitch Durbar Bea.

Best Great Dane in Show —F M. Metha s bitch Duskyden

Best Sealyham Terrier in Show —Mrs K M. Rula s dog Ch Choo-too-Chap

Best Golden Retriever in Show —J C Hunter s dog Big Boy of Havard.

Best Golden Retriever dog bred in India and owned by Indian resident of Bombay — Dr and Mrs M H Hasham Premji s dog Yapike Rex

Best Carin Terrier in Show —Mrs G V West s dog Hashleigh Spiffy

Best Dobermann Pinscher in Show —C E Vogel s bitch Christian von der Savelop

Best Lakeland Terrier or Pug in Show — Mrs L Russel and Dr V S Rao s Lakeland Terrier bitch Princess of Worli

Best Collie or Dalmatian in Show —S S Nariman s Collie dog Rex V Rutland

Best Afghan Welsh Corgi or English Springer Spaniel in Show —Mrs A C Granville s Welsh Corgi dog Garrymende of Ithre

Best Trained Alsatian in Obedience Trials — Lt B K Shroff s Alsatian bitch Belinda

Best Litter in Show —Mrs C Baddeley s Litter of Wire Fox Terrier Hunsford *Hostile*

Best Conditioned dog in Show —Miss D Winstone s Dachshund dog Hail Hermann.

Mussoorie

26th Mussoorie Championship Dog Show —

CHALLENGE CUPS

Best Dog in the Show —Raja of Rampura s Cocker Spaniel bitch Falconer s Juno

Best Opposite Sex —Raja of Rampura s Flight Lieutenant of Ware

Best Dog in Show Bred in India —Raja of Rampura s Dachshund dog Shrewd Saint of Rampura

Best Exhibit in Show bred in U P — Mr Aitkin s Wire Fox Terrier bitch Miss Gloria of the Legion

Best Terrier in Show —Mrs Heasman s *Smooth Fox Terrier bitch* Ch *Molten* Minerva

Best Puppy in Show —Mrs Heasman s Smooth Fox Terrier bitch Carleen of Shane

Best Gun Dog Puppy by Exhibitor —Mrs Lunn s Black Cocker Spaniel bitch Bunty Beauty

Best Toy in Show —M V Dayal s Pomeranian dog Sir Duke of Lockee

Best Alsatian in Show —Raja of Rampura s Alsatian dog Ch Delight of Wolfsgien

CLUB SPECIALS

Best Exhibit bred in India, Owned by a member or Associate of the Kennel Club of India —Raja of Rampura s Dachshund dog Shrewd Saint of Rampura

Best Exhibit owned by a member —Raja of Rampura s Dachshund dog Shrewd Saint of Rampura.

BREED CLASSES

Best Exhibit in Show —Raja of Rampura s Cocker Spaniel bitch Falconer s Juno

Best Opposite Sex in Show —Raja of Rampura s Cocker Spaniel dog Flight Lieutenant of Ware.

Best Great Dane —Shriklahen Dass bitch Gold Mine of Pine Lands

Best Grey hound —Maharaj Shri Amar Singh Sahib s bitch Mangerley Moselle

Best Alsatian —Raja of Rampura s dog Ch. Delight of Wolfsglen

Best Labrador —Raja of Bagpat s Dauntless Raider

Best Golden Retriever —Mrs S Prakash s Pure Gold

Best Cocker Spaniel —Raja of Rampura s Flight Lieutenant of Ware

Best Airedale —Raja of Rampura s Siccawel Promise of Marsdun

Best Bull Terrier —Mrs S C Roy s Biddi kins Beauty

Best Smooth Fox Terrier —Mrs Heasman s Ch Molten Minerva

Best Wire Fox Terrier —K C Aitken s Miss Gloria of the Legion

Best Cairn Terrier —Miss M Hubble s Bannock.

Best Scottish Terrier —Mrs Holloway s Dorzas

Best Dachshund —Raja of Rampura s Shrewd Saint of Rampura

Best Pomeranian Puppy —N Dass Orange Blossom

Best Samoyed —A Lodhi s Sylkie

Best Dalmatian —C McDonald s Chestnut Sally

Ootacamund.

The following were the principal awards at the Thirteenth Ootacamund Championship Dog Show —

Best Exhibit Bred in India —M V Dayal s Pomeranian bitch Riversdale Lovely

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs Fraser s Alsatian dog Cracker Jack of *Idrie*

Best Exhibit in Show —Dayal s Pomeranian dog Duke Marcus of Lockee

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs D Hazare s Fox Terrier bitch Bowden Gloria

Best Long Dog in Show —Miss N Rendell s Greyhound 'Hopeful Heroine

Best Champion or Holder of Three Challenge Certificates —Mr Dayal s Duke Marcus of Lockee

Best Non Sporting Exhibit —Mrs. Fraser s Alsatian Cracker Jack of Idries'

Best Cocker Bred in India —C Boyston s Punch of Stonyhaven

Best Terrier in Show —Major Rajkumar Desaraj Urs Zulu.

Best toy dog in Show —Mr Dayal s Duke Marcus of Lockee

Poona.

The Ninth Championship Show of the Poona Kennel Club —

OPEN TO ALL EXHIBITORS

Best Exhibit in Show —Miss F E M. Espley s Cocker Spaniel dog Ch. Stainless Stefan

Best Opposite Sex —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Stainless Success.'

Best Reserve Dog in Show —Mr M. V Dayal s Pomeranian dog Sir Duke of Lockee

Best Reserve bitch in Show —Mrs M. L Willistrop s Pomeranian bitch Minegold Blakk Queen

Best Exhibit bred in India —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel dog Cracksman of Fame

Best Exhibit bred in India Opposite Sex — F M. Metha s Great Dane bitch Duskyden

Best Pupy in Show —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Veiled Beauty of Fame

Best Puppy in Show Opposite Sex —F M Mehta's Great Dane dog 'Marvel of Mehfar

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN TO ALL)

Best Exhibit in Show —Miss F E M. Espley s Cocker Spaniel dog Ch Stainless Stefan

Best Opposite Sex —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Stainless Success.

Best Exhibit in Show Bred in India — Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel dog Cracksman of Fame

Best Opposite Sex —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Veiled Beauty of Fame

Best Gun Dog —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel dog Ch Stainless Stefan

Best Junior Exhibit in Show —Mrs D H E Mayes Golden Retriever dog Brave of Havard

Best Cocker Spaniel —Miss F E. M. Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog Ch Stainless Stefan

Best Alsatian —Mrs. M A Fraser s Alsatian bitch Trouble of Idrie

Best puppy bred in India —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Veiled Beauty of Fame.

Best Puppy 4 to 6 months —Miss F E M. Espley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Veiled Beauty of Fame

Best Terrier in Show —Lieut B. A Austin s Bull Terrier dog Defender of Monshireal.

Best Exhibit Born in Poona or Kirkee — Mrs M L Willistrop s Pomeranian dog Riversdale Top-Notcher

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN TO MEMBERS ONLY)

Best Exhibit in Show —Miss F E M Espley s Cocker Spaniel dog Ch Stainless Stefan

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs A G Granville s Smooth Fox Terrier bitch Tzigane of Shane

Best Exhibit Bred in India —Miss F E M. Espley s Cocker Spaniel dog Cracksman of Fame

Best Opposite Sex —F M Mehta s Great Dane bitch Duskyden

Best Puppy Owned and Bred by Exhibitor — Miss F E M. Espley s Cocker Spaniel bitch Veiled Beauty of Fame

Best Fox Terrier —Mrs A G Granville s Smooth Fox Terrier bitch Tzigane of Shane

Best Exhibit in Toy Breeds —M. V Dayal s Pomeranian dog Sir Duke of Lockee

Best Exhibit imported into India —M V Dayal s Pomeranian dog Sir Duke of Lockee

OTHER SPECIALS

Second best Reserve in Show —F M Mehta's Great Dane bitch " Duskyden

Second best Reserve Opposite Sex —Lieut. R A Austin s Bull Terrier dog Defender of Monabireval.

Best Novice Exhibitor —Mrs D H E. Mayes Golden Retriever dog " Brave of Havard

Best Exhibit owned by a member of the Poona Kennel Club that has not won a Challenge cup or trophy M. V Dayal s Pomeranian bitch Riversdale Lovely !

Best Exhibit that has not won a special at Show —Mrs S L Bruen s Cocker Spaniel dog Dandaul Dictator

Best conditioned dog bred in India that has not won a prize J C Hunter s Golden Retriever dog Big Boy of Havard.

Best conditioned bitch bred in India that has not won a prize J H Hammond s Labrador Retriever bitch Mab

FOOTBALL.

Bangalore

The Ashe Gold Cup Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Muslims	1 goal
Hyderabad Police	*Nil*

The Air Raid Victims Fund Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Muslims	2 goals
Bangalore Police	1 goal

The Stafford Cup Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Muslims	2 goals
Mars Union	1 goal

The Narayan Cup Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Blues	2 goals
Bangalore Sporting	*Nil*

Bombay

The Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament final —

Jagannath s Fishermen	1 goal
Y M C A	*Nil*

The Harwood League —

Y M C A	Winners
Welch Regiment	Runners-up

The Rovers Cup Football Tournament final —

Welch Regiment	2 goals
Mohammedan Sporting	*Nil*

The Gossage Cup Football Tournament —

Wiltshire Regiment	3 goals
W I A A Staff	1 goal

The Bombay Pentangular Football Tournament final —

Hindus	1 goal
Indian Christians & Goans	*Nil*

The Western India Football Championship final —

City Police	1 goal
Jagannath s Fishermen	*Nil*

The Hinrichs Memorial Shield Football Tournament final —

Royal Navy	2 goals
Heavy Battery R A	*Nil*

The Satiranjan Shield Memorial Football Tournament final —

Y M C A	2 goals
W I A A Staff	*Nil*

Exhibition Match —

Rovers Cup Visitors	1 goal
Bombay XI	1 goal

Calcutta.

The Inter Provincial Football Tournament final —

I F A XI	5 goals
Delhi XI	1 goal.

The Calcutta Football League —

Mohammedan Sporting	Winners
Mohun Bagan	*Runners up*

The I F A Shield Football Tournament final —

Mohammedan Sporting	2 goals
King s Own Scottish Borderers	*Nil.*

The Inter University Football Championship final —

Calcutta University	3 goals
Punjab University	1 goal

Exhibition Matches —

Indians	3 goals
Europeans	1 goal
Bengalees	1 goal.
The Rest	*Nil*

Delhi.

The Delhi Football Association Shield Tournament final —

Mohammedan Sporting	3 goals.
Union F C	*Nil*

Labore.

The Lahore Pentangular Football Tournament final —

Europeans	4 goals
The Rest	3 goals

The de Montmorency Football Tournament final —

Mohammedan Sporting	3 goals
Lahore District	*Nil*

Lucknow

The I F C Shield Football Tournament final —

Mysore Rovers	2 goals
Aryans	1 goal

Madras.

The M & S M Railway Indian Institute Football Tournament final —

Madras Sporting Union	4 goals
M & S M Railway A	2 goals

Poona.

The Maharashtra Football Federation Football Tournament final —

Border Regiment A	1 goal
Border Regiment B	*Nil*

GOLF

Nasik.

The following are the results of competitions decided during the Golf Week at Nasik —

Western India Golf Championship (final)—C W Mole (Deolali) beat Lt Col M J E Sheehan (Deolali) 3 and 2

Bombay Bangle (final)—Miss Latey Prall (Bombay) beat Mrs Kerr (Bombay) 4 and 3

Captain's Cup (final)—N J Hamilton (Bombay) beat C W E Urn (Bombay) 6 and

Club Cup (match play on handicap)—L C Kemp (Bombay) beat Lt Col A F Morton (Bombay) 2 up

President's Cup (scratch medal play)—N J Hamilton (Bombay) 78 winner I R Prall (Bombay) 79 runner up

Men's Foursomes (match play on handicap)—N Cameron and R A Harryott beat N J Hamilton and J C Caldicwood at the 19th

Ladies Greensomes (medal play on handicap)—Mrs Harryott and Mrs Southwell 91—20½=70½ winners Mrs Russel and Mr Taylor 92—20=72 runners up

Peace Cup (bogey on handicap)—Col S R Prall (Bombay) 1 up winner (over last nine holes) Major J McB Woods (Deolali) 1 up runner up

Ladies Bogey Competition (handicap)—Mrs Southwell 4 up winner Mrs Kerr 2 up runner up

Nasik Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap)—H W Thompson (Nasik) 79—10=69 winner A R MacDonald (Bombay) 89—18=71 runner up

Mixed Foursomes—N J Hamilton and Mrs. Southwell 85—12=73 winners M H Mountain and Mrs Carnagham 92—18½=73½ runners up

Bombay Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap)—N Cameron (Bombay) 78—9=69 winner R A Harryott (Bombay) 85—15=70 runner up

Ladies Medal Play (handicap)—Miss Clayton 104—35=68 winner Mrs Harryott 99—27=72 runner up

Late Military Cup—H T Tennant (Dolali) 70—4=66 winner S M Moore Gilbert 84—16=68 runner up

Kodaikanal.

The following are the results of the May Golf meeting —

Men's Championship (final)—36 holes—Capt. G T B Harvey (holder) beat J W P Neave 14 up 12 to play

Ladies Championship (final)—Miss Elsie Wadsworth beat Mrs Georgeson 4 and 2

Men's Bogey (handicap) J A McGregor 1 up winner

Ladies Bogey (handicap)—Mrs R C Leigh 2 down winner

Men's Medal (handicap) Dr M L Freeman 82—14=68 winner

HOCKEY

Bangalore.

The Travancore Cup Hockey Tournament final —

M & S M Railway (Madras)	1 goal
Cadets College A (O T S)	*Nil*

The Bangalore United Services Club Hockey Tournament final —

Bangalore Indians	1 goal
All Blues	*Nil*

The Maharaja's Cup Hockey Tournament final —

Bangalore Police	1 goal
Bangalore Indians	*Nil*

The Travancore Cup Hockey Tournament final —

M & S M Railway	1 goal
Cadet College A (O T S)	*Nil*

Bhopal.

The Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Hockey Tournament final —

Shamla Club (holders)	1 goal
Alexandria School	*Nil.*

Bombay

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Championship —
B B & C I Railway 2 goals
Lusitanians 1 goal

The Bombay Hockey League —
B B & C I Railway A Winners
City Police Athletic Club Runners up

The Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament final —
B B & C I Railway 3 goals
St Xavier s College Nil

The Hayes Cup Women s Hockey Tournament final —
Bombay Greys A 1 goal
Vincent Club A Nil

Calcutta.

The Calcutta Hockey League —
Port Commissioners Winners
Calcutta Customs Runners up

The Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament final —
Bhopal Wanderers (holders) 1 goal
Bhagwant Club 1 goal
Final drawn Trophy shared

The Bengal Challenge Shield Hockey Tournament final —
Kalighat 2 goals
Measurers 1 goal

Delhi.

The Yadavendra Shield Hockey Tournament final —
Bhagwant Club 3 goals
Bhopal Wanderers 1 goal

Lahore.

The Inter Provincial Hockey Championship final —
Delhi 2 goals
Punjab Nil

The Brothers Club Hockey Tournament final —
Government College Hockets 1 goal
North Western Railway Workshops Nil

The Lahore District Hockey Championship final —
Y M C A 1 goal
Government College Nil

Jubbulpore

The Jubbulpore (Independant) Area Hockey Tournament final —
Ordnance Corps 2 goals
Nagpur Regiment 1 goal

Madras.

Exhibition Match —
Indians 4 goals
Anglo Indians 1 goal

HORSE SHOW

Poona.

The Poona and Kirkee Hunter and Polo Pony Show —

Polo Ponies —Heavyweight—Maharaja of Bhavnagar s Manjri 1 F D Wadia s Ethnical 2 Maharaja of Bhavnagar s Manohari 3

Polo Ponies —Lightweight—Brigadier Howell s Mayfair 1 Lt Col Holland s Golden Gleam 2 Captain Jews Brenda 3

Champion Polo Pony—Brigadier Iowell s Mayfair

Hunters —Horses and Ponies—Captain Godfrey s White Rock 1 Mrs H S Captain s Fine Knight 2 Captain Godfrey s King s Cross 3

Ladies Hunters—Mrs Godfrey s King s Cross 1 H S Captain s Fine Knight 2 Major Ashton s Marigold 3

Champion Hunter—Captain Godfrey s White Rock

Handy Hunters—Lt Col Baines Bombay 1 Sower Peshawara Singh of The Governor s bodyguard s Rhemus 2 Lt Col Baines Whitley Bay 3

Junior Handy Hunters—Miss J Shuttleworth s Clean Sweep 1 Miss J Shuttleworth s Peter 2 Miss E Lumley s Shekhi 3

Hack Horses—Lt -Col Baines Whitley Bay 1 H S Captain s Pride of Erin 2 Major the Hon ble Birdwood s Glamour 3

Hack Ponies—Lt Col Holland s Golden Gleam 1 F D Wadia s Orange Bade 2 F D Wadia s Ethnical 3

Ladies Hacks (Div I) —Horses—H S Captain s Pride of Erin 1 Major the Hon ble Birdwood s Glamour 2 Major Gulliland s Barbara 3

Ladies Hacks (Div II) —Ponies—Lt -Col Holland s Golden Gleam 1 F D Wadia s Ethnical 2 Miss Jane Shuttleworth s Clean Sweep 3

Open Jumping —The Poona Horse s Nomination I 1 The Poona Horse s Nomination II 2 The Poona Horse s Nomination III 3

Best Horse in the Show—Captain Godfrey s White Rock Best Indian Bred Horse—Major C C Gulliland s Barbara

Best Pony in the Show—F D Wadia s Ethnical

Children s Ponies (unattended)—Miss J Shuttleworth s Clean Sweep 1 Miss C Lunham s But But 2 Master Wadia s Mouse 3

Children s Ponies (attended)—Miss J Cooke s Lucky

Victoria Ponies—Suleman Ibrahim s Victoria No I 1 Manockjee Burjorjee s Victoria No II 2

Tonga Ponies—Jagannarayan Setal Pande s Tonga No 182 1 Ghansham Bapu Balwar s Tonga No 116 2 Piraji Santram Powar s Tonga No 504 3

POLO

Bangalore.

The Bangalore Open Handicap Polo Tournament final —

Mysore Lancers 7½ goals
Whirlwinds 6 goals

The Whirlwinds conceded 4½ goals on handicap

RACING.

Bangalore.

The following are the principal results of the Bangalore racing season —

Epsom Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

W D Scott s Glenprosen (8st 11lb) Lrmer 1
F A Irani s The Streamer (8st 12lbs) Burn 2
Brigadier R C R Hill s Tetroado (7st 8lbs) Shanker 3
Major A W Moloney s Brother Officer (7st 8lb) Lott 4

Won by a neck 1½ lengths 1½ lengths

Time —1 minute 17 secs

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Idar s High Lights (9st) Brace 1
A Gujadhur s Wynette (7st 13lbs) Peacock 2
W M Somasundaram s Smokey Sea (7st 10lbs) H McQuade 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Alarm (9st 11lb) Carr 4

Won by 1½ lengths ½ length a shorthead

Time not taken

Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Behendle (8st 4lbs) Evans 1
Miss Pamela Clarke s Indian Rose (7st 2lbs) Whiteside 2
T Hill s Master Mckinley (7st 12lbs) Clarke 3
T Hill s Sunny Sam (7st 6lbs) Shanker 4

Won by 2½ lengths ½ length a shorthead

Time —1 minute 18 1 5 secs

Goodwood Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Raja of Akalkot s Lady in Red (8st 7lbs) Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Highla (9st 4lbs) Carr 2
T B Khattau s Anita (7st 13lbs) Peacock 3
T Hill s Master McKinley (7st 10lbs) Roberts 4

Won by 3 lengths ½ length 1 length

Time —1 minute 16 1/5 secs

Newbury Plate Distance 1 mile —

Winsley Hill s Most Charming (8st 3lbs) Brown 1
O Randall s Talk (9st 4lbs) Evans 2
A S Tyebjee s Toltec (9st) Carr 3
T Elliott s Tom Cobley (8st 12lbs) Elliott 4

Won by 1½ lengths ½ length ½ length

Time —1 minute 43 2 5 secs

Maharaja of Mysore s Gold Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mrs Sopher s Winged Tiger (7st 8lbs) Roberts 1
Messrs W Hill and Edward s Petee (7st 13lbs) Evans 2
N D Bagree s Hot House (8st 4lbs) Sibbritt 3
Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Freshwater (8st 2lbs) Burn 4

Won by a neck 2½ lengths a neck

Time —2 minutes 26 secs

Narashima Raja Wadiyar Memorial Gold Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mrs C P Chetty s Gazal (9st 2lbs) M O Neale 1
G A Jasdanwalla s Attaf Beg (8st 10lbs) Baba Khan 2
Sorab Khan s Arab King (7st 3lbs) Whiteside 3
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot s Romantic Prince (7st 12lbs) Roberts 4

Won by 1 length 5 lengths 4 lengths

Time —2 minutes 40 secs

Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile

G Subbarao s Eager Tit (9st 4lbs) Brace 1
Thakore Saheb of Lathi s Rathavon (7st 6lbs) Whiteside 2
A H Ahmedbhoy s Shahenshah (7st 13lbs) Meekings 3
Raja of Bobbili s Catalan (7st 9lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths 1 length

Time —1 minute 44 secs

Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile —
S F Nesbim s Ajax (7st. 8lbs) Britt 1
A H Ahmedbhoy s Shahenshah (7st 8lbs) Shanker 2
Raja of Akalkot s Congratulations (8st 5lbs) Varsingh 3
A Gujadhur s Gay Lad (7st 3lbs) Peacock. 4
Won by a neck 1½ lengths ½ length.
Time —1 minute 43 2/5 secs

Cantonment Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
O Dowd s Temperance (8st 6lbs) Carr 1
R. Tyrell s Lovely Joan (7st 12lbs) Roberts 2
T Hill s Most Charming (8st 4lbs) Brown 3
Maharaja of Cooch Behar s Egyptian Ruler (8st 2lbs) Evans 4
Won by 2½ lengths a neck a neck
Time —1 minute 32 1/5 secs

Bangalore Cup Distance 1 mile —
Bromby s Rare Gem (7st 11lb), White side 1
Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Freshwater (7st 12lbs) Evans 2
Maharaja of Idar s High Lights (8st 10lbs) Brace 3
T Sopher s Expunge (9st 4lbs) Brown 4
Won by a shorthead a head ½ length
Time —1 minute 45 4/5 secs

Stewards Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
Mrs Justice s Abdal al Mokul (7st 10lbs) Roberts 1
Kelso s Marzuk al Muluk (8st) M O Neale 2
Imamdin s Tharwath (8st 5lbs) Fazal Rehman 3
Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Akhu Amin (9st 4lbs) Britt 4
Won by 3 lengths 1 length ½ length
Time —2 minutes 24 2/5 secs

Club Cup Distance 1 mile —
K Ayyar s Baltoi (8st) Shanker 1
O Randall s Kilcash (8st 8lbs) Evans 2
Chief of Bilkha s Eminent (8st 11lb) Raffaele 3
G Subbarao s Trusty (8st 2lbs) Britt 4
Won by a neck a neck ½ length
Time —47 2/5 secs

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
Mrs Nugent Grant s Apparel (8st 2 lbs) M O Neale 1
J D Souza s Gaul (8st 12lbs) Baba Khan. 2
Mrs Sopher s Winged Tiger (9st 7lbs) Brown 3
J D'Souza s Flambeau (8st 8lbs.) Meekings 4
Won by 1 length a shorthead ½ length
Time —2 minutes 37 secs

Grant Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
J A Grimshaw's Highland Sprig (9st) Roberts 1
Brigadier R C R Hill s Tetroado (7st 10lbs) M O Neale 2
Mrs L Brooker s Mad Hatter (8st 4lbs) Raffaele 3
Hilliard s Weavers Road (9st 4lbs) Brown 4
Won by ½ length ½ length ¾ length
Time —1 minute 38 secs

Barrackpore.

The following are the principal results of the Barrackpore Racing season —

Criterion Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
Mr A C Curlender s J Ecoute (8st 3lbs.) Sharp 1
Mr R K Jaidka s Faux Pas (7st 7lbs.) Ayres 2
Mrs M. T Wheeler s Moorsotis (8st.) Harris 3
Messrs C H Heape K W Mealing and K C Mahindra s Blot (7st 9lbs.) Lott 4
Won by 1 length ½ length 2½ lengths.
Time —1 minute 26 secs

Chester Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr Hothead s Reflection (9st 4lbs.) Lott 1
Mr A C Curlender s J Ecoute (8st 5lbs) Stead 2
Mrs Alex A Apcar s Taqdir (8st 9lbs.) Carr 3
Mr F Collingwood s Little Abbot (9st 4lbs) Ayres 4
Won by a shorthead 1 length 1½ length.
Time —1 minute 14 1/5 secs

Barasat Plate Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr J E Riley s Citron Bay (7st 9lbs.) Stead 1
Mr W H Batty s Dual Wave (8st 7lbs.) Adley 2
Mr B Mookerjee s Miraculous (9st 7lbs) Lott 3
Mr A Gujadhur s Levant (8st 8lbs.) Smart 4
Won by 2 lengths 1 length ¾ length
Time —2 minutes 12 2/5 secs

Bombay

The following are the principal results of the Bombay racing season —

Western India Cup Distance 1 mile —
Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s National Flag (9st) Britt 1
Maharaja of Kashmir s Gloaming (8st. 6lbs.) Evans 2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Star of Gwalior (8st 3lbs) Jadhav 3
Mr M D Petit s Usk (8st. 5lbs.) Southey 4
Won by 1 length a head 1 length.
Time —1 minute 39 4/5 secs.

Bathurst Plate Distance 1¼ miles —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Bisharin (8st 5lbs) Britt 1

Mr M S Hakim s Sauce Anglaise (7st 7lbs.) Amir Ahmed 2

Mr A Svamvur s Linguaphone (8st 4lbs) Roberts 3

Mr M D Petit s Tattera Sol (7st. 11lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by a shorthead a head ¾ length

Time —2 minutes 8 secs

Stetchworth Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Seventh Heaven (10st 7lbs) Britt 1

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Sultana Sallin (9st) Jones 2

Mr J R Kasperkhan s Desert Gem (8st 7lbs) Davison 3

Mr E C De Soysa s Star of Lanka (7st 9lbs) Raffaele 4

Won by a shorthead a shorthead 1 length

Time —1 minute 2.. 1 .. secs

Aga Khan s Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr A S Tyebje s Sitara (8st 9lbs) Burn 1

Mr V M A Rahiman s Elliaw (8st 2lbs) Davison 2

Mr V Rosenthal s Greetings (9st 1lbs) Sibbritt 3

Mr M D Petit Avon Song (7st 12lbs) Southey 4

Won by a head 1 length 1 length

Time —2 minutes 38 2 .. secs

Doncaster Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Bashir (8st 7lbs) Marrable 1

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Diamond Wing (8st) Sibbritt 2

Maharaja of Kashmir s Lyrefield (7st 12 lbs) Raffaele 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Flowe of India (8st 11lbs) Jadhav 4

Won by ¼ length 2 lengths a head

Time —1 minute 13 secs

Stewards Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr M D Petit s Rotor (8st 8lbs) Sibbritt 1

Chief of Bilkha s Dark Wings (8st) Meekings 2

Mrs Marbeth s Aftalon (8st) Raffaele 3

Messrs A H and M H Ahmedbhoy s Shahenshah (8st 2lbs.) Roberts 4

Won by 3¼ lengths 1 length 1¼ length

Time —2 minutes 8 4/5 secs

Mentmore Handicap Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr A S Tyebjee s Sitara (8st 4lbs) Burn 1

Mr V Rosenthal s Greetings (9st 4lbs) Evans 2

Mr R Earle s Monocle (7st 13lbs) Meekings 3

Mr S C Woodward s Carabas (8st 6lbs) Bromley 4

Won by 1 length a shorthead a head

Time —2 minutes 10 1/5 secs

Windsor Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Old Reliance (8st 3lbs) Sibbritt 1

Mr Andrew s Scotland For Ever (8st 4lbs) Burn 2

Sir Sultan Chinoy s Hot Bun II (7st 11lbs) Marrable 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s El Morocco (8st) Bromley 4

Won by a shorthead 4 lengths a shorthead

Time —1 minute 27 secs

Bradbourne Plate Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Mr S C Woodward s Carabas (7st 4lbs) Bromley 1

Mr V Rosenthal s Greetings (8st 9lbs) Burn 2

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy s Leander (8st 9lbs) Evans 3

Mrs A Svamvur s Sea Battle (8st 7lbs) Roberts 4

Won by 2 lengths a shorthead 1 length.

Time —1 minute 53 4/5 secs

Rous Handicap Distance 1 mile —

Mr V M A Rahiman s Elliaw (8st 2lbs) Raffaele 1

Prince of Berar s Highland Sprig (8st 10lbs) Evans 2

Mr F A Irani s Cougar (9st 1lb) B McQuade 3

Mr A H Wadia s Ministrone (8st 11b) Maxwell 4

Won by 1¾ lengths 2 lengths ¾ length

Time —1 minute 40 1/5 secs

Cooperage Handicap Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Mr Harmony s Muwaffaq al Ilah (7st 8lbs) Roberts 1

Mr K B Pole s Nassar (8st 6lbs) Raffaele 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Rabdan (9st 11b) Britt 3

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Marshal (8st 9lbs) Marrable 4

Won by 1¼ lengths, 1 length 1¼ lengths.

Time —2 minutes 8 1/5 secs

Wellington Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s National Flag (8st 2lbs.) Britt 1

Maharaja of Kashmir s Moot Law (8st 4 lbs.) Evans 2

Mr J D Banatwalla s Ballinahown (7st 7lbs) Bromley 3

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy s Leander (8st 7lbs) Roberts 4

Won by ½ length ½ length ½ length.

Time — 1 minute 41 1/5 secs

Redcar Plate Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Mr A H Wadia s Multyfarnham (7st 9lbs) Raffaele 1

Mr V M A Rahiman s Elilaw (8st 11lbs) Thompson 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Bisharin (8st 2lbs) Britt 3

Mr A Svamvur s Linguaphone (8st 2lbs) Roberts 4

Won by 2 lengths a shorthead a neck

Time —1 minute 56 2 5 secs

November Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda and Maharaja of Cooch Behar s Don t Shoot (8st) Southey 1

Maharaja of Pariakimedi s Valkyrian (8st 4lbs) Burn 2

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Diamond Ring (7st 12lbs) Sibbritt 3

Mr M. C M Salim s Lotharic (9st) Davison 4

Won by ½ length 1½ lengths 1 length

Time —1 minute 15 2/5 secs

Muhammerah Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr J R Kasperkhan and J R Mehta s Desert Gem (9st 4lbs) Davison 1

Mr F A Irani s Astafer Allah (8st) B McQuade 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Can You (9st) Marrable 3

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Rabdan (8st 13lbs) Britt 4

Won by 2 lengths 5 lengths 2 lengths

Time —1 minute 37 1/5 secs

Stockton Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Mormon (8st 8lbs) Sibbritt 1

Mr H Romer s Ginger Boy (8st 3lbs) Marrable 2

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Holly Garth (8st 2lbs) Jones 3

Mr A Samvur s So That s That (8st 2lbs) B McQuade 4

Won by 1 length 2½ lengths ¼ length

Time —1 minute 15 2/5 secs.

Cheveley Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja of Kashmir s Moot Law (8st 4lbs) Evans 1

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Old Reliance (8st) Sibbritt 2

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal s Dancing Comet (8st 2lbs) Brace 3

Mr Andrew s Scotland For Ever (8st 4lbs) Burn 4

Won by 2 lengths 3½ lengths a shorthead

Time —1 minute 15 secs

Wavertree Handicap Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Mr J D Banatwalla s Ballinahown (9st) Jones 1

Mr M D Petit s Avon Song (8st 9lbs) Southey 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Shalivahan (8st 5lbs) Britt 3

Mr V M A Rahiman s Cobalt (8st 7lbs) Burn 4

Won by 1½ lengths a shorthead ½ length

Time —1 minute 56 secs

Governor s Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Flower of Gwalior (8st 4lbs) Roberts 1

Mr O Chotani s Oliver (8st 13lbs) Jones 2

Shri Pashwanji Sahiba of Idar s Vandyke (9st 9lbs) Brace

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Red Flower (8st 8lbs) Jadhav 4

Won by a neck 1½ lengths a shorthead

Time —2 minutes 8 4 5 secs

Eclipse Stakes of India Distance 1½ miles —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Golden Fawn (9st 4lbs) Britt 1

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Parrot (9st 7lbs) Jones 2

Mr V Rosenthal s Greeting (8st 7lbs) Raffael 3

Maharaja of Kashmir s Gloaming (9st 4lbs) Evans 4

Won by 2 lengths 2 lengths 1½ lengths

Time —2 minutes 4 2/5 secs

Chief of Jasdan Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs D Hill s Church Bell (7st 12lbs) Marrable 1

Mr B D Doctor s Firdouse (7st 11lbs) B McQuade 2

Mr O Chotani s Pista Badam (8st) Southey 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Madam Pompadour (7st 11lbs) Roberts 4

Won by a neck 1 length a shorthead.

Time —1 minute 15 1/5 secs

General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Raja of Miraj s Ajinkya Tara (8st 7lbs) Davison 1

Maharaja of Baroda s Seventh Heaven (9st) Britt 2

Mr P J Mehta s Hikmat Pasha (8st 12lbs) Jones 3

Mr F J Lala s Fadhli Minshad (8st 7lbs) Bromley 4

Won by a shorthead 3 lengths 2 lengths

Time —2 minutes 20 1/5 secs

Jammu Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja of Kashmir s Playwright (8st Evans 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur s Orange Flower (9st) Sibbritt 2

Raja of Akalkot s Black Magic (8st 4lbs) Southey 3

Raja of Akalkot s No Wonder (8st 11lbs) Davison 4

Won by a shorthead a shorthead 1 length

Time —1 minute 14 1 5 secs

Grand Western Handicap Distance 1¼ miles —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Pierrot (9st 2lbs) Jones 1

Mr A S Tyebjee s Sitara (8st 2lbs) Burn 2

Mr V Rosenthal s Greetings (8st 4lbs) Raffaele 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Golden Tiger (8st) Roberts 4

Won by 1¼ lengths 1 length ¾ length

Time —2 minutes 6 2/5 secs

Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Golden Fawn (8st 11lbs) Britt 1

Maharaja of Kashmir s Engaged (7st 8lbs) Raffaele 2

Mr Andrews Scotland For Ever (8st 4lbs) Burn 3

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Old Reliance (8st 11lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by 1½ lengths a head ¾ length

Time —1 minute 25 4/5 secs

Cambridgeshire Stakes Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Mr A Svamvur s Linguaphone (8st) Jones 1

Mr S C Woodward s Carabas (8st 7lbs) Roberts 2

Mr A Higgins Ravioli (8st) Bromley 3

Mr M D Petit s Torch Royal (8st. 9lbs) Southey 4

Won by a shorthead, 1½ lengths a head.

Time —1 minute 53 secs

Bombay Arab Derby Distance 1¼ miles —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Seventh Heaven (9st 5lbs) Britt 1

Mr J R Kasperkhan and F J Mehta s Hikmat Pasha (9st 2lbs) Jones 2

Mr P R Mehta s Fadhli Minshad (8st 5lbs) Bromley 3

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Ubeyan Faisal (9st 2lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by 1 length ½ length 1 length.

Time —2 minutes 54 secs

Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Gay Spaniard (9st 12lbs) Britt 1

Mr O Chotani s Oliver (8st) Jones 2

Madame Neima Mahboob (7st 12lbs) Marrable 3

Shri Pashwanji Saheba of Idar s Vandyke (8st 4lbs) Brace 4

Won by ½ length a head a shorthead

Time —1 minute 40 2/5 secs

Druids Lodge Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr Andrew s Scotland For Ever (8st 10lbs) Burn 1

Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany s Let Slip (9st) Bromley 2

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Old Reliance (9st) Sibbritt 3

Maharaja of Kashmir s Moot Law (8st 12lbs) Evans 4

Won by 1 length 1½ lengths 1½ lengths

Time —1 minute 13 1/5 secs

Colaba Cup Distance 1 mile —

Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur s Salmon Bar (8st 11lbs) Bromley 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Snow White (8st 2lbs) Britt 2

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Flower of India (9st) Roberts 3

Mr J L Hutson s Fortunate Lad (8st 2lbs) Jones 4

Won by ½ length ½ length a shorthead

Time —1 minute 39 secs

Eve Champion Stakes Distance 1¼ miles —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Flower of Gwalior (8st 13lbs) Roberts 1

Maharaja of Kashmir s Sunny Dan (8st 6lbs) Evans 2

Mr C A Murad s Sheritoy (8st 10lbs) Britt 3

Sul Sultan Chinoy s Mirage (8st. 3lbs) Hayat Mahomed 4

Won by a neck 12 lengths 4 lengths

Time —2 minutes 10 4/5 secs.

C N Wadia Gold Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr V Rosenthal s Greetings (7st 10lbs.) Sibbritt 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Steel Helmet (9st 11b) Britt 2

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Finalist (9st 8lbs) Jones 3

Mr B K Poddar s Bistolfi (9st 11b) Bromley 4

Won by ¾ length a neck, 2 lengths

Time —2 minutes 40 3/5 secs

Rajpipla Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Kashmir s Engaged (7st 9lbs) Raffaele 1

Maharani Chimmabai Gaekwar of Baroda and Maharaja of Cooch Behar s Don t Shoot (7st 13lbs) Southey 2

Mr Andrew s Scotland For Ever (8st 7lbs) Burn 3

Maharaja of Kashmir s Gloaming (8st 5lbs) Evans 4

Won by ¾ length 1 length ¾ length

Time —1 minute 38 secs

Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Golden Fawn (9st 11b) Britt 1

Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Good Fare (8st 6lbs) Sibbritt 2

Mr B K Poddar s Bistolfi (9st 11b) Bromley 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Golden Tiger (8st 5lbs) Roberts 4

Won by 1 length 1 length a head

Time —1 minute 39 ⅘ secs

Turf Club Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr K T Sampat s Sanjakdar (7st 6lbs) Bromley 1

Mr F Abeysunders Shayal Nayif (8st 4lbs) Davison 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Young Tiger (8st) Britt 3

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Ubayan Faisal (9st) Sibbritt 4

Won by ¾ length 8 lengths 1 length

Time —3 minutes 20 secs

Byculla Club Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr V Rosenthal s Greetings (8st 9lbs) Jones 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Steel Helmet (9st 9 lbs) Britt 2

Mr A S Tyebjee s Sitara (8st 7lbs) Burn 3

Mr M D Petit s Avon Song (7st 9lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by a head 1 length ¾ length

Time —3 minutes 7 3/5 secs

Calcutta.

The following are the principal results of the Calcutta Racing season —

Kesteven Plate Distance 1 mile —

Miss Pamela Clarke s On Appro (8st 10lbs) Clarke 1

Messrs N D and K D Bagree s Flying Glance (8st) Morley 2

Mrs P D Bolton s Panaster (8st 9lbs) Walsh 3

Mr S R Varma s Sally s Gift (8st 2lbs) Marrs 4

Won by 2 lengths 1½ lengths a neck

Time —1 minute 39 secs

Macpherson Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr B K Poddar s Bistolfi (9st 7lbs) Stead 1

Mrs Alex A Apcar s El Obro (9st 7lbs) Carr 2

Mrs J H Goswell s Bold Nick (7st 11lbs) Adley 3

Sir David Ezra s Phakos (9st 7lbs) Mariand 4

Won by 3½ lengths ¾ length 1½ length

Time —2 minutes 6 2/5 secs

Burdwan Cup (Hurdles) Distance 1¾ miles —

Mr A Gujahdur s Pooh Bear (10st 7lbs) Peacock 1

Messrs N D Gye and W H Batty s Fascinated (10st 7lbs) Scarlett 2

Mrs W F J Davis s Widden Hill (10st 3lbs) Jackson 3

Mr G McElligot s Lemanaghan (10st 3lbs) Smart 4

Won by 4 lengths 1½ lengths 2 lengths

Time —3 minutes 17 secs

Ellenborough Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Messrs N D Bagree and R Chamria s First Thyme (8st 11b) Harls 1

Mr K Basu s Port Royal (8st 5lbs) Foy 2

Mrs Alex A Apcar s Taqdir (9st 2lbs) Carr 3

Mr R R Haddow s Kinkajou (9st 4lbs) Sharp 4

Won by 1½ lengths a head a shorthead

Time —1 minute 18 4/5 secs

King Emperor s Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr G N Nusery s Baqlava (9st 8lbs) Walsh 1

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Finalist (9st 8lbs) Jones 2

Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Good Fare (9st 8lbs) Marrs 3

Mrs Alex A Apcar s El Obro (9st 8lbs) Carr 4

Won by 1½ length a shorthead 1½ lengths

Time —1 minute 38 2/5 secs

R W I T E Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs G Dudley Mathew s Keynote (9st 6lbs) Roxburgh 1
Mr Lall Kapur s Sculline (9st 3lbs) Southey 2
Major W H Kerr s Cora Wall (8st) Adley 3
Mr B M Jolleybar s Three Scat (7st 10lbs) Pearson 4

Won by ½ lengths 4 lengths a shorthead

Time —1 minute 7 2/5 secs

Governor s Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mrs. F Barker s Pistachio (7st 6lbs) Tymon 1
Mr Durrant s Kiltnahan (8st 2lbs) Southey 2
Mrs W F J Davis s Gordon (9st) Marrable 3
Capt Henneker s Widden Hill (9st 11b) Field 4

Won by 1 length 1 length a shorthead

Time —1 minute 29 4/5 secs

Club Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr Gulam Ali Rashid s Safradon Beg (10st 11b) Roxburgh 1
Mr Alyan Mohd s Adib Paha (8st 11b) Maxwell 2
Mr Mohd Khuja s El Hakim (7st 11lbs) Ali Bux 3
Mr P N Sathe s Kalyan (7st) Tymon 4

Won by a shorthead 4 lengths 4 lengths

Time —3 minutes 2 1/5 secs

Seth D K Aswani Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr Lall Kapur s Sculline (9st 3lbs) Adley 1
Mr M H Kidwai s Royal Sceptre (8st 5lbs) Laloo 2
Mr Shah Baudin s Turkish Knight (8st 2lbs) Marrable 3
Mr S A Ali s Aircraft (7st 8lbs) Purtoosingh 4

Won by a shorthead 2 lengths, 5 lengths

Time —1 minute 31 2/5 secs

Lingfield Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr Durrant s Kiltnahan (8st 11lbs) Southey 1
Col R L Vance s Gallo (8st 10lbs), Adley 2
Mrs W F J Davis s Gordon (9st 3lbs) Marrable 3
Capt I A David s Naidor (7st 10lbs.) Purtoosingh 4

Won by 1½ lengths 3 lengths 2 lengths

Time —1 minute, 43 2/5 secs

Madras.

The following are the principal results of the Madras Races —

Pathakmedi Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr G A Jasdanwalla s Attaf Beg (9st 9lbs) Baba Khan 1
Mr A C Naidu s Santa Claus (8st 3lbs) Harding 2
Mr A E D'Silva s Kuhailan Dhafir (8st 11b) J O Neale 3
Mr Imamdin s Asad (8st 7lbs) F Rehman 4

Won by a shorthead ½ length ½ lengths

Time —2 minutes 23 4/5 secs

K O Goldie Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile 1 furlong. —

Mrs Justice s Mellowpore (7st 7lbs) Shanker 1
Mrs C N Reed s Hurry Across (8st 11b) Clarke 2
Mr M Subbiah s Queen s Musick (8st 2lbs) H Black 3

Won by a head ½ length

Time —1 minute 55 2/5 secs

Kirlampudi Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Major R Tyrell s Menu Sufferage (8st 3lbs) Baba Khan 1
Mrs F Cheesley s Bobby In The Barn (8st 11lbs) H Black 2
Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Behendle (8st 2lbs) Cook 3
Major J B Cunningham s Night Vixen (8st 10lbs) M O Neale 4

Won by a head a shorthead ½ length

Time —1 minute, 15 1/5 secs

Travancore Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr R Tyrell s Silver Armour (8st 9lbs) Baba Khan 1
Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar s Snowy (8st 13lbs) J O Neale 2
Mr S S Vasan s Rising Sun (8st 10lbs) West 3
Mr T Hill s Master McKinley (7st 9lbs) M O Neale 4

Won by a shorthead 1½ lengths a neck

Time —1 minute 21 2/5 secs

Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar s Kolhapur Pride (7st 12lbs) J O Neale 1
Mrs Justice s Laxmidhar (7st 4lbs) Shanker 2
Mrs E Greig s Kilcash (8st) Harding 3
Mr S S Vasan s Rising Sun (9st 12lbs) West 4

Won by a neck 2 lengths a head

Time —1 minute 44 2/5 secs

Oxford Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr S C Woodward s Mohalebbi (8st 8lbs) West 1

Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Freshwater (9st 4lbs) J O Neale 2

H E Hon Sir Arthur Hope s Lambeth Walk (8st 2lbs) M O Neale 3

Mr W M Somasundaram s Smoky Sea (7st 7lbs) H McQuade 4

Won by ½ length ½ length 2 lengths

Time —1 minute 43 2/5 secs

Trades Cup Distance 1¼ miles —

Mrs C N Reed s Hurry Across (8st) Clarke 1

Mr A E DeSilva s La Bievre (8st 10lbs) Bowley 2

Mrs Justice s Mellowpore (7st. 9lbs) Shanker 3

Mr M Subbiah s Jervis Bay (7st 6lbs) Rosen 4

Won by 1 length 2 lengths 1½ lengths

Time —2 minutes 12 1 5 secs

Stewards Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr S C Woodward s Vezou (8st 1lb) West 1

Mrs F Cheesley s Bobby In The Barn (8st 4lbs) H Black 2

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar s Snowy (8st 4lbs) J O Neale 3

Mrs C N Reed s William Bell (8st) Clarke 4

Won by ½ length ½ length 1½ lengths

Time —1 minute 15 2 5 secs

Maharaja of Venkatagiri Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr G A Jasdanwalla s Bahman (7st 10lbs) J O Neale 1

Mr A T New s Thalaib (8st 5lbs) H McQuade 2

Mrs Nugent Grant s Mohsin Saud (8st 6lbs) Clarke 3

Mr Saleh Moosa s Night Hawk (8st 3lbs) Harding 4

Won by 3 lengths ½ length 1½ lengths

Time —1 minute 23 1 5 secs

R C T C Plate Distance 1¼ miles —

Mrs P E France s Wanderer (8st 13lbs) H Black 1

Mrs S P Wickramsinha s Warrior s Call (9st 1lb) Bowley 2

Mr N D Bagree s Blazing Star (7st 10lbs) J O Neale 3

Mr M Wemyss Le Duc (9st 4lbs) Harding 4

Won by ½ length 1½ lengths 1½ lengths

Time —2 minutes, 9 3/5 secs

Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr G A Jasdanwalla s Legion II (7st 9lbs) Mohideen 1

Mr M Lahore s Bahar Noel (8st 10lbs.) Fazal Khan 2

Mrs A L J Talib s Kolhapur (8st. 4lbs) Diab Nassar 3

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar s Shatru (7st 10lbs) J O Neale 4

Won by 1 length a neck ½ length

Time —1 minute 53 4/5 secs

Raja Venugopal Memorial Plate Distance 1¼ miles —

Mrs C N Reed s Hurry Across (8st 9lbs) Clarke 1

Mrs Justice s Mellowpore (7st 11lbs) Shanker 2

Mr M Subbiah s Jervis Bay (7st 11lbs) J O Neale 3

Mr A E deSilva s La Bievre (9st 2lbs) Cook 4

Won by a neck ½ length 2 lengths

Time —2 minutes 16 4 5 secs

Newmarket Plate Distance 5 furlongs —

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar s Snowy (7st 6lbs) H Black 1

Mr S C Woodward s Nothing Left (7st 9lbs) West 2

Major J B Cunningham s Night Vixen (8st 8lbs) Clarke 3

Mr A Svamvur s Column II (7st 10lbs) Elliott 4

Won by 1 length 1½ lengths ½ length

Time —1 minute 4 3 5 secs

Madras Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr S C Woodward s Vezou (8st 12lbs) West 1

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar s Shankar prasad (8st) J O Neale 2

Mrs L Brooker s Mad Hatter (9st 4lbs) Baba Khan 3

Mrs Justice s Romney s Girl (7st 12lbs) Shanker 4

Won by 2 lengths ½ length 1½ lengths

Time —1 minute 17 secs

Mysore.

The following are the principal results of t Mysore racing season —

Bowring Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs L Brooker s Mad Hatter (7st 9lbs) Raffaele 1

Raja of Akalkot s Nuit de Noel (9st 11lbs) Burn 2

Mr N Rupchand s Dick Tapper (7st 7lbs) Billet 3

Brigadier R C R Hill s Tetroado (7st. 7lbs) Roberts 4

Won by ½ length 1 length ½ length

Time —1 minute 17 seconds

Stewards Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mrs G Grimshaw s Highland Spring (8st 13lbs) Roberts 1

Mrs S C Woodward s Mohalebbi (8st 5lbs) Peacock 2

Mr O Randall s Talk (9st 2lbs) Cook 3

Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Freshwater (8st 8lbs) Evans 4

Won by a shorthead ½ length a neck

Time —1 minute 46 secs

Rajarshi Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr O Chotani s Lakhpat (8st 10lbs) Raffaele 1

Mr O Chotani s Mahboob s Choice (8st 5lbs) Peacock 2

Mr O Randall s Kilcash (8st 12lbs) Cook 3

Raja of Akalkot s Can Can (8st 5lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by ½ length a shorthead ½ length

Time —1 minute 50 secs

Sri Kanteerava Narasimha Raja Wadiyar Memorial Gold Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr Saleh Moosa s Night Hawk (7st 4lbs) Shanker 1

Mr C P Chetty s Gazal (9st 11b) M O Neale 2

Raja of Miraj s Sheikh Shallal (8st 4lbs) Clarke 3

Mr Syed Salhe s Bani Tamim (8st 4lbs) Evans 4

Won by ½ length ½ length a head

Time —1 minute 24 secs

C P Chetty Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Star of Baroda (7st 13lbs) Britt 1

Mr G Subbarao s Eager Tit (8st 11lbs) Brace 2

Raja of Bobbili s Catalan (7st 7lbs) Talt 3

Raja of Akalkot s Black Magic (9st 4lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by 3½ lengths 2 lengths 4 lengths

Time —1 minute 31 3 5 secs

I C T C Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mrs S Sopher s Winged Tiger (8st 11lbs) Brown 1

Mrs N E Raymond s Footalogger (8st 8lbs) Brace 2

Mrs Nugent Grant s Apparel (8st 3lbs) Clarke 3

Mr J McQuade s Valleymount (8st 3lbs) J O Neale 4

Won by ½ length 2 lengths 1 length

Time.—2 minutes 31 secs.

R W I T C Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr O Chotani s Paymaster (9st. 4lbs) Meekings 1

Mr O Chotani s Pista Badam (8st 8lbs) Raffaele Dead heat 1

Mr G N Musry s Sunny Dan (8st 11lbs.) Brace 3

Mrs Justice s Kunigal (8st 11lbs) B McQuade 4

Dead heat ½ length a neck.

Time —1 minute 19 1/5 secs

Sardar M Lakshmikantaraj Urs Cup Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Akhu Amin (8st. 3lbs) Britt 1

Mr G A Jasdanwalla s The Pilot (8st 3lbs) J O Neale 2

Mr Chakmadin s Golden Hill (8st 11lbs) Evans 3

Mr S D Abraham s Jitterburgs (8st 9lbs) Whiteside 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1 length ½ length

Time —2 minutes 38 2/5 secs

Heath Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Raja I Dhanrajgir s Knight Jill (7st 8lbs) Raffaele 1

Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Freshwater (8st 8lbs) Evans 2

Mrs D Balfour s Billard (7st 12lbs) Peacock 3

Mr N D Bagree s Final Glance (9st 4lbs) Sibbritt 4

Won by 3 lengths 4 lengths 2½ lengths

Time —1 minute 28 secs

Mysore Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr J C D Vanrenen s Philderer (7st 13lbs) Evans 1

Mr G Subbarao s Eager Tit (8st 7lbs) Brace 2

Mr O Chotani s Osman Pasha (7st 7lbs) Peacock 3

Mr A H Ahmedbhoy s Shahenshah (7st 4lbs) Whiteside 4

Won by 1½ lenghts 1½ lengths a neck

Time —1 minute 42 secs

Maharaja s Gold Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr A S Tyebjee s Sitara (8st 7lbs) Evans 1

Maharaja of Idar s High Lights (7st 11lbs) Britt 2

Mr S C Woodward s Mohalebbi (7st 5lbs) Peacock 3

Mr H M Thaddeaus Silverette (8st) Elliott 4

Won by a neck, ½ lengths ½ length.

Time —2 minutes 20 2/5 secs.

Birthday Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
Mr G A Jasdanwalla s Attaf Beg (7st 13lbs) Carr 1
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot s Romantic Prince (7st 10lbs) Roberts 2
Raja of Miraj s Sheikh Shallal (7st 11lbs) Stibbritt 3
Mr A C Naidu s Santa Claus (8st 3lbs) Raffaele 4
Won by 5 lengths 1 length ½ length
Time —2 minutes 36 secs

Rajkumar Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Highla (8st 10lbs) Carr 1
Mrs Justice s Romney s Girl (8st 9lbs) *Roberts* 2
Mr A S Tyebjee s American Beauty (9st) Brace 3
Mr M M Ibrahim s School Quad (8st 8lbs) Whiteside 4
Won by ¾ length ½ length ½ length.
Time —1 minute 28 2 5 secs

Ooty

The following are the results of the Ootacamund Races —

Madras Plate Distance 7½ furlongs —
Mr S W Edward s Desert Dawn (7st 9lbs) Shanker 1
Mr G M Mullick s Lovelock (8st 10lbs) Evans 2
Mr N R Elliott s Tom Cobley (9st 11b) Elliott 3
Mr K Basu s Buzbury (9st 4lbs) Raffaele 4
Won by ¾ lengths ¾ length a shorthead
Time —1 minute 38 4/5 secs

Madras Race Club Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr A C Naidu s Santa Claus (9st) Raffaele 1
Mr A J Kolah s Mahmood Beg (8st 8lbs) Evans 2
Raja of Miraj s Sheikh Shallal (9st 4lbs) Clarke 3
Mr C P Chetty s Prosperity (8st 11bs) M O Neale 4
Distance 2½ lengths ½ length a neck
Time not taken

Willingdon Plate Distance 6½ furlongs —
Maharaja of Cooch Behar s Royal Link (8st 2lbs) Clarke 1
Mrs L Brooker s Mad Hatter (9st 11b) Raffaele 2
Mrs. F J Mashal s Marina (9st 4lbs.) Carr 3
Mrs M. T Bewe s Droichead Nua (9st 11b) Evans 4

Stanley Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mrs N Hickie s Marcian (9st 4lbs.) Evans 1
Mr A W *Moloney s Brother Officer* (9st. 11b) Clarke 2
Mr G Elliott s Bachelor Belle (7st 9lbs.) Elliott 3
Mr M Ibrahim s School Quad (9st) Raffaele 4
Won by a head a shorthead 1½ lengths
Time not taken

Poona.

The following are the principal results of the Poona racing season —

Indian Breeders Stakes Distance 1 mile —
Mr O Chotani s Oliver (8st 4lbs) Bromley 1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Solomon (7st 12lbs) Jones 2
Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Fable (9st 12lbs) Britt 3
Mr A C Ardeshir s Miss O K (7st 7lbs) Roberts 4
Won by ¾ length ¾ length, a head.
Time —1 minute 42 3,5 secs

Lincoln Plate Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's King of Sports (7st 7lbs) Roberts 1
Maharaja of Idar s High Lights (8st) Brace 2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Ishrat Sultana (8st 2lbs) Jones 3
Mrs A L Hutson s Northern Lights (8st 7lbs) Stibbritt 4
Won by 2 lengths 1½ lengths ½ length
Time —2 minutes 9 1 5 secs

Baldoyle Plate Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —
Mr S C Woodward s Carabas (7st 7lbs) J O Neale 1
Mr A M Chotani s Solmint (8st 7lbs) Carr 2
Mr A S Tyebjee s Sitara (8st 7lbs) Raffaele 3
Maharaja of Idar s Vandyke (7st 11lbs) Brace 4
Won by 1½ lengths 2 lengths 2½ lengths
Time —1 minute 55 secs

The Criterion Distance 6 furlongs —
Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s National Flag (8st) Britt 1
Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somnay s Let Slip (8st 2lbs) *Bromley* 1
} Dead heat
Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Good Fare (9st 4lbs) Carr 3
Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal s Dancing Comet (7st 11lbs) Brace 4
Won by Dead heat 2½ lengths 1 length
Time —1 minute 13 secs

First Aga Khan s Commemoration Plate Distance 1¼ miles —

Messrs Harmony and A H Ahmedbhoy s Assaf Mahmud (8st 5lbs) Roberts 1

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pushpamala (8st 12lbs) Jones 2

Mr G G Lala s Fadhil Minahad (7st 13lbs) Meekings 3

Mr C P Chetty s Gazal (7st 7lbs) Bromley 4

Won by a shorthead a shorthead a shorthead

Time —2 minutes 21 4 5 secs

September Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s El Morocco (8st 11lbs) Jones 1

Maharaja of Pariakimedi s Valkyrian (8st) Carr 2

Mrs P D Bolton s Pansster (9st) Bromley 3

Mr Andrew s Sir Robin (7st 9lbs) Meekings 4

Won by a shorthead 3 lengths 4 lengths

Time —1 minute 14 3,5 secs

Gwalior Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr M Wemyss Palla Number (8st 3lbs) Harding 1

Mr M D Petit s Sunrich (8st) Sibbritt 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Broda s Double Oak (9st) Britt 3

Mrs Marbeth s The Duchess (8st 7lbs) Evans 4

Won by 3½ lengths 1½ lengths a head

Time —1 minute 16 1 5 secs

Poona Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal s Dancing Comet (7st 1_lb) Raffaele 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s National Flag (8st 13lbs) Britt 2

Messrs B K Poddar and M. D Somany s Let Slip (9st) Walsh 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Fire Alarm (8st 8lbs) Jones 4

Won by a shorthead a head a shorthead

Time —1 minute 27 1,5 secs

Governor s Cup Distance R C and Distance —

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Ubayan Faisal (7st 13lbs) Sibbritt 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Seventh Heaven (9st 12lbs) Brace 2

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Pushpamala (8st 11lbs) Jones 3

Mr C P Chetty s Gazal (7st 12lbs) Evans 4

Won by 4 lengths a shorthead, a shorthead.

Time —3 minutes 7 2,5 secs

M M Talib Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Sultana Salim (9st 2lbs) Jones 1

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Dahman Suri (7st 11lbs) Sibbritt 2

Mr S F Nessim s Gold Deposit (9st.) Brace 3

Mr J B Reporter s Reformer (7st 11lbs) Evans 4

Won by a neck a neck a shorthead.

Time —1 minute 21 secs

Rajaram Chhratapati Memorial Gold Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr M S Hakim s Eastern Price (9st 2lbs) Burn 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Gay Spaniard (9st 13lbs) Britt 2

Maharaja of Idar s Pompelan (8st. 13lbs) Brace 3

Won by 2½ lengths ½ length

Time —1 minute 31 2/5 secs

Paddock Plate Distance 1¼ miles —

Mr A M Chotani s Solmint (9st.) Carr 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Respirator (9st 2lbs) Maxwell 2

Mr S C Woodward s Carabas (8st 7lbs.) J O Neale 3

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Shallvahan (7st 12lbs) Britt 4

Won by 2½ lengths 4 lengths 20 lengths

Time —2 minutes 12 2/5 secs

Galway Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Flower of India (9st) Jones 1

Maharaja of Kashmir s Neocell (8st 4lbs.) Evans 2

Raja of Akalkot s Lady in Red (8st 4lbs.) Sibbritt 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Holly Garth (8st 2lbs) Jadhav 4

Won by 1½ lengths ½ length ½ length.

Time —1 minute 13 4/5 secs

A Hoyt Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr A C Ardeshir s Miss O K (8st 5lbs) Roberts 1

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Red Flower (8st) Jones 2

Mr O Chotani s Osman Pasha (8st) Bromley 3

Mr J A. Grimshaw s Zenith (9st.) Carr 4

Won by a neck 1 length ½ length.

Time —1 minute 43 1/5 secs

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr B K Poddar s Bistolfi (7st 11lbs) Bromley 1

Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Good Fare (9st 4lbs) Carr 2

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Leander (7st.) 7lbs) Roberts 3

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s National Flag (8st. 4lbs.) Britt 4

Won by a head 2½ lengths a shorthead

Time —1 minute 40 3/5 secs

Burnett Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Wansfell (8st 12lbs) Carr 1

Mr J D Banatwalla s Ballinahown (8st 2lbs) Evans 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Shalivahan (7st 12lbs) Britt 3

Mr M T Wheeler s Moorsootis (8st 2lbs) Bromley 4

Won by 1½ lengths 5 lengths 5 lengths

Time —1 minute 42 secs

Cecil Grey Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Chief Ruler (9st 2lbs) Britt 1

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar s Dahman Ahmad (7st 7lbs) Shanker 2

Mr G G Lala s Fadlul Minshad (8st 4lbs) Evans 3

Mr S F Neesim s Gold Deposit (8st 4lbs) Brace 4

Won by a head a shorthead a shorthead

Time —1 minute 52 1/5 secs

Willingdon Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Turf King (7st 7lbs) Sibbritt 1

Mr G Subbarao s Eager Tit (8st 7lbs) Burn 2

Maharaja of Idar s Vandyke (9st 13lbs) Brace 3

Mr O Chotani s Osman Pasha (7st 9lbs.) Raffaele 4

Won by 5 lengths 1 length ½ length

Time —2 minutes 3 secs

October Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharani Chimmabhai of Baroda and Maharaja of Cooch Behar s Don t Shoot (9st) Carr 1

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Mormon (8st 4lbs) Sibbritt 2

Mr F A Irani s Cougar (9st) Jadhav 3

Maharaja of Rajpipla s Bobby In The Barn (7st 11lbs.) Amir Ahmed 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1 length 1 length

Time —1 minute 14 1/5 secs

Dunstall Handicap Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Gay Spaniard (8st 2lbs) Britt 1

Mr M. T Wheeler s Moorsotis (7st 9lbs) Bromley 2

Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Valkyrian (7st 9lbs) Carr 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s El Morocco (8st 7lbs) Jones 4

Won by a head 1 length ½ length

Time —1 minute 28 3/5 secs

Patiala Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior s Solomon (8st 5lbs) Jones 1

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur s Turf King (8st 6lbs) Sibbritt 2

Mr O Chotani s Lakhpat (8st 9lbs) Smart 3

Mr A Svamvur s What s Yours (8st) Roberts 4

Won by 3 lengths ½ length 1 length

Time —1 minute 45 seconds

Ascot Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr P D Bolton s Panaster (8st 7lbs) Bromley 1

Maharaja of Rajpipla s Biandstar (8st 10lbs) Burn 2

Mrs R Earle s Monocle (8st 12lbs) Bell 3

Maharaja of Idar s Vandyke (8st) Brace 4

Won by 2 lengths 1½ lengths 1 length

Time —1 minute 49 2/5 secs

Childwickbury Handicap Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Mr A S Tyebjee s Sitara (8st 11lbs) Raffaele 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda s Archmoon (9st) Britt 2

Mr O Randall s Talk (8st 2lbs) Marrable 3

Hon Mr Shantidas Askuran s Le Duc (8st 4lbs) Bond 4

Won by 4 lengths 1 length 2 lengths

Time —2 minutes 4 2/5 secs

Secunderabad.

The following are the principal results of the Secunderabad racing season —

Prince Mukarram Jah Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr R K P Singh s Amulet (9st 12lbs) Burn 1

Mr K Ayyar s Baitol (7st 13lbs) Shanker 2

Maharaja of Idar s Dry Sherry (8st 13lbs) Brace 3

Won by 2½ lengths 1 length

Time —1 minute 42 4/5 secs

Heir Apparents Cup Distance 1 mile —
Mrs Dara Cowasjee s New Luck (8st 6lbs) Jabbar 1
Mr K B Pole s Nassar (8st 7lbs) Brace 2
Mr G A Jaadanwalla s Attaf Beg (8st 4lbs) Babakhan 3
Mrs L Jadhav s Sabhan Hamid (8st 7lbs.) Burn 4
Won by ½ length ½ length 1 length
Time —1 minute 53 secs

Nizam s Cup Distance 1½ miles —
Mr J B DeSouza s Flambeau (8st 10lbs) J O Neale 1
Lt Col Zorawar Singh s Kirit (8st 6lbs) Whiteside 2
Mr G Subbarao s Footalogger (8st 5lbs) Brace 3
Homi Mehta s Brelan (9st 1lb) Clarke 4
Won by ½ length a neck ½ length
Time —2 minutes 12 secs

Moin ud Dowla Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Maharaja of Idar s Hue D Or (9st 4lbs) Brace 1
Mrs Justice s Distard (8st 11lbs) Whiteside 2
Mr K Ayyar s Baltoi (9st 3lbs) Shanker 3
Won by ½ length 2 lengths
Time —1 minute 17 2/5 secs

Hilfort Cup Distance 1 mile —
Mrs Dara Cowasjee s Saldan (9st 4lbs) Burn 1
Mr J Englebright s Forsaken (7st 7lbs) Whiteside 2
Mrs Mashal s Jalmud al Iraaq (8st 5lbs) B McQuade 3
Mr Imamdin s Tharwath (9st) Fazal Rehman 4
Won by ½ length ½ length ½ length
Time —1 minute 54 4 5 secs

Bella Vista Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Lt Col Zorawar Singh s Kirit (7st 6lbs) Whiteside 1
Mr A S Hakim s Little Son (8st 7lbs) Burn 2
Mrs L Brooker s Mad Hatter (9st 4lbs) J O Neale 3
Won by 1 length 1 length
Time —1 minute 28 4/5 secs

R W I T C Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Mr R K F Singh s A mulet (9st 1 lb) Burn 1
Maharaja of Idar s Dry Sherry (8st 3lbs) Brace 2
Mr K Ayyar s Baltoi (7st 5lbs) Shanker 3
Won by a neck ½ length
Time —1 minute 31 1/5 secs

Shah Yar Jung Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr M Begmahomed s Sporting King (7st 9lbs) H McQuade 1
Mr P T Harrison s Honor M (8st 1lb) J O Neale 2
Mr J Dinshaw s Fun of the Fayre (8st 4lbs) Clarke 3
Mr M B Krishnarao s Quite True (9st 4lbs) Shanker 4
Won by 1 length ½ length 1 length
Time —1 minute 14 1 5 secs

ROWING.

Kurkee

The following are the details of the Royal Connaught Boat Club s Annual Rowing Regatta —

Junior Sculls (¼ Mile)—H P Hartley in 3 mins 59 secs

Ladies Sculls (¼ Mile)—Mrs Coates by 3 lengths in 2 mins 7 2/5 secs

Senior Sculls (100 Yards) —J C Snow by 3 lengths in 3 mins 45 2/5 secs

Senior Fours (1 000 Yards)—R B S & M Artical School The crews (bow) T H Stanton (2) J M Walsh (3) J C Snow (str) J H Dunro (Cox) F O Brand

Senior Eights (1000 Yards)—R B S & M by 2 lengths in 3 mins 20⅘ secs The crew (bow) H E Buckley (2) H P Hartley (3) P W Leslie Jones (4) Scott (5) T H Stanton (6) J M Walsh (7) J C Snow (str) J H Dunro (Cox) F O Brand

Junior Fours (¼ Mile) —Engineering College (Poona) by 1⅗ length in 3 mins 25 secs The crew (bow) G B Gadre (2) S G Tulpule (3) P L Zope (str) J G Kalam per (Cox) D J Nerurken

Junior Pairs (¼ Mile)—R B S & M by 2 lengths in 3 mins 42 secs pair (Bow) H E Buckley (str) H P Hartley (Cox) F O Brand

Cutter Race (¼ Mile) —E 5 Coy Depot Bn 1 length in 4 mins 37 2/5 secs

Calcutta.

The annual spring regatta of Lake Club on Dhakura Lake —

Senior Sculls (Dash)—R Parekh beat Ravi Dutt by two lengths Time —1 minute 17 seconds

Pair Oars—R Parekh and Ravi Dutt beat C Bose Mullick and S Gupta by 2 lengths Time —3 minutes 15 seconds

Fours—C Basu Mullick s crew beat Ravi Dutt s screw by 1 length Time.—5 minutes 5 seconds

Tub Pairs—Berry and Chowla beat S K Bose and Ugesh Dutt by 1 length. Time — 3 minutes 17 seconds

SAILING.

Bombay

The following are the details of the Bombay Sailing Association's Annual Regatta —

SHIPS BOATS Defferin Whaler D k 3 (Lt Comdr Harvey) 1 hour 40 minutes 49 seconds 1

Differing Cutter D Z 3 (Mr Samson) 1 hour 41 minutes 28 seconds 2

H CLASS HANDICAP Sheba (A W Percy) 1 hour 14 minutes 42 seconds 1

Merope (Forbes Kidson) 1 hour 15 minutes 6 seconds 2

Ranzo (R L Sharpe) 1 hour 16 minutes 30 seconds 3

SEABIRD CLASS HANDICAP Guillemot (E C B Thornton) 2 hours 11 minutes 24 seconds 1

Tern (R Wallace) 2 hours 11 minutes 36 seconds 2

Phalarope (Dr M N Paterson) 2 hours 12 minutes 24 seconds 3

TOMTITS AND VICTORYS HANDICAP Ajax (Lt Ferguson, R I N) 1 hour 46 minutes, 28 seconds 1

Blue Bird (H Holt-Keene) 1 hour 50 minutes 30 seconds 2

SHARPIE CLASS HANDICAP Black Night (W C England) 1 hour 13 minutes 41 seconds 1

Lone Star (Dr Wilkinson) 1 hour 14 minutes, 14 seconds 2

TABLE TENNIS.

Bombay

The Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —U M Chandarana beat P S Varde 25–23 21–11 14–21 17–21 21–14

Men's Doubles —U M Chandarana and V S Patkar beat D H Kapadia and K H Kapadia 21–17 21–14 17–21 22–20

Mixed Doubles —V S Patkar and Miss A D Souza beat D H Kapadia and Miss P S Bhedwar 21 10 21–14 12–21 21–17

Women's Singles —Miss A D Souza beat Miss N Kudav 21–13 21–17 20–22 21–13

Women's Doubles —Miss P D Lima and Miss P Madon beat Miss A D Souza and Miss A Dadyburjor 22 20 9–21 21–10 13–21 21–13

The Byculla Y M C A Open Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —U M Chandarana beat M D Barafwala 21–17 21–18 21–19

Men's Doubles —K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat R S Cooper and K S Cooper 20–22 21–11 18–21 21–17 21–19

Mixed Doubles —K H Kapadia and Miss P F Madon beat P S Varde and Miss A D Souza 21–23 21–14 21–11 15–21 21–17

Women's Singles —Miss A D Souza beat Miss M. Dadyburjor 21–11 21–17 21–12

Women's Doubles —Miss A D Souza and Miss K Daruwalla beat Miss M Brodie and Miss R Bhaisa 21–8 21–15 21–9

The Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —U M Chandarana beat A G Millar 15–21 10–21 21–9 21–16 22–20

Men's Doubles —V S Patkar and B S Batliwalla beat A G Millar and H M. Barafwala 17–21 21–17 9–21 21–18 23–21

Mixed Doubles —V S Patkar and Miss A D Souza beat P S Varde and Miss Dadyburjor 21–19 21–17 10–21 21–12

Women's Singles —Miss A D Souza beat Miss M Brodie 19–21 21–12 21–11 21–19

Women's Doubles —Miss A D Souza and Miss M Dadyburjor beat Miss M Brodie and Miss R Bhaisa 21–15 21–12 21–17

The Parsi Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —R S Cooper beat U M Chandarana 21–13 14–21 21–18 21–15

Men's Doubles —K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat H M Barafwala and A G Millar 18–21 21–16 21–18 21–12

Mixed Doubles —K H Kapadia and Miss I Madon beat U M Chandarana and Mrs R Solomon 22–20 19–21 16–21 21–16 21–18

Women's Singles —Miss P F Madon beat Miss A D Souza 21–20 20–22 23–21 14–21 21 14

Women's Doubles —Miss M Brodie and Miss R Bhaisa beat Miss P F Vakharia and Miss R Shroff 21–18 21–15 18–21 14–21 21–16

The Central Y M C A Open Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —A G Millar beat K H Kapadia 21–11 12–21 19–21 21–14 21–19

Men's Doubles —K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat U M Chandarana and A Hajeebhoy 21–19 21–9 21–18

Mixed Doubles —K H Kapadia and Miss P Madon beat U M Chandarana and Mrs R Solomon 14–21 21–16 21–18 21–18

Women's Singles —Miss A D Souza beat Miss R Shroff 20–22 21–13 21–18 21–12

Women's Doubles —Miss P Madon and Miss M. Dadyburjor beat Miss M. Brodie and Miss R Bhaisa 21–18 17–21 11–21 21–6, 21–15

Calcutta.

The Bengal Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men s Singles —V Sivaraman beat R S Morton 18–21 21–14 16–21 21–18 21–12

Men s Doubles —V Sivaraman and R Hossain beat Guha and Ghosh 21–16 21–16 18–21 19–21 21–12

Mixed Doubles —Kabuli and Miss Ezra beat R E Moreton and Mrs Moreton 21–17 12–21 21–15 18–21 21–17

Women s Singles —Miss R Nag beat Miss N Ezra 18–21 21–19 21–10 21–15

Delhi

The All India Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men s Singles —V Sivaraman (Madras beat P Mittra (Bengal) 18–21 21–1 23–21 21–17

Men s Doubles —V Sivaraman and N M Naidu (Madras) beat K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia (Bombay) 13–21 23–21 21–17 21–16

Mixed Doubles —K H Kapadia and Miss P F Madon (Bombay) beat U Chandarana and Miss M Brodie (Bombay) 21–19 16–21 25–23 15 21 21–11

Women s Singles —Miss M Brodie (Bombay) beat Miss P F Madon (Bombay) 21–16 18–21 21–17 13–21 21–15

Women s Doubles —Miss P F Madon and Miss M Brodie (Bombay) beat Mrs Partap Singh and Mrs Wadhwa (Punjab) 21 12 21–16 16–21 21–18

The Inter Provincial Table Tennis Champion ship final —

Bengal beat Bombay by five matches to four

Ghosh (Bengal) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) 9–21 21–13 21–15 Bannerji (Bengal) beat Chandarana (Bombay) 21–19 21–17 K H Kapadia (Bombay) beat Mittra (Bengal) 17–21 21–16 21–18 Ghosh (Bengal) beat Chandarana (Bombay) 8–21 23–21 21–19 Mittra (Bengal) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) 21–14 21–12 K H Kapadia (Bombay) beat Bannerji (Bengal) 15–21 21–16 21–17 Chandarana (Bombay) beat Mittra (Bengal) 21–17 21–18 K H Kapadia (Bombay) beat Ghosh (Bengal) 21–8 21–13 Bannerji (Bengal) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) 21–12 21–14

Lahore.

The Northern India Table Tennis Champion ships finals —

Men s Singles —M Ayub beat Joginder 21–12 20–22 21–11 21–18

Men s Doubles —M Ayub and A Chose beat Kailash and Dewan 22–20 21–18 18–21 19–21 21–19

Mixed Doubles —M Ayub and Mrs Wadhwa beat Balbir and Mrs Partap Singh 21–7 21–6

Women s Singles —Mrs Partap Singh beat Mrs Wadhwa 21–15 21–18

Junior Singles —Ranbir beat Ravinder 21–10 16–21 21–15

Mysore

The Sharma Memorial Table Tennis Tourna ment finals —

Men s Singles —C Ramaswami beat M V Srinivas Vittal 19–21 21–19 21–14 16–21 21–17

Men s Doubles —C Ramaswami and K S Viswanath beat M V Srinivas Vittal and K Rama Rao 20–22 10–21 21–14 21–12 21–18

TENNIS.

The following players were ranked in India in numerical order by the Ranking Committee of the All India Lawn Tennis Association —

Men —Ghaus Mahomed 1 Iftikhar Ahmed 2 S L R Sawhny 3 Dilip K Bose 4 Vidhister Singh 5

Women —Miss Leela Row 1 Miss M Dubash 2 Miss K Hajl and Mrs O Massy 3

Class A —C W Barker J M Mehta Khasu Sen Sohan Lal and Rasikumar sinhji of Wankaner

Agra.

The Ganeshlal Open Lawn Tennis Tourna ment finals —

Men s Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Irshad Hussain 3–6 6–3 6–1 6–4

Men s Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Akbar beat Maharaja of Baroda and M. V Bobbjee 6–3 7–5 6–8 6–3

Mixed Doubles —Mrs Rodwell and Thim mayya beat Mrs Wood and Bhagat 6–3 8–6

Women s Singles —Mrs Craig beat Mrs Lind 6–3 6–0

Women s Doubles —Mrs Rodwell and Mrs Morris beat the Misses Templeton 7–9 8–6 6–4

Ajmer

The Rajputana Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men s Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat B L. Saxena 6–2 6–4

Men s Doubles —B D Badgel and G D Badgel beat Ghaus Mahomed and Akbar Hussain 2–6 6–4 10–8 6–8 6–2

Baroda.

The Baroda Covered Court Championships finals —

Men s Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat M. V Bobbjee 6–3 6–0

Men s Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Man Mohan beat Maharaja of Baroda and M. V Bobbjee 6–3 1–6 6–3

Bombay

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championship finals —

Men s Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat M V Pandit 6–4 6–2

Men s Doubles —Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and Ghaus Mahomed beat M. V Bobbjee and G D Bhagat 6–3 6–2

Mixed Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Mrs Massy beat M. V Bobbjee and Miss K Haji 6–1 6–4

Women s Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss L Woodbridge 6–1 7–5

Women s Doubles —Mrs Massy and Miss K Haji w o Miss L Row and Miss L Woodbridge

The Parsi Gymkhana Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men s Singles —F Bekkavold beat R N Pandit 3–6 6–4 8–6

Men s Doubles —J E Tew and F Bekkevold beat J Charanjiva and J M. Kantawalla 6–4 0–6 6–2

Mixed Doubles —Miss K Haji and J M Kantawalla beat Mrs Seddon and M Bhandari 6–2 6–4

Women s Singles —Miss K Haji walk over Miss L M. Merchant

Women s Doubles —Miss K Haji and Miss M R Kavasji beat Mrs k Kania and Miss L M Merchant 6–3 6–1

The Bombay Women s Open Lawn Tennis Tournament final —

Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss L Merchant 6–0 6–3

Doubles —Miss K Haji and Mrs Kania beat Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Seddon 6–2 6–1

The Bombay Suburban Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men s Singles —N Harada beat R N Pandit 6 3 6-3

Men s Doubles —R N Pandit and N V Limaye beat F Bekkevold and Rasi kumarsinghji 9 7 7–5

Mixed Doubles —R N Pandit and Miss L M Merchant beat A C Pereira and Miss P DeLima 6–2 7–5

Bandra Plate —M R Row beat G D Bhagat 6–4 3–6 6–1

The Western India Lawn Tennis Champion ships finals —

Men s Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Prem Pandhi 6–2 7–5

Men s Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and M. V Bobbjee beat Man Mohan and Prem Pandhi 6–2 3–6 6–2

Mixed Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Mrs O Massy beat M. V Bobbjee and Miss K Haji 7–5 6–1

Women s Singles —Miss K. Haji beat Miss Leela Row 6–3 6–2 9–7

Women s Doubles —Miss Leela Row and Miss L Woodbridge beat Mrs O Massy and Miss K Haji 6–2 6–3

Calcutta.

The Calcutta Hard Court Championships finals —

Men s Singles —A Madan Mohan beat Dilip K Bose 5–2 (retired)

Men s Doubles —J M Mehta and Mrs Hanson beat P M Murti and Mrs Cargin 6–3 6–1

The East India Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men s Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Iftikhar Ahmed 7–5 6–2 2–6 6–2

Men s Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Iftikhar Ahmed beat J M Mehta and Sumant Misra 6–3 8–6 1–6 6–3

Mixed Doubles —J M Mehta and Mrs G E Cargin beat Dilip Bose and Miss Connor 10–8 6–4

Women s Singles —Miss L Woodbridge beat Mrs C E Cargin 6–4 6–4

Women s Doubles —Miss L Woodbridge and Mrs C E Cargin beat Mrs H M Bishop and Miss S Mehta 6–4 6–4

Veterans Singles —Krishna Prosad beat I Brooke Edwards 1–6 8–6 1–6 6–3

Hyderabad (Deccan.)

The Madhi Jung Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men s Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Prem Pandhi 6–3 6–1 6–1

Women s Singles —Miss Leela Row beat Miss Dubash 6–1 6–0

Mixed Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss L Woodbridge beat Ghaus Mahomed and Miss Dubash 6–4 6–3

Karachi.

The Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men s Singles —Iftikhar Ahmed beat Max Elimer 6–2 6–3

Men s Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Ahmed Hussain beat Max Elimer and Fraser 6–4 6–3

Mixed Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss L Woodbridge beat Max Elimer and Miss K Haji 6–4 6–3

Women s Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss L Woodbridge 7–5 8–6

Women s Doubles —Miss K Haji and Miss L Woodbridge beat Miss K Dubash and Mrs Khandawalla 8–6 6–3

Lahore.

The All India Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men s Singles —S L R Sawhney beat Prem Pandhi 6–1 6–1 6–0

Men's Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Irshad beat S L R Sawhny and H L Soni, 3–6 6–3 6–4 6–4

Mixed Doubles —S L R Sawhny and Miss A Hajl w o Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss L Woodbridge

Women's Singles —Mrs O Massy beat Miss Leela Row 2–6 7–5 6–2

Women's Doubles —Miss K Hajl and Mrs O Massy beat Miss L Woodbridge and Miss Cowan 4–6 8–6 6–2

Boys Singles —Kanwal Grover beat Krishna Bhatia 6–4 6–4

Boys Doubles —Kanwal Grover and Krishna Bhatia beat Inderjit and Ghautam Khanna 6–4 2–6 6–3

Professionals Singles —Noor Mohammad beat Mushtaq Ahmed 12–14 6–2 5–7 6–1 6–3

Professionals Doubles —Aziz ul Haq and Nasarullah beat Siraj ul Haq and Noor Mohammad 6–7 6–2 4–6 2–6 6–4

Veterans Singles —Mohammad Naqi (+30) beat M L Sasaan (—15) 6–3 6–4

Veterans Doubles —Harish Chandra Kathpalia and A R Khanna beat Saleem and D N Bhalla 6–3 6–0

The Brereton Chopra Open Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —Prem Pandhi beat Khasu Sen 6–1 6 3 1–6 6–0

Men's Doubles —S L R Sawhney and Shamsher Singh beat Ghaus Mahomed and Prem Pandhi 4–6 6–1 6–3 6–2

Mixed Doubles —Mrs Massy and Ghaus Mahomed beat Miss A Aziz and S L R Sawhney 3–6 6 3 6–4

Women's Doubles —Miss L Woodbridge and Miss Cowan beat Mrs Massy and Mrs Cosens 4–6 7–5 7–5

The Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat S L R Sawhney 8–6 6–0 4–6 6–2

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Iftikhar Ahmed beat S L R Sawhney and H L Soni 6–3 4–6 15–13 6–4

Professionals Singles —Mushtaq Ahmed beat Siraj ul Haq 7–5 6–2 6–4

Exhibition Tennis matches —

Iftikhar Ahmed (amateur) beat Mushtaq Ahmed (professional) 6–2 6–3

Khasu Sen and Nashu Sen beat Ahmad Hussain and Moss, 2–6 6–3 6–4

S L R Sawhney and Man Mohan beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Prem Pandhi 6–4 5–7 6–4

Lucknow

The United Provinces Hard Court Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Iftikhar Ahmed 6–3 6–1 6–4

Men's Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Prem Pandhi beat Kanwar Krishna and Balwant Singh 9–7 4–6 3–6 6–1 10–8

Mixed Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Miss Hamida Saida Zaffar beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss Aziz 6–2 2–6 6–3

Women's Singles —Miss Bhadwar beat Miss Angelo 6–3 6–3

The Rifah i Am Club Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —Iftikhar Ahmed beat Ghaus Mahomed 6–4 6–3 6–3

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Prem Pandhi beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Irshad Hussain 6–2 15–13 9–7

Professionals Singles —Nawab Din beat Abdul Hasan 8–6 6–1 6–1

Veterans Singles —S W Bobb beat S H Mirza 6 2 6–0

Madras.

The All India Inter University Tennis Championships final —

Calcutta beat Madras by 3 matches to 1

Singles —Sumant Misra (Calcutta) beat M S Appa Rao (Madras) 6–3 6–4 2–6 7–5 R J N Moses (Madras) beat S C Misra, 8–6 6–4 1–6 6–2 D Bose (Calcutta) beat Appa Rao 6–1 6–3 6–2

Doubles —Dilip Bose and S C Misra (Calcutta) beat R J N Moses and P L Narayana Rao (Madras) 6–2 6–3 7–5

The Madras Hard Court Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —A E Owen beat B R. Kapinapathi 6–2 6–1 1–6 6–8 6–2

Men's Doubles —S Narayana Rao and N Rama Rao beat R J N Moses and P L Narayana Rao 6–4 8–6 6–1

WATER POLO

Bombay

The Golvala Water Polo League —

Parsis A	Winners
Boat Club	Runners up

The Western India Water Polo League —

Zionists	Winners
St Xavier's College	Runners up

The Bombay Water Polo Quadrangular Tournament finals —

Zionists	5 goals.
Parsis	4 goals

Calcutta.

The following are the details of the tour Water Polo in Calcutta of the Golvala Boating and Rowing Club team from Bombay —

Golvala Club	6 goals
Calcutta Police Club	2 goals
Golvala Club	*Nil*
College Square	2 goals
Match abandoned	
Golvala Club	6 goals
Bhowanipur	5 goals
Golvala Club	3 goals
Bengal	6 goals.
Golvala Club	7 goals
Kidderpore S A	2 goals
At Allahabad —	
Golvala Club	6 goals
Allahabad University	1 goal

SPORTING INSTITUTIONS.

Indian Olympic Association.—*Patron* His Excellency The Viceroy and Governor General of India

President *His Highness the Maharajadhiraj* of Patiala

Chairman Hon ble Mr N R Sarker Education Member Viceroy s Executive Council New Delhi/Simla

Honorary Treasurer B L Rallia Ram B Sc B T General Secretary Y M C A Lahore

Honorary Secretary S M Moinul Haq M A O B E Patna

Honorary Associate Secretaries N Ahmed Calcutta S K. Mukerji B P E (U S A) Bombay

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

Army Sport Control Board, Ambala Kasauli.—*Secretary* Major A C Wilson

Assam Olympic Association, Jorhat, Assam —*Secretary* R K Madhurjyajit Singh P O Imphal Manipur State Assam

President Chandradhar Barooah Ex Minister of Council of State

Baroda Olympic Association, Kothi Building Baroda.—*Secretary* B k Naik

President Rao Bahadur Sir V T Krishnamachariar Kt K C I E

Bengal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.—*Secretary* N Ahmed

President Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin K C I E

Bihar Olympic Association, P O Bankipore, Patna.—*Secretary* S M. Moinul Haq M A O B E

President Dr Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad Kt Bar at-Law

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association Laigir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

Secretary S K Mukerji

President J R D Tata Bombay

Central Provinces & Berar Olympic Association, Dhantoli, Nagpur —*Secretary* Dr S J Edwards Jubbulpore.

Delhi Olympic Association, 2, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.—*Secretary* Dr B K Kagal Raisina Road New Delhi

President S B S Sobah Singh

Gwalior Sports Association, Gwalior—*Secretary* N N Kunaru Motimahal Gwalior

President General Rajwade Sahib Gwalior

Indian Hockey Federation, Lucknow (Lucknow University) —*Secretary* Dr A C Chatterji

President Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin K C I E 9 Gariahat Road Calcutta

Madras Olympic Association, Saidapet, Madras.—*Jt Hon Secretaries* H C Buck and C A Abraham

President The Hon ble Dr P Subbaryan, L L D , Bar at-Law Zamindar of Kumaramangalam Fairlawns Egmore Madras

Mysore Olympic Association, Cenotaph Road, Y.M.C.A., Bangalore City —*Secretary* A C Das Bangalore City Y M C A

President H H the Yuvraja of Mysore

Patiala Olympic Association, Rajindar Bhawan Patiala.—*Secretary* Rai Sahib Sardar Kirpa Narain.

Patron in-chief and President H H The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala

Punjab Olympic Association, 25, Pringle Road, Lahore.—*Secretary* L R. Sethi

President The Hon ble Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan

Chairman G D Sondhi M A I E S

Rajputana Olympic Association.—*Hon. Secretary* M S Ahluwalia

President B J K. Hallowes I C S

United Provinces Olympic Association Allahabad.—*Secretary* S Nawab Hussain M A

President Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusaf Lucknow

Indian Swimming Federation.— *Acting Secretary* Basir Ali Shaikh c o Punjab University Lahore

Hon Secretary S K Mukerji B P E. (U S A) Bombay

President Col F N Barwell Bar at Law Calcutta

Indian Weight Lifting Federation, 12, Parsi Bagan Lane, Calcutta.—*Secretary* N N Bhoee

Boxing

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India.—*Hon Secretary* c/o Army School of Physical Training India Ambala

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—B A Shadrack Post Box 86 Rangoon, Burma

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.—A E Lomas c/o Bombay Telephone Company Fort, Bombay

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary* A. B Henricus, c/o Messrs. James Finlay & Co Ltd Colombo Ceylon.

Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—*Jt Hon Secretaries* H C Buck Principal The Y M C A College of Physical Education Saidapet Madras and A K Singh

Bengal Boxing Federation.—*Hon Secretary*

South Calcutta Boxing Association.—*Hon Secretary* Ashoke Chatterjee Lansdowne Road Extension Calcutta

Hyderabad State.—Fred Weber, Director of Physical Education, Mumthaz Mansion Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan)

Punjab Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary* —M A Mirza Khan King Edward Medical College Lahore

Cricket.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India.—*President* Dr P Subbarayan *Vice Presidents* Dr H D Kanga C P Johnstone A S deMello *Hony Secretary* K S Ranga Rao No 7 T P Koil Street Triplicane Madras *Hony Treasurer* Z R Irani 19/A Alipore Road Delhi

Cricket Club of India.—A A Jasdanwala Brabourne Stadium, Bombay

The Bombay Cricket Association.—H N Contractor, c/o Islam Gymkhana Kennedy Sea Face Bombay 2

The Madras Cricket Association.—K S Ranga Rao 7 T P Koil Street Triplicane Madras.

The Cricket Association of Bengal.—P Gupta 100/B Surendra Nath Banerjee Road Calcutta

The Sind Cricket Association.— K R Collector opp Mama Girls School Preedy Road Karachi

The Northern India Cricket Association.—Q D Butt C O N W R Printing Press Moghal pura Lahore

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.—Dewan Walait Ram Kapurthala

The Jamnagar State Cricket Association.—*President* His Highness The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar The Palace Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

The Delhi and District Cricket Association.—Nuruddin Ahmad Wellingdon Pavilion New Delhi

The Western India States Cricket Association.—H W Barritt Rajakot Kathiawar

The Army Sports Control Board—J F Meiklejohn Ambala or Kasauli

The C. P and Berar Cricket Association.—C Vishwanath Rao Nagpur

The Rajputana Cricket Association.—G R Naidoo Mayo College Ajmer

Holkar State Cricket Association.—*Hon Secretary* M M Jagdale c/o Yeshwant Club Indore

The U P Cricket Association.— Mansur Alam, 24 Hamilton Road Allahabad

The Gujarat Cricket Association.—C M Diwan, Ballentine Haveli near Three Gates Ahmedabad

The Hyderabad States Cricket Association.—*Secretary* Ashfaq Ahmed P A to Director General of Police Hyderabad

The Mysore States Cricket Association.—M G Vijayasarathi Central College Bangalore

The Maharashtra Cricket Association.—M G Bhave Vasant Villa Poona 4

The Baroda Cricket Association.—S M Ambegaoker Khari Bhav Road Raopura, Baroda

The Bihar Cricket Association.—B K Bose 39P Road Jamshedpur

The N.-W F P Cricket Association.—K L Khanna 4 Fort Road Peshawar Cantt

Football.

All-India Football Federation.—*President* Principal S Moinul Haq O B E *Secretary* M Dutta Roy Block Y/6 76/2 Cornwallis Street Calcutta

Indian Football Association.—*Jt Honorary Secretaries* M Dutt-Roy and R L Pentony 8 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta

North-Western India Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* M A Sood

Delhi Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N A Khandkar 40 Mata Sundri Road New Delhi

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary* S M Moinul Haq O B E P O Bankipore Patna

Western India Football Association, Ltd.—*Honorary Secretary* E J Turner The Times of India Bombay

Madras Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* A Ramaswami Aivar c/o Madras United Club Park Town Madras

United Provinces Sports Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary* S C Roy 6 Fyzabad Road Lucknow

Mysore Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* D Ramaiya Mysore

Rajputana Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Sh Allah Bakhsh c/o Audit Department B B and C I Railway Ajmer

North-Western Frontier Province Football Association.—*Jt Honorary Secretaries* Kazi Abdul Khalil and H Qutab Alam 13 Fort Road Peshawar

Sind Football Association.—*Jt Honorary Secretaries* A H Shute and C L. Bhai c/o Y.M C A Havelock Road Karachi

Dacca Sporting Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N P Gupta 16 Hatkhola Road P O Wari Dacca

Army Sport Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary* Colonel J F Meiklejohn, Ambala/Kasauli

Hockey

Army Sport Control Board.—Army School of Physical Training Ambala.

Baluchistan Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Mazarul Haq N W Railway, Quetta

Bengal Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* P Gupta 100-B Surendra Nath Banerjee Road Calcutta.

Bhopal Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* A G Khan Shamla, Bhopal

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Prof S M. Moinul Huq O B E. P O Bankipore Patna

Bombay-Provincial Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* M J Vakil c/o Messrs Vakil Dadabhoy & Bharucha 24 26 Dalal Street Fort Bombay

Central India Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* K M. Bapna Smriti Kunj Palasia Indore

C. P Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N Dattatraya Cantonment Mody Jubbulpore

N. W F P Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Prof Sri Rau M A Edwards College Peshawar

Delhi Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* S Tek Singh Town Hall New Delhi

Gwalior State Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N Kunzru Manager Mati Mahal Gwalior

Hyderabad State Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* J S Parakh 79 Alexander Road Secunderabad Deccan

Indian Hockey Federation.—*President* Ahwaja Sir Nizamuddin K C I E *Honorary Secretary* Dr A C Chatterjee D S C c/o Chemistry Dept University Lahore

Madras Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* —A P Naidu c/o M. U C Park Town Madras

Manavadar State Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* S M Hussain Manavadar

Mysore State Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* M G Vijayasarathi, Gandi nagar Bangalore City

Patiala State Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Ral Sahib Kripanarain Patiala

Punjab Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* R D Bhalla, c/o D A V College Lahore

Indian Railways Athletic Association.—*Honorary Secretary* G R Naidoo Mayo College Ajmer

Sind Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* O B Nazareth c/o St Patrick s High School Karachi

U P Sport Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary* S C Roy 6 Fyzabad Road Lucknow

Baroda Olympic Association.—Kothi Building Baroda

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—*President* P R. Das Shanti Niketan Patna *Hon. Treasurer* Akshoy Dey Calcutta South Club Elgin Road P O Calcutta. *Hon Secretary* L Brooke Edwards Post Box No 2080 Calcutta

Foreign Secretary J Chinna Dural 10 King s Bench Walk Temple London E C 4

Army and Air Force Championships.—Army Sports Control Board Ambala Cantonment

Baroda Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* Prof S V. Shevade Ram Nivas Race Course Road Baroda

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* T S Kakko Suite 11 10 Elgin Road Calcutta

Bhopal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* Lt -Col. Mumtaz Ali Khan General Staff Officer Bhopal.

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon Secretary* K K Bannerjee New Patna Club Patna

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon Secretary*, R. A Wagle Customs House Bombay

Central Provinces and Berar Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon Secretary* V I kedar Civil Lines Nagpur

Delhi Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* C N Sen C 12 Allenby Road New Delhi

Holkar State Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* K M Bapna Palasia Indore

Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* S M Hadi Boy Scout Headquarters Saifabad Hyderabad (Deccan)

International Lawn Tennis Club of India.—*Hon Secretary* M Sultan Badshahbagh Lucknow

Madras Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* M Rama Rao Post Box 1242 Madras

Mysore Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* Chakrapani Naidu Central College Bangalore

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Diwan Jagat Mohan Lal Sanda Road Lahore

Rajputana Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon Secretary* Dayashanker Bhargava Lodha House Ajmere

Sind Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* M P Dastur M. Dastur & Co Bunder Road Karachi

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony Secretary* U S Gupta P C S Chipe Talab Meerut

Travancore Lawn Tennis Association—Capt V P Tampy Trivandrum Travancore

Warrant of Precedence.

The following Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King Emperor of India and received His Royal Sign Manual on 9th of May 1937 It also includes the officers subsequently given courtesy ranks by the Governor General in exercise of powers conferred by His Majesty

1 Governor General and Viceroy of India

2 Governors of Provinces within their respective charges

3 Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal

4 *Commander in-Chief in India*

5 Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab

6 *Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar*

7 Governors of Assam the North West Frontier Province Sind and Orissa

8 Chief Justice of India Derbyshire Sir Harold Kt KC MC (So long as he is Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court)

9 Members of the Governor General s Executive Council Carter Sir A KCB KCSI Chairman of the Eastern Group Supply Council Craik The Hon Sir Henry Bart GCIE KCSI Political Adviser to the Crown Representative

9A Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan of India and The Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church

10 Commander in-Chief of His Majesty s Naval Forces in the East Indies

11 President of the Council of State

12 President of the Indian Legislative Assembly

13 Judges of the Federal Court

14 Chief Justices of High Courts Member of the Eastern Group Supply Council Political Adviser to the Crown Representative

15 Agent to the Governor General Baluchistan Ministers of Governors* and Residents of the First Class Within their respective charges

15A Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church and the Bishops of Madras and Bombay (Archbishop taking precedence over Bishops)

16 Chief Commissioner of Railways Director General of Supply General Officers Commanding Northern Southern Eastern and Western Commands and Officers of the rank of General

17 Chief of the General Staff, Members of the National Defence Council who are not already enjoying a higher precedence and Ministers of the Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal *

18 Air Officer Commanding in-Chief Royal Air Force in India and Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab *

19 Ministers of the Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar *

20 Agent to the Governor General Baluchistan, Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North West Frontier Province Sind and Orissa and Residents of the First Class

21 Presidents of Legislative Councils.

22 Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.

23 Advisers to Governors Chief Judges of Chief Courts and Puisne Judges of High Courts

24 Lieutenant Generals

25 Auditor General in India Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission and Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge

25A All other territorial Bishops of the Anglican Church and territorial Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church

26 Directors General of Supply Director General of Information Fahey F J Adviser South African Section Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy Members of the Railway Board Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges Railway Financial Commissioner Reform Commissioner, Government of India Secretaries to the Governor General and Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department

27 Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Judges of Chief Courts and Vice-Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

28 Chairman Public Service Commissions, Madras Bombay Sind and Bengal Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands within the charge and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras Bombay and Bengal

29 Chief Commissioner of Delhi Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Director General Indian Medical Service Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Director of Intelligence Financial Adviser Military Finance Communications Financial Commissioners Establishment Officer to the Government of India Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department Joint Secretary to the Governor General (Public) Judicial Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province Judicial Commissioner of Sind Major Generals Members of a Board of Revenue Members of the Central Board of Revenue Members of the Federal Public Service Commission Political Resident on the North West Frontier, President of the Tariff Board, Establishment Officer to the Government of India Ram Chandra CIE MBE, Chief Controller of Imports Secretary to the Governor-General s Executive Council Secretaries to the Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal Surgeons-General and Secretary Eastern Group Supply Council

29A. Members of the Council of State

* NOTE —The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as but senior to other Ministers.

30 Chairman Railway Rates Advisory Committee The Advocate General of India and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities

31 General Managers of State Railways Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Chief Controller of Purchase Commissioner of Central Excise and Salt Northern India Controller of the Currency Controller of Railway Accounts Deputy Auditor General Deputy Directors General Department of Supply Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India Iron and Steel Controller Assistant Judicial Commissioners Chief Revenue Authority in Assam Commissioners of Divisions Judicial Commissioner Western India States Agency Residents of the Second Class Revenue and Divisional Commissioners North West Frontier Province and Revenue Commissioner Sind and Orissa within their respective charges Members of the Tariff Board

32 Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 30 years standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36 and Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades and Brigade Areas within their respective charges

33 Advocates General Madras Bombay and Bengal

34 Chairman Public Service Commissions other than those of Madras Bombay and Sind and Bengal and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces Punjab Bihar Central Provinces and Berar

34 A Bishops (not territorial)

35 Brigadiers Census Commissioner for India Chief Administrative Officer Department of Supply Chief Controller of Standardisation Railway Department Chief Controller of Stores Indian Stores Department Director of Geological Survey Director of Ordnance Factories Educational Commissioner with the Government of India His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner Calcutta Inspector General of Forests and President Forest Research Institute Inspectors General of Police in Provinces other than Assam North West Frontier Province Sind and Orissa Matthai Dr John O S D Commerce Department Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and Surveyor General of India

35 A Archdeacon of Calcutta Madras and Bombay

36 Assistant Judicial Commissioners Chairman of the Coal Mines Stowing Board Chief Revenue Authority in Assam Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam the North West Frontier Province Sind and Orissa Commissioners of Divisions Judicial Commissioner Western India States Agency Hickey P F B and Chave E H Members of the Indus Commission Residents of the Second Class Revenue and Divisional Commissioner North West Frontier Province Revenue Commissioners Sind and Orissa Tea Controller for India and Townend H P V Rural Development Commissioner Bengal

37 Inspectors General of Police Assam North West Frontier Province Sind and Orissa, Non Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras Bombay and Calcutta within their respective Municipal Jurisdictions Private Secretary to the Viceroy Secretaries to Provincial Governments and Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras Bombay and Bengal

37 A Members of the Assembly (Central)

38 Accountants General and Directors of Audit Additional and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments Advisers (with the exception of Adviser South African Section) Eastern Group Supply Council and Official Secretary Australian Section Eastern Group Supply Council Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India Australian Trade Commissioner in India Canadian Trade Commissioner in India Chief Accounts Officers State Railways Chief Auditors State Railways, of the rank of Accountant General Chief Commercial Managers State Railways Chief Conservators of Forests Chief Engineers Chief Engineer Post and Telegraphs Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways Chief Mining Engineer Railway Board Chief Operating Superintendents State Railways Chief Traffic Managers State Railways Chief Transportation Superintendent G I P Railway Colonels Commissioners of Police Bombay and Calcutta Controller of Broadcasting Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Roads) Deputy Director of Intelligence Government of India Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories Directors of Agriculture Director Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research Director of Civil Aviation Director General of Archæology Director General of Observatories Directors of Public Health under Provincial Governments Directors of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments Directors of Health and Prison Services, Sind and Orissa Director Military Lands and Cantonments Directors Railway Board French Trade Commission in India His Majesty's Trade Commissioners Bombay and Calcutta Inspectors General Civil Hospitals Inspectors-General of Prisons Lt Colonels in the I M S on the list of special selected Lt Colonels Civil Master Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 23 years standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55 Military Accountant General Mint Masters Calcutta and Bombay President Court of Wards, United Provinces President Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Settlement Commissioners Sheriffs of Madras Bombay and Calcutta Solicitor to the Government of India Superintendent of Insurance and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

38 A Members of the Councils (Provincial)

9 Advocates-General other than those of Madras Bombay and Bengal Chief Surveyor with the Government of India Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command) Controller Military Accounts and Pensions Director Botanical Survey Director Railway Clearing Accounts Office Director of the Survey of India Director Zoological Survey Financial Adviser Posts and Telegraphs Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments Nautical Adviser to the Government of India and Peace G (hief Adviser Factory Air Raid Precautions Department of Labour

40 Military Secretary to the Viceroy

41 Standing Counsel for Bengal

42 Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland Vicars Apostolic Prefects Apostolic and Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Church and Archdeacons of the Anglican Church other than those of Calcutta Madras and Bombay and Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India

43 Ayers C W Excess Profits Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue Chairman of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras Bombay Calcutta and Karachi Chambers S P Income Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras Bombay and Calcutta within their charges Chief Inspector of Mines Collector of Customs Calcutta and Bombay Commissioners of Income Tax Bengal and Bombay Commissioner of Police Madras Controller of Emigrant Labour Assam Director of Inspection Customs and Central Excises Postmasters General Bengal and Assam and Bombay Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Senior Deputy Director General Posts and Telegraphs Collectors and Magistrates of Districts Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara Deputy Commissioners of Districts Political Agents and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class) Within their respective charges Revenue Officer Lloyd Barrage Sind

44 Collectors of Central Excises and Salt North Eastern India and North Western India (within their respective charges) Collectors of Customs other than those of Calcutta and Bombay Collectors of Salt Revenue Madras and Bombay Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of land Revenue Calcutta within their respective charges Commissioners of Income tax other than those in Bengal and Bombay Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair within his charge and Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur) within their respective charges Dunnicliff Dr H V Chief Chemist Central Revenues Chemical Service

45 Assistant Deputy Directors General Department of Supply Assistant Directors-General Department of Supply Chief Press Adviser Commissioner of Wakfs Bengal Commandant Frontier Constabulary Cook B C A ics Controller of Enemy Trading Controller of Enemy Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property Deputy Director of Intelligence Peshawar Deputy Financial Advisers Military Finance Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department Deputy Inspectors General of Police Deputy Secretaries Eastern Group Supply Council Director General of Commercial Intelligence Directors Department of Supply Director Industrial Research Bureau Director of Inspection Indian Stores Department Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology Government of India Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General Rajputana Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions Metallurgical Inspector Indian Stores Department Principal Information Officer Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Secretary Federal Public Service Commission Secretary to the National Defence Council Secretary to the Railway Board and Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident Van der Loeff S Official Secretary to the Netherlands Delegation to the Eastern Group Supply Council

46 Chief Medical Officers under the Political and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi within their respective charges Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers State Railways Deputy Directors General Posts and Telegraphs other than the Senior Deputy Director General Director All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta Director of Dairy Research Director Central Research Institute Kasauli Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research Muktesar Director of the Indian Institute of Science Postmasters General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College Roorkee Transport Advisory Officer Calcutta

46A Members of the Assemblies (Provincial)

47 Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (If a Civilian) Budget Officer Finance Department Government of India Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I Chief Education Officer Royal Air Force (Chief Engineer All India Radio Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories Comptrollers Assam North West Frontier Province Sind and Orissa Conservators of Forests Controller of Army Factory Accounts Controller of Military Accounts Western Command Dean, V L General Secretary Indian Railway Conference Associa-

* Officers of similar status are Deputy Superintendents Locomotives Department Superintendents Carriage and Wagon Department Controllers of Stores Divisional Superintendents, State Railways Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G I P Railway Signal Engineers State Railways Coal Superintendent Deputy Transportation Superintendents Deputy Chief Commercial Managers, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers Deputy Chief Engineers Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent E I Railway

tion Deputy General Managers Deputy Traffic Managers and Officers of similar status of State Railways Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation Railway Board Deputy Director General Indian Medical Service Deputy Military Accountant-General Deputy Private Secretary to the Viceroy Director Medical Research Director Irrigation Research Institute Punjab District Controllers of Military Accounts Elwin D H Deputy Chief Controller of Imports Dharsma Vira Additional Deputy Chief Controller of Imports Engineers in-Chief Lighthouse Department and Chief Inspector of Light-houses in British India Lieutenant-Colonels Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 18 years standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56 Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years service in India and Superintending† and Deputy Chief Engineers

48 Actuary to the Government of India Chief Inspector of Explosives Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts Madras Bombay and Calcutta Controller of Printing and Stationery and Directors of Major Laboratories

49 Administrators-General Central Intelligence Officers Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras Bombay and Calcutta Commissioners of Labour Madras and Bombay Controller of Patents and Designs Directors of Industries, Directors of Land Records Directors of Veterinary Services Excise Commissioners Inspectors-General of Registration Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards Madras Principal Research Institute Cawnpore and Registrars of Co-operative Societies

50 Audit Officer Indian Stores Department Deputy Chief Accounts Officers State Railways Deputy Chief Engineer Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts Deputy Director Railway Clearing Accounts Deputy Controllers of Stores State Railways Deputy Director of Civil Aviation Deputy Directors Railway Board Director Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department Directors of Telegraphs Electrical Engineer in Chief Posts and Telegraphs Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner Delhi Financial Adviser Quetta Reconstruction Junior Controllers of Military Accounts Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Opium Agent Ghazipur Supervisor of Railway Labour and Superintendent of Manufacture Clothing Factory Shahjahanpur

51 District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts

52 First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents Within the charges of their respective Residents

53 Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors and Central Publicity Officer State Railways

54 Senior Chaplains other than those already specified

55 Additional District Magistrates and additional District and Sessions Judges (unless entitled to take rank in Art 47 by virtue of their being members of the I C S of 18 years standing) except those in the N W F Province and Additional District Magistrates in the Punjab Assistant Directors of Intelligence Collectors of Central Excises and Salt North Eastern India and North Western India (outside their respective charges) Collectors of Salt Revenue Madras and Bombay Collectors and Magistrates of Districts Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue Calcutta Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara Deputy Commissioners of Districts Deputy Commissioner Port Blair Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments Deputy Directors Department of Supply Directors of Publicity of Public Information under Provincial Governments Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur) Hartley A C I C S Asstt Secretary to the Governor of Bengal Official Secretary New Zealand Section Official Secretary South African Section Eastern Group Supply Council Political Agents Residents (other than those of the First and Second Class) Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor General Baluchistan and to First Class Residents Settlement Officers and Superintendents of Police within their own charges

56 Administrative Officer Central Public Works Department Captain Superintendent I M M T S *Dufferin* Chief Aerodrome Officer Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Chief Education Officer Delhi Ajmer Merwara and Central India Chief Inspector of Aircraft Controllers of Inspection and Purchase Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale) Deputy Directors Indian Stores Department Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence Deputy Director General of Archæology Deputy Director of Industries United Provinces Deputy Directors of Hospitals Sind and Orissa Deputy Directors of Public Instruction Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons Deputy Master Security Printing India Deputy Mint Master Bombay Mint Deputy Secretary Railway Board First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India Murshed K B S M Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bengal Presidency Port Officer Madras Principals of major Government Colleges Principal Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School Sind Principal, Indian School of Mines Principal Sir J J School of Art Bombay Registrars to the High Courts Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Assemblies Senior Inspectors and Electrical Inspector of Mines Superintendent of the Government Test House Superintendent of the Survey of India Superintendent Mathematics

† *Architectural Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.*

Instrument Office Officers of the All India Class I Central Class I Railway Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department Of 20 years standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing

57 Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Animal Husbandry Expert in the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research Department Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy Assistant Press Adviser Crafton Private Secretaries to the Chairman and Members and Assistant to the Adviser Australian Section Eastern Group Supply Council Deputy Principal Information Officer Information Officer to the Government of India Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India Second Solicitor to the Government of India Secretary Tariff Board Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Debra Dun Under Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department and Under Secretaries to the Governor General (Public) Under Secretaries to Eastern Group Supply Council or to Members of that Council

58 Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay Directors of Survey Bengal Government Analyst Madras Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and Librarian Imperial Library

59 Chemical Inspector Indian Ordnance Department Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture District Judges not being Sessions Judges Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing Education Officers Grade II Education Officers Grade III on completion of 15 years service Royal Air Force Majors Master of High Court Madras Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 12 years standing Registrar of Income tax Appellate Tribunal Revision Officer Defence Department Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years standing and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories

60 Assistant Commissioners of Income tax Assistant Military Accountant General Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India Chief Mining Engineer Northern India Salt Revenue Chief Works Chemist United Provinces Controller of Naval Accounts Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts Deputy Controller of Stamps Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue Bombay Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue Madras Examiner of Local Funds Accounts Madras General Manager, Rajputana Salt Resources Mathematical Adviser Survey of India Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years standing Officers of the All India Class I Central Class I Railway and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Debra Dun Of 10 years standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing

61 Assistant Collectors Salt Revenue, Bombay and Assistant Commissioners Salt Revenue Madras on maximum of their time-scale Assistant Collector Selection Grade Central Excises and Salt North Eastern or North Western India Assistant Collectors Central Excise and Salt North Eastern and North Western India on maximum of the ordinary scale Assistant Controllers of Inspection Indian Stores Department Assistant Directors Indian Stores Department Assistant Director Industrial Research Bureau Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors Indian Stores Department Assistant Directors of Public Health Assistant Directors Railway Board Assistant Financial Advisers Military Finance Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department Assistant Secretary office of the Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) and Private Secretary to the Viceroy Assistant Secretary Eastern Group Supply Council Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board Assistant Superintendents of Insurance Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses Chemical Examiner United Provinces Chemist at the Government Test House Indian Stores Department Chief Supervisor Mint Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers Controllers of Inspection and Purchase Indian Stores Department (Junior Scale) Controller of Telegraph Stores Deputy Administrator General Bengal Deputy Assistant Director Pay and Pensions Directorate Adjutant General's Branch Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise Deputy Controller Central Printing Office Deputy Controller Stationery Director Vaccine Institute Belgaum District Opium Officers Divisional Engineers Telegraphs and Divisional Engineers Wireless Divisional Forest Officers Emigration Commissioners Engineer Lighthouse Department and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India Examiner of Questioned Documents Executive Engineers Factory Chemist Factory Superintendent Opium Factory Ghazipur First Assistant Commissioner Port Blair Honorary Presidency Magistrates Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale Judge of the City Civil Court Madras Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras Bombay and Calcutta Lady Assistants to the Inspectors General Civil Hospitals Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India Manager Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards Sind Managers Government of India Presses at Calcutta Delhi and Simla Marketing Officers employed under the Govt of India Mine Manager, Khewra Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs Peterson, I E K A M T E Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Khewra Physicist at the Government Test House Indian Stores Department Presidency Magistrates Principal Indian Medical School Madras Principal Lawrence Royal Military School Sanawar Professor of Sugar Technology Sugar Chemistry

and Sugar Engineering Protectors of Emi grants Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind Registrars to Chief Courts Registrars of Joint Stock Companies Research Officer Industrial Research Bureau Secretary to the Court of Wards United Provinces Senior Marketing Officers employed under the Govern ment of India Superintendents of Excise Bom bay Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons who are not included in any other article and Superintendents of Telegraph Workshops

1 The entries in the above table which are in alphabetical order in each article apply exclusively to the persons entered therein and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non official community resident in India who shall take their place according to usage

2 Officers in the above table will take pre cedence in order of the numbers of the entries Those included in one number will take prece dence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services (including I M S officers in civil employ) who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority and of the Chief Justice of Bengal who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article

3 When an officer holds more than one posi tion in the table he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him

4 Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents

5 All officers not mentioned in the above table whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades

6 All other persons who may not be men tioned in this table to take rank according to general usage which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion In case any question shall arise When the position of any such person is so determined and notified it shall be entered in the table in italics provided he holds an appoint ment in India

7 The following will take courtesy rank as shown —

Consuls General —Immediately after Article 35 which includes Brigadiers

Consuls —Immediately after Article 38 which includes Colonels

Vice Consuls —Immediately after Article 59 which includes Majors

Consular officers *de carriere* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carriere*

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifica tions announcing the recognition of their appointments An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grad immediately below its permanent incumbent except that when an officer below the substantiv grade of Consul officiates as a Consul General h will be ranked with Consuls and assigned place immediately after permanent Consuls.

8 The following may be given by courtes precedence as shown below provided that the do not hold appointments in India —

Peers according to their precedence in Eng land Knights of the Garter the Thistle an St Patrick Privy Councillors Advisers t the Secretary of State for India Immediatel after Members of the Governor-General Executive Council Article 9

Baronets of England Scotland Ireland an the United Kingdom according to date o Patents Knights Grand Cross of the Batl

Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India Knights Grand Cross of St Michael and St George Knights Grand Commander of th Indian Empire Knights Grand Cross of th Royal Victorian Order Knights Grand Cross o the Order of the British Empire Immediatel after Puisne Judges of High Courts Article 23

Knights Commander of the Bath Knight Commander of the Star of India Knights Com mander of St Michael and St George Knight Commander of the Indian Empire Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Orde Knights Commander of the Order of the Britis Empire Knights Bachelor Immediately afte the Residents of the Second Class Article 31

9 All ladies unless by virtue of holding a appointment themselves they are entitled to higher position in the table to take place accord ing to the rank herein assigned to their respectiv husbands with the exception of wives of Peer and of ladies having precedence in Englan independently of their husbands and who ar not in rank below the daughters of Barons such ladies to take place according to thei several ranks with reference to such precedenc in England immediately after the wives o Members of the Governor General s Executiv Council

Given at Our Court at St James s this Nint day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousan nine hundred and thirty seven and in the Fire year of Our Reign

BY HIS MAJESTY S COMMAND

ZETLAND

In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (1 of the Indian Church Act 1927 a Bishop c Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconr on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows –

Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan of India immediately after Article 8

Bishops of Madras and Bombay immediatel after Article 14

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur immediatel after Article 25

Bishops (not territorial) under licence fror the Crown immediately after Article 39

Archdeacon of Lucknow in Article 42

SALUTES

Persons.	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Imperial salute	110	When the Sovereign is present in person
Royal salute	81	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign the Birthday of the Consort of the Sovereign the Birthday of the Queen Mother Proclamation Day *Note*—A Royal Salute will also be fired on the occasion of the official celebration of the reigning Sovereign's birthday The date of the official celebration will be notified annually in India Army Orders
Viceroy and Governor General	31	On arrival at or departure from, a military station or when attending a State ceremony
Members of the Royal Family	31	
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families	21	
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	On arrival at or departure from a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
Governor of Diu	9	
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently On occasions of a *public* arrival at or departure from a military station and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of private arrival at or departure from a military station if desired
Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal	15	On assuming or relinquishing command and on public arrivals and departures Also on occasions of private arrivals and departures if so desired Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval military or Air Force Officer in the cantonment area containing the Air Force station
Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice Marshal	13	
Residents 1st Class	13	Same as Governors
Agents to the Governor-General	13	
Residents 2nd Class	13	On assuming or relinquishing office and on occasion of a *public* arrival at, or departure from a military station
Political Agents (*b*)	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)	19	On assuming or relinquishing office On *public* arrival at or departure from a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (*c*)		Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (*see* K.R.)

(*b*) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached
(*c*) According to naval rank, with two guns added

Persons	No of Guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
G Os C in C.-Commands (d)	15	*On assuming or relinquishing command* and on occasions of *public* arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired
Major-Generals Commanding Districts *(d)*	13	
Major Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades *(d)*	11	
Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy (if a Vice-Admiral)	15	To be fired from the shore battery when visiting an Indian Port for the first time and his arrival is public
Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy (if a Rear Admiral)	13	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Salutes of 21 *guns*

Baroda The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of
Hyderabad and Berar The Nizam of
Jammu and Kashmir The Maharaja of
Mysore The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 *guns*

Bhopal The Nawab of
Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of
Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of
Kolhapur The Maharaja of
Travancore The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of

Salutes of 17 *guns*

Bahawalpur The Nawab of
Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Bundi The Maharao Raja of
Cochin The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
Karauli The Maharaja of
Kotah The Maharao of
Patiala The Maharaja of
Rewa. The Maharaja of
Tonk The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 *guns*

Alwar The Maharaja of
Banswara. The Maharawal of
Datia. The Maharaja of
Dewas (Senior Branch) The Maharaja of
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of
Dhar The Maharaja of
Dholpur The Maharaj Rana of
Dungarpur The Maharawal of
Idar The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer The Maharawal of
Khairpur The Mir of
Kishangarh The Maharaja of
Orchha. The Maharaja of
Partabgarh The Maharawat of
Rampur The Nawab of
Sikkim The Maharaja of
Sirohi. The Maharao of

Salutes of 13 *guns*

Benares The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
Cooch Behar The Maharaja of
Dhrangadhra The Maharaja of
Jaora. The Nawab of
Jhalawar The Maharaj-Rana of
Jind. The Maharaja of
Junagadh The Nawab of
Kapurthala The Maharaja of
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of
Palanpur The Nawab of
Porbandar The Maharaja of
Rajpipla The Maharaja of
Ratlam The Maharaja of
Tripura The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 *guns*

Ajaigarh The Maharaja of
Alirajpur The Raja of
Baoni The Nawab of
Barwani The Rana of
Bijawar The Maharaja of
Bilaspur The Raja of
Cambay The Nawab of
Chamba. The Raja of
Charkhari The Maharaja of
Chhatarpur The Maharaja of
Chitral The Mehtar of
Faridkot The Raja of
Gondal The Maharaja of
Janjira. The Nawab of
Jhabua The Raja of
Maler Kotla The Nawab of
Vandi The Raja of
Manipur The Maharaja of
Morvi The Maharaja of
Narsingarh The Raja of
Panna The Maharaja of
Pudukkottai The Raja of
Radhanpur The Nawab of
Rajgarh The Rao of
Sailana. The Raja of
Samthar The Raja of
Sirmur The Maharaja of
Sitamau. The Raja of
Suket. The Raja of
Tehri (Garhwal) The Maharaja of
Wankaner The Raj Saheb of

(*d*) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals

Salutes of 9 guns

Balasinor The Nawab (Babi) of
Banganapalle The Nawab of
Baneda. The Raja of
Baraundha. The Raja of
Bariya The Raja of
Bhor The Raja of
Chhota Udepur The Raja of
Danta The Maharana of
Dhrampur The Raja of
Dhrol The Thakor Saheb of
Harpaw The Sawbwa of
Jawhar The Raja of
Kalahandi. The Maharaja of.
Kengtung. The Sawbwa of
Khilchipur The Raja of
Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb of
Loharu. The Nawab of
Lunawada The Raja of
Malhar The Raja of
Mayurbhanj The Maharaja of
Mong Nai The Sawbwa of
Mudhol The Raja of
Nagod The Raja of.
Palitana The Thakor Saheb of
Patna. The Maharaja of
Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of
Sachin. The Nawab of.
Sangli. The Raja of
Sant The Raja of.
Savantvadi. The Raja of
Shahpura The Raja of.
Sompur The Maharaja of
Wadhwan The Thakor Saheb of
Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 19 guns

Bikaner General His Highness Maharaja dhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur G C S I G C I E G C V O G.B.E. K.C.B., LL D A.D.C., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Dholpur Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Dilir Jang Jai Deo G C I E. K C S I K C V O Maharaj-Rana of.

Salutes of 15 guns

Jind. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur G C S I. G C I E, Maharaja of

Junnagadh. Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan G C I E K C S I Nawab of

Kapurthala Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G C S I. G C I E. G B E. Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan His Highness The Rt Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah P C G C S I, G C I E. G C V O of Bombay

Bariya Lt.-Col H. H Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I Raja of

Dharampur H H Maharana Vijayadevji of

Sangli Captain His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan K C I E Raja of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh C S I Raja of

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal. The Nawab of Within the limits of his own territories permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within the limits of his own territories permanently

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of With in the limits of his own territories per manently

Salutes of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
Patiala The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Khairpur The Mir of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
Jind The Maharaja of
Junagadh. The Nawab of
Kapurthala The Maharaja of
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of.
Ratlam The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits of his own territory permanently)

Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi. The Raja of. (Within the limits of his own territory permanently)

(iii) TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RULERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

		No of guns
	MUSCAT—	
1	His Highness the Sultan of	21
	BAHRAIN—	
2	His Highness the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit)	7
3	His Highness the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	11
4	Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrain to act for him in his absence	7
	KUWAIT—	
5	His Highness the Sheikh of	7
6	His Highness the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	11
7	Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him in his absence	7
	QATAR—	
8	Sheikh of	7
	KHUZISTAN—	
9	His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	13
	MOHAMMERAH—	
10	The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7
	BUSHIRE—	
11	His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	13
	ABADAN—	
12	The Governor of	7
	BUNDAR ABBAS—	
13	The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7
	ABU DHABI—	
14	The Sheikh of	3
15	The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	5
	DEDAI—	
16	The Sheikh of	5
	SHARJAH—	
17	The Sheikh of	3
18	The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	5
	AJMAN—	
19	The Sheikh of	3
	UMM EL KUWAIN—	
20	The Sheikh of	3
	RAS EL KHAIMAH—	
21	The Sheikh of	3
	KALBA—	
22	The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	3
23	Sheikh Khalid while acting as regent for present Sheikh of Kalba who is a minor	3

Salutes 14 20 in the above list are fired by His Majesty s ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the Chief concerned

Indian Orders

The Star of India

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 and enlarged in 1866 1875 1876 1897 1902 1911 1915 1920 1935 1937 and 1939 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master (the Governor General of India) the first class of forty six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian) the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as certain additional Knights and Companions

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order *Heaven's Light our Guide* also in diamonds that of a Knight Commander is somewhat different and is described below (iii) The Badge an onyx cameo having Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points all in diamonds (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky blue having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery or if the recipient was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order —His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India

Grand Master of the Order —His Excellency the Governor General of India the Marquess of Linlithgow P C K T G M S I G M I E O B E D L T D

Officers of the Order —*Registrar* Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley C V O O B E R M Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood St. James Palace London, S W 1

Secretary Sir Gilbert Laithwaite K C I E C S I Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy

The Orders of the Star of India are

Extra Knight Grand Commander (G C S I)
Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G C S I)
Honorary Knight Commander (K C S I)
Honorary Companion (C S I)
Knight Grand Commander (G C S I)
Knight Commander (K C S I)
Companion (C S I)

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order instituted by Queen Victoria in December 1877 and extended and enlarged in 1886 1887 1892 1897 1902 1911 1915 1917 1935 1937 and 1939 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire and consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master forty two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal) one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statutes

The Insignia are (i) The Collar of gold formed of elephants lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride and Indian roses in the centre the Imperial Crown the whole linked together with chains (ii) The Star of the Knight Grand Commander comprised of five rays of silver having a small ray of gold between each of them the whole alternately plain and scaled issuing from a gold centre having thereon Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspiciis* and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold (iii) The Badge consisting of a rose enamelled gules barbed vert and having in the centre Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspiciis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown also gold (iv) The Mantle is of Imperial purple satin lined with and fastened by a cordon of

white silk with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

A Knight Commander wears (*a*) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (*b*) on his left breast a star similar to that of the first class but the rays of which are all of silver

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches

Sovereign of the Order —His Most Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order —H E the Governor General of India the Marquess of Linlithgow P C K T G M S I G M I E O B E D L T D from April 18th 1936

Officers of the Order —The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

The Orders of the Indian Empire are

Extra Knight Grand Commander (G C I E)
Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G C I E)
Honorary Knight Commander (K C I E)
Knight Grand Commander (G C I E)
Knight Commander (K C I E)
Honorary Companion (C I E)
Companion (C I E)

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India

This Order was instituted on Dec 31, 1877 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire It consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon edged white Designation, the letters C I

Sovereign of the Order
THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA
Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen
Her Majesty Queen Mary
H R. H. the Princess Royal.
H R. H The Duchess of Gloucester
H R H The Duchess of Kent
H R H the Princess Beatrice.
H H Princess Helena Victoria
[illegible] Louise
Mary Baroness Kinloss
H H Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar
Margaret, Dowager Baroness Ampthill
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay
Margaret Etienne Hannah Marchioness of Crewe.
Frances Charlotte Viscountess Chelmsford
Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willingdon
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta Viscountess Halifax
Pamela Countess of Lytton
H H Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai Maharani Regent of Travancore
Margaret Evelyn Viscountess Goschen
Jeannette Hope Baroness Birdwood
H H the Maharani Bhatianji Sri Ajab Kanwarji Saheb of Bikaner
Lady Beatrix Taylor Stanley
Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow
Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brabourne

Indian Titles Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911 that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of Diwan Bahadur Sardar Bahadur Khan Bahadur Rai Bahadur Rao Baha dur Khan Sahib 'Rai Sahib and Rao Sahib Subsequently the following regula tions in respect of these decorations were issued —(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King s effigy crowned and the name of the title both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan Sardar Khan Rai and Rao Bahadur and of silver for the titles of Khan Rai and Rao Sahib (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border

A Press Note issued in November 1914, states —The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations they should be placed immediately after the Kaisar I Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907 by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encirc ling the words For Distinguished Service The

medal 1¾ inches in diameter is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1¾ in wide with blue edges ¼ in wide This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India

Indian Order of Merit.—This order was instituted by the Governor General of India in Council in 1837 and amended in 1939 It is divided into a Civil Division and a Military Division The Civil Division consists of one class and is awarded for any act of conspicuous personal bravery in aid of public authority or the safety of others The Badge consists of an eight pointed star 1″ in diameter composed of rays with in the centre a circular ground of dark blue enamel surrounded by a laurel wreath On the enamel ground there is the Royal Cypher surmounted by a Crown encircled with the words For Bravery The Badge is of Silver and the laurel wreath and the design in the centre of gold The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark red ribbon with blue edges

The Military Division consists of two Classes and appointments are made for any act of conspicuous gallantry performed in connection with duties Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class for any similar act performed The Badge of the Military Division consists of an eight pointed silver star 1¾″ in diameter with in the centre two crossed swords around which is inscribed the words Reward for Gallantry all on a circular ground of dark blue enamel and surrounded with a laurel wreath In the Badge of the First Class the laurel wreath and the design in the centre are of gold and the Second Class of silver The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark blue ribbon with red edges

The members of the Order use the letters I O M after their names

Order of British India.—This Order was instituted at the same time as the Indian Order of Merit and amended in 1939 It consists of two Classes and appointments are made from among those on the active list in the Armed Forces in India for long, faithful and honourable service Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class The Badge of First Class consists of a Star 1 11/16 in in diameter composed of rays of gold and surmounted by a Crown with in the centre on a ground of light blue enamel the words Order of British India encircling a lion and surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold In the Badge of Second Class the star is of 1¼″ in diameter on a ground of dark blue enamel The Badge is worn pendant from a ribbon of dark red round the neck Members of the Order also use the letters O B I after their names The First Class carries with it the title Sardar Bahadur and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the second the title of Bahadur and an extra allowance of one rupee per day

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888 and on receipt of the medal the order states a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M S medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base having a star beneath between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service Within the palm wreath is the word India The medal 1¾ in diameter is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 1¼ in wide The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria a successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDVS or GEORGIVS

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal

This decoration was instituted in 1900 the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901 1912 1933 1938 and in 1939—being as follows —"Whereas We taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created and by these presents for Us Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration " The decoration is styled " The Kaisar-i Hind Medal for Public Service in India " and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval shaped Badge or Decoration—in Gold in Silver or in Bronze—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words " Kaisar i Hind for Public Service in India it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon

Historical Centres

Abu, Mount—The Dilwara Jain temples form the great attraction of Abu They belong to a beautifully modified style of the Aryavarta or North Indian or Indo Aryan school of architecture

Of the Abu group of temples two are most important They form the noblest examples of Jain temples of the North Indian school of art One of them is dedicated to Adishvara or Adinatha or Rishavadeva the first prophet of Jainism Vimala Shah a merchant prince of Gujarat built the temple in 1031 A D It is said that he bought the ground covering it with silver coins and that it took 19 years to build the temple at a cost of Rs 180 lacs plus Rs 59 lacs towards levelling the hill The other temple is ascribed to the brothers Vastupala and Tejpala who built the triple temple at Girnar (the name of Tejpala alone is met with in the inscriptions) The temple was dedicated to Neminatha the 22nd Tirthankara (the prophet of the Jains) This temple was built 200 years (1231 A D) after the temple of Vimala Shah It is comparatively simpler and bolder

These temples belonging to the last period of the medieval age record specimens of the culmination of Indian decorative sculptures The Indian sculptor s proverbial patience reaches its limit here No example of decorative art known anywhere in the world can beat the richness and delicacy of the sculptural decorations of the ceilings pillars and walls of these temples Never before has marble produced such marvellous specimens of artistic workmanship Both the temples have at the entrance a room containing 9 or 10 elephants Inscriptions record that the elephants carried riders Most of the figures are musing What ever is left records a wonderful amount of life in the figures Such lively human figures are hard to be met not only in any other Jain temples but anywhere else in India

Apart from the claims of artistic interests Mount Abu makes the finest hill station of Rajputana It is on an isolated plateau about 4 000 ft high The Nakhli Talao an artificial lake near which the temples stand lends a fine scenic effect A few miles off at Achalgarh on a summit stand a beautiful group of temples They are smaller temples and lack the finish of the Abu temple but they have a real appeal of simplicity and charm South of Mount Abu will be seen the traces of an ancient town Chandravati the remains of which have been removed by the Sultans of Ahmedabad and the Thakurs of Sirohi

Agra—The architectural history of Agra dates from the time of the Imperial Lodis who transferred the capital from Delhi to Agra It had been an early capital of the Moguls In 1527 Babar made it his capital Humayun had a preference for Delhi but in 1565 Akbar formally removed the capital to Agra He proposed to make it a worthy capital of an empire extending from Afghanistan to Bengal and from Kashmir to Ahmednagar In 1658 Aurangzeb made Delhi again the imperial seat and henceforth Agra was relegated to unimportance On the banks of the Jumna in the shape of a crescent lies the fort of Agra one of the greatest relics of Indian art in the Muslim period The ramparts a mile and a half long and 70 ft high enfold palaces halls of state terraces balconies kioques etc the cost of each of which would be a king s ransom Salim Shah the son of Sher Shah laid the foundation of the Fort Akbar developed it fully Akbar a tomb at Sikandra is worthy of him enshrining the unique eclectic spirit of the Great Mogul It represents the Indian tradition of the multi storeyed academic hall where professors of the different schools of art and science could hold discussions in groups Akbar himself had revived the plan in the council chamber at Fatehpur Sikri The tomb of Itimmad ud Daula is worthy of the exceptional abilities of Nurjahan who was in herself a combination of Elizabeth and Cleopatra It has distinct qualities apart from its noble grandeur

Agra had been the favourite seat of Shahjahan and he made contributions to the glories of Agra Fort In his Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) is inscribed Verily it is an exalted palace of paradise made of a single pearl of magnificence In the history of the world no mosque made of marble could rival its greatness and beauty The appeal of its noble magnificence lies in its great simplicity Its refinement of contour is matched only in the Taj The Jama Masjid one of the greatest mosques of India is built in white and red stones in memory of Jahanara The Dewan I Am by some accounts was built by Aurangzeb Thus would be Aurangzeb s greatest architectural contribution As his puritanical policy doomed to death the Mogul empire the same spirit put an end to the great tradition of Mogul architecture and sculpture All these edifices would have made Agra second to no other Mogul city but the Taj is an unparalleled monument and gives it a unique position

The Taj Mahal is the tomb built at Agra by Shah Jehan for his wife Mumtaz Mahal where he is also buried It was begun in 1632 (in which year the Shah ordered the stopping of all other Hindu temple building) and was completed by 1650 The Taj Mahal is the most perfect example of the Mogul style and is by some considered the most beautiful building in the world The tomb proper consists of a domed square white marble building raised on a terrace from the corners of which rise four slim, white minarets The whole is set in an exquisite garden surrounded by a red sandstone wall a gate and a mosque are subsidiary elements in the composition The tomb building itself is 186 ft square with a dome 58 ft in internal diameter rising to a total height of 210 feet The Building is said to have cost over £5 000 000 It was probably designed by an architect named Ustad Isa, traditionally supposed to have been either Turkish or Persian

Ajanta —The Ajanta Hills contain 29 caves (5 chaityas or shrines or churches and 24 viharas or monasteries all Buddhist) and present a record of an almost unique combination of painting sculpture and architecture of a period of about 9 centuries (2nd or 1st cen B C to middle of 7th cen A D) Ajanta forms specially the great museum of Indian painting

The caves excavated as caves and not as cave temples (*e g* Kailash Ellora) extend over a distance of about 600 ft in a perpendicular rock Thus the roofs were not hewn only the facades were hewn and sculptured The Archaeological Department numbers the caves from East to West Paintings have been noticed in 16 caves

The sculptures and the paintings of one cave may belong to different periods frescoes have been painted sometimes long after the excavation of a cave Sculptures in different periods have been undertaken to continue the decoration of the caves Paintings reminiscent of the sculpture of Bharut and Sanchi partially covered with later paintings have been found in certain of the caves

The caves were first noticed in 1819 Greedy ignoramuses indemency of weather and much damp natural to the country had done the worst imaginable injuries That it could survive to any extent is due to the peculiar formulae of plastering and painting During the present century steps have been taken towards preservation of the great works Lately Hyderabad State has taken charge of the caves

The subjects of representation are almost always taken from Buddhist literature They generally portray the figure of Buddha and incidents from his lives (his last life as Buddha and his previous births as man or a lower animal) Secular pictures are comparatively few but not unknown We have a bull fight many other beasts prowling in their pleasure a pair of lovers etc These drawings are remarkably good Women have received very great attention in Ajanta Women with lotus eyes dreamily half open faces with delicate and tense expressions poses most graceful and charming and hands and fingers delicately modelled have made indelible impressions upon all succeeding ages of Indian art

Amritsar —The Pool of Immortality with the Golden temple in it makes Amritsar the most famous shrine of the Sikhs Ramdas the fourth Guru (Prophet) of the Sikhs (1574 81) is said to have received from Akbar a piece of land within the limits of which he dug a reservoir since well known as Amritsar Some Sikh accounts however record that the pool had been an ancient one and a Vairagi (recluse) devoted to Rama claimed it as a sanctuary The Guru however succeeded in ousting him The appellation Haramandir for Darbar Sahib is perhaps reminiscent of a tradition that it had been the site of a temple of Shiva At first the locality was called Ramdaspur The next Guru Arjun (1581 1606) made Amritsar the proper seat of his followers, the centre which should attract their worldly longings for a material bond of union The tenth and the last Guru Govind (1695 1708) declared the equal right of all Sikhs of all castes to bathe in the sacred tank The temple and the pool suffered great havoc possibly on two occasions at the hands of the Durani invader Ahmed Shah Abdali The Khalsa (specially the Dal or army founded by Jussa Singh Kulal) restored the shrine and rebuilt the temple (1763 64) At this time they held at Amritsar a formal *Gur mutta* or conclave of the Sikhs probably the first of its kind On defeating the invader a viceroy the Sikh chiefs met at Amritsar and struck for the first time the Govindashahi coins In 1802 03 Ranjit Singh covered the dome and very possibly the whole structure with golden repousse copper work Hence it is known as the Golden temple As it served as the court of the Gurus it is called the Darbar Saheb

The temple stands on a raised plinth 65 ft square in the centre of the tank and is surrounded by spacious verandhas A white marble causeway 204 ft long with an archway over it joins the temple with the mainland There are four entrances with doors covered with silver plates neatly wrought Entrance by the principal gateway leads to the Bhung where the arms of the Gurus have been preserved Except the lower parts of marble the whole edifice is wrapped with gilded copper and quotations from the Granths Saheb (the Sikh bible) are plentifully inscribed The Granths Saheb is the material object of veneration

In the Guru Ka Bagh or the garden of the Guru there is the pretty Bab Atal Tower There are some interesting late nineteenth century frescoes depicting incidents of the life of Guru Nanak

Benares (Kasi) —Benares the religious capital of Hindu India for centuries is visited by millions of pilgrims every year It lies between the Barna and Asi and stretches for three miles on the crescent of the Ganges Massive medieval looking edifices line the bank which is practically a stretch of spacious ghats of which there are 64 in good or indifferent condition

Benares has 1 500 comparatively large temples besides countless minor shrines The most important temple is the one dedicated to Vishwanatha (Lord of the Universe) It is also known as the Golden Temple (the domes and spires were covered with gilt golden repousse copper work) and stands in a typical Benares alley Although it is the most famous shrine of India it is conspicuous by its comparative smallness and the absence of ornamentation Latterly Benares has become the seat of the famous Hindu University

Bhuvaneshvar —In the Gupta period (4th and 5th centuries A D) the golden age of Indian art and literature most devout Hindus (Vaishnavas) as the Guptas were they built numerous temples all over their great empire Almost every part of the Gupta empire proved to be lasting seats of Muslim Kings whose spirit of iconoclasm almost thoroughly succeeded in erasing the monuments of the Guptas Only in one out of the way place have a few comparatively insignificant specimens survived to bear evidence of the glories of the great art of this period

Bhuvaneshvar a small village on the way to Puri and the seat of Shiva is only second in importance to Benares and contains some four hundred or six hundred temples mostly of Shiva, dating from the 9th or 10th century to the 18th century A D The temples are entirely covered with sculptures and the artistic vision of the builders appears to be practically unlimited The representations and patterns seem executed with great care and their claims to artistic merit are high

The great temple in Bhuvaneshvar is the finest example of a purely Hindu temple in India The main shrine is now 160 ft very possibly originally it had been a little (15 to 25 ft) higher It stands within a stone wall as strong as the ramparts of a medieval fort The area is 520 ft by 485 ft The deity *Tribhuvaneshvara* or *Lingaraja Mahadeva* is represented by a block of granite 8 ft in diameter It rises 8 inches above the floor

The Muktesh vara temple held by some to be the gem of Orissan art is a small temple Its proportions are almost perfect The whole body top to bottom inside and outside is sculptured The numerous floral designs very delicate and natural men and women dressed with great care and in very elegant poses dancing girls arrayed very charmingly couples of lovers very gracefully drawn elephants lions etc marvellously well represented domestic scenes true and delicate beautiful figures of gods and goddesses etc form an endless lavishing of beautiful sculpture

Bijapur —Yusuf Khan (Yusuf Adil Shah) said to be a fugitive younger son of Sultan Murad of Turkey employed as a very high officer in the Bahmani Kingdom on the decline of his masters set up the Sultanate of Bijapur (the city of Victory) in 1489 Eighth in succession, Sikandar Ali Shah lost his kingdom to *Aurangzeb* in 1686 *In commemoration of* the noble origin of the founder of the kingdom the great edifices of the city were often surmounted with the Turkish crescent

The most important architectural works in Bijapur are Jami Masjid the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II or Bolli Gumbaz the Mother Mahal Asar Mahal Gagan Mahal Chini Mahal Mecca Masjid etc

The Jami Masjid, one of the finest mosques of India and the greatest mosque in South India was begun and very possibly completed by Adil Shah (1557 80) probably after the fall of Vijayanagar (1565) An inscription records that it stood in the reign of Mahammad Shah (1636) As a matter of fact however the mosque was never completed The minor domes are so low as hardly to be seen from outside

Bijapur has the distinction of possessing the second largest dome of the world in the Gol Gumbaz the mausoleum of Mahammad Shah which covers more ground than any other dome or vaulted roof It dates back to 1659 A D and is also known as Boli Gombas or the whispering gallery Loud laughter is answered by a score of fiends hidden behind the plaster

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram) —The Benares of South India. Of 7 holy cities (Sapta-Tirtha) only one viz in South India which is Conjeevaram Jainism Buddhism Shaivism and Vaishnavism have all played great parts in this city It possesses historical records dating before Christ The City grew in glory under the Pallavas and the Cholas It has two parts the western with a large number of Shiva temples is known as Shiva or Big Conjeevaram and the eastern with a much lesser number of Vishnu temples is called Vishnu or Little Conjeevaram There are well over 1 000 temples in the city of which none belongs to the pre-Pallava period and most of the large ones belong to later Dravidian style There are very good examples of temples of the first half of the eighth century

Sculptures are lavished all over the main shrine the porches and the minor shrines There is a joint figure of Shiva Parvati (Andharnishvara) The Devaraja temple (Vishnu Conjeevaram) would make a good example of later Dravidian style in which the early Pallava and early Dravidian styles are mixed up with a predominance of the latter The temple has unfortunately been highly reconditioned at later periods It has a seven storeyed tower 100 ft high and the original builders had either made it higher or had proposed to make it higher The hall of Pillars is one of the most beautiful productions of its kind It had received some injuries from Hyder Ali

The Ekambranatha temple is a great monument of the art of Vijayanagar It is 10 storeyed and 188 ft high All the walls run zig zag and no two towers are at right angles The hall of thousand (540) pillars is typical of the wealth of sculpture of Vijayanagar

The temple of Kamakshi Amman where the goddess is depicted in the form of a *Yantra* is very popular

Delhi.—In the course of 3 000 years within an area of about 50 sq miles rose eight Delhis sometimes one upon another and sometimes one beside another as the imperial capital of India In the longest Indian drama the curtain falls after the 9th act and tradition goes that the fall of the 9th Delhi would close finally the career of India s greatest historical city In the days of the *Mahabharata* (Circa 1 000 B C) Delhi under the name of Indraprastha (the site where Indra had worshipped Vishnu) was for the first time declared the capital of India The epic records that the surrounding moats were as large as rivers, the doors of the gateways were of the size of the wings of Garuda the great mythological bird and innumerable palaces filled the city Later the city was named Dilli (Delhi) in commemoration of Dilu of the Mayura dynasty The fort of Indrapat also known as Purana Kila (the Old Fort) is traditionally supposed to mark the site of Indraprastha The construction of Purana Kila was begun by Humayun and completed by Sher Shah In the 11th century the Paias of the Tomara clan had their capital at Delhi, the remains of which may be traced at Lalkot Their successor Prithviraja, the last Hindu prince of Delhi (1193 A D) built a capital at

Rai Pithora which proved to be an extension of Tomara Delhi First within the walls of Rai Pithora and later beyond the same at Siri, Qutubuddin and his successors built the first Muslim Delhi. Materials of the Hindu temples were used often *en block* in the construction of the new capital Images and sculptures representing figures of men and animals were scrupulously destroyed

In the middle of the 16th century the Lodis removed the capital to Agra Sher Shah built a wall surrounding the city his capital however was Agra His son built Selimgarh after his name Akbar and Jehangir lived mainly at Agra Lahore and Ajmer The last Muslim Delhi is Shahjahanabad the city of Shahjahan which is now known as Old Delhi In 1857 in course of the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny the last Mogul Emperor was taken prisoner and Delhi was formally annexed to the British Crown At the Delhi Durbar on the 12th December, 1911 by an Imperial Proclamation the seat of the Indian capital was removed from Calcutta to Delhi (New Delhi)

The Qutb mosque the Qutb Minar the tomb of Iyaltimash (Altamash) the mosque of Azmir and the gateway of the chief mosque at Budaun (U P) form the early great Muslim edifices of India The Qutb mosque was named after a Muslim saint Qutbuddin of Ush near Baghdad It was built in 1196 under the Viceroyalty of Qutbuddin Aibek The present dilapidated mosque preserves only a small portion of the original one

The Qutb Minar (circumference 47 ft 3 ins at the bottom and 9 ft at the top height 280 ft) a five storeyed detached minar was begun by Qutbuddin Aibek and completed by Iyaltimash (1232) *It is the most beautiful example known* to exist anywhere It does not form part of the mosque which has its own minars Tradition goes that it makes a pillar of victory first erected by Prithviraj and later reconstructed by the Muslim emperors Some Muslim accounts say that it had been begun by the Hindus and completed by the Muslims

New Delhi is the creation of the British wherein European architecture of different periods generally modified or modernised has been observed Often features of Muslim architecture (*e g* the dome) have been added and improved in that light The appeal of simplicity in magnificence of correct outlines and proportions forms a great architectural principle

Ellora —The Ellora Hill containing the cave temples stands about 19 miles north west of Aurangabad (Hyderabad State) It was known as Grishneshwara (an appellation of Shiva) and held holy by the Hindus especially the Shaivites. *It has the largest cave temple* in India a form of architecture which in its development makes a most remarkable feature of architecture in India. The caves are excavated in the face of a hill or rather the scarp of a large plateau and run nearly north and south for about a mile and a quarter the scarp at each end of this internal throwing out a horn towards the west The hill has the shape of a crescent, the southern arm the centre and the northern arm being occupied by the Buddhist Hindu and Jain temples respectively The caves have been numbered from south to north The large or main caves are 34 and there are a number of minor caves

The Buddhist temples in the southern section known locally as Dheralerna are the oldest The caves number twelve The first cave is a monastery with eight rooms the second cave is a hall which was probably used as the lecture hall its verandah has a number of Buddhist figures the third one resembles the first and is older than the other two caves Five other caves have been more or less destroyed Further up is the Maharbara cave The *height inside is about 117 ft* and the width 58 ft The roof rests on 24 pillars On the left of the entrance is a figure of Buddha in meditation A crowd of males and females attend him In the south of the cave there is a temple of a seated Buddha attended by a host of devotees holding gracefully clusters of lotuses Next come a number of monasteries and tanks A little further up is the cave of Visvakarma the Indian Vulcan Local craftsmen come to worship here The dating of the Buddhist caves may be made from the 3rd to the 6th century A D

Beyond the three storeyed temple in the Hindu region containing 17 large caves below the brow of the scarp and a large number of smaller ones above The Hindu caves are generally more decorated than the other ones and the Kailasha Temple is the most famous of all the cave temples of Ellora Both the architecture and the sculpture of Ellora reached their culmination in the Hindu cave temples They present some excellent specimens of Indian sculpture and *architecture (8th-9th cen A D) The gem of the* collection is the Kailasa temple a masterpiece of Indian architecture and sculpture with a claim to be called unique of its kind in the world About three million cubic feet of rock had to be quarried or chiselled to turn out this monolithic temple It stands in a court averaging from 154 ft wide by 276 ft long with a scarp 107 ft high at the back Colossal in size and ambitions in plan the whole temple inside and outside the roofs ceilings walls pillars every part of it has been extravagantly sculptured with lavish decorations The sculptures as in the case of Ajanta Elephanta and elsewhere had been painted with a thin coating of lime plaster

The whole execution shows an extraordinary command of glyptic technique not only in the grouping and composition of line but in the powerful and subtle treatment of the varied gradations of relief

The last temple of the northern section belongs to *Parsvanath of the Jains* It was built in brick by a Jain merchant of Aurangabad in the 18th century The temple is about 700 ft. above the ground The figure of Parsvanath is unclothed and is about 10 ft. high The Jains (Digambaris) of Gujerat worship the image on the 14th day of the bright moon of Bhadra. South of the Parsvanath temple is the Indrasabha, composed of three caves. The first one is

60 ft by 30 ft with 16 pillars. The walls are sculptured with figures of Jain divinities The second one is Jagannathsabha A large inner nave or shrine contains figures of Jain Tirthankaras Ambika etc The temple of Ranchhorji is the third one Figures of Jains Gandharvas etc are seen on the shrine and the walls In the porch an elephant carries a male and a female The Brahmans identify them as Indra and his wife

Fatehpur Sikri —Fatehpur Sikri was the proud and faithful mistress of the mightiest Mogul emperor Akbar His son Salim who was also her son had been kind to her in his early days. But she had practically died with the death of her lord Her noble career is compassed within the period of half a century Fatehpur Sikri is now a dead forsaken city

Again and again Akbar suffered the bereavements of his babies He was left no son Stories of miraculous powers of Shaikh Salim Chisti of Fatehpur Sikri reached his ears When men of science failed him he turned to the man of God His prayer was granted The son was given the name of the saint This son Salim born at Fatehpur Sikri succeeded Akbar as Jehangir

In 1569 Akbar founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri 23 miles off Agra The present town of Fatehpur is on the south west and the village of Sikri is on the north east of the ruins Both used to be within the walls of the city

The most striking work of art is the Buland Darwaja or the Great (High) Gateway It was erected (160 ft) in commemoration of the conquest of Khandesh It forms the Southern gateway of the most imposing edifice in Fatehpur Sikri the Jami Masjid (1571) said to be a copy of a mosque at Mecca or Medina It measures 550 ft east to west and 470 ft north to south It contains the tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti The Buland Darwaja makes the noblest example of the Mogul gateways It is the highest Indian portal the summit of the finials being 176 ft from the roadway and 134 ft from the pedestal In its construction marble is noticeably used with sandstone The form is Persian but the construction is Indian

Konark, Kanarak —The Sun temple of Konarak known as the Black Pagoda stands unsurpassed in the field of Indian art By the sea shore it is about 20 miles and by motor car 52 miles from Puri Traditionally it had been built by Sthamba a son of Krishna in thanksgiving to the Sun for curing him of an incurable disease The present temple was built by king Narasingha deva I of Orissa (1240-80)

The main temple has been destroyed It may be that the sandy soil could not bear so enormous a structure It may also be due to an earthquake There is a tradition that some Muslim seamen (as their ship foundered because a great lodestone on the top of the temple attracted away the iron bolts of the ship) had destroyed the temple Ain I Akbari records that there were 28 temples adjoining the main temple and a wall 225 ft high and 28½ ft thick surrounded it The remains of the great temple formed a heap 70 ft long and 45 ft. high.

As in the cases of some other ancient Hindu monuments so also Konark leaves one to wonder how numerous blocks of stones weighing many tons were conveyed over a long distance (not less than 80 miles) and it is a miracle of engineering how such stones were hoisted to a height of 150 ft The Konark temple is markedly correct in proportion and symmetry An image of great beauty of the sun in a temple in the yard of the Puri temple is shown as the image of the sun of Konark The temple is built of red laterite and was probably called black due to the great shadow it casts The pillar in front of the Puri temple had been brought from Konark

Madura —Known as *Kadamba-Vanam* (the Forest of Kadambas) in an earlier period it was made the capital of the Pandya Kingdom by Muthu Tirumala Nayak (1623 59) Before the fall of Vijayanagar (1565) Madura had been an important centre of architecture On the fall of Vijayanagar it became the principal seat of Hindu architecture The Nayaka rulers in the 16th and especially in the 17th centuries built the magnificent edifices of Madura and Tirumala Nayak proved the greatest builder The town was planned after a coiled snake

The Great Temple in Madura forms a rectangle 847 ft by 720 ft It is made up of two temples one of Meenakshi (*lit* one with eyes resembling the shape of a fish Tradition holds that she had been born as a Pandya princess and Sundareshvara took her as his consort) and the other of Sundareshvara (*lit* The Lord Beautiful—Shiva) The entrance is by Meenakshi s temple Adjoining the temple are the Nandi Hall the temple of the Saints (Arunvati Muvar) wherein there are some remarkable statues of saints and gods the Jewel House (the jewelleries of the deities make one of the finest collections in South India) and the Stable Houses A Hall of Thousand Pillars (*Ayyrakkal* or *Sahasra stambha mandapam*) stands in the north-east corner No pillar is a replica of another In the central row of pillars are statues of 10 Nayak kings together with their queens In the outer rows are some remarkable sculptural representations of legends connected with Shiva

Tirumal Nayak s Mahal or Palace in Madura records a landmark in the development of Indian architecture It makes a great example where Hindu architecture in a masterly way had assimilated the principles of Saracenic and Gothic architectures The great hall in the Palace is 140 ft long 70 ft wide and 70 ft high

Tirumala Nayak s grandson Chokkanadhan went back to the old capital Trichinopoly and to build a great palace there the old palace was shorn of all its splendour As a matter of fact the greater portion of the palace the best parts by his choice were removed

Mohenjo-Daro.—The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles off Dorki station (B N W R.) Indian archaeological history dates from the 3rd century B C The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city which had been built on ancient cities which are suspected generally

to be lower than the water-level All the objects found have not yet been studied in detail and there are reasons to think that the yield of even the upper layer cannot be strictly confined within 2750 B C and the subsequent period Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period Failure to read the characters of the seals and inscriptions of excavation continue to fortify the sealed character of its ancient inhabitants and their civilisation

It is a very remarkably well-planned city All the streets were laid south to north. Nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind. The city had necessarily grown most towards the north Lanes are free from a general devisting of unhygienic character Houses were two-storeyed and the staircase lead not to the lower storey but to outside This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence The courtyards are to an extent small Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city Mohenjo Daro is a city of bricks fire-burnt and sun burnt It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city Evidence of under ground drains are to be found everywhere They are large and high and provided with manholes The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structures, now very much lost to view It is not known however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds A flight of steps into one of them would rather suggest that they proved minor temporary repositories refuse from which has been systematically scraped off Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals jewelleries potteries figures (human and animal) and toys The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing which have not yet been deciphered Most of them are of steatite and of square size The more common animal is difficult to be identified It has features both equine and bovine with one horn only

Puri (Jagannatham)—A popular Hindu pilgrimage centre on the eastern seaboard of India specially sacred to the Vaishnavites. The White Pagoda of Jagannath or the Lord of the Universe is at Puri The presiding deities are Jagannath (Krishna seen with his disc Sudarshana) his brother Balaram and his sister Subhadra

The strict communal rules of the Hindu caste system have no application in Puri especially in the matter of taking together the *Mahaprasada*, cooked or uncooked eatables ceremoniously offered to the deity This is unknown anywhere else in Hindu India It has been asserted that this peculiar feature marks Buddhist influence

The altar in the temple, which is held very sacred, is supposed to contain one hundred thousand Shaligrama-Shilas (a particular type of round black stones, of the size of eggs, which serve as emblem of Narayana or Vishnu)

The court of the White Pagoda is 665 ft east, to west and 644 ft north to south A 24 ft high stone wall was built around it by King Purushottamadeva There are four entrances The Lion Door in the east is decorated with sculptures. It has a pyramidal roof Before the door stands a beautiful pillar of the Sun (Arun stamba) 44 ft high The temple had originally a pillar surmounted with the figure of Garuda the legendary bird the carrier of Vishnu

The temple of Jagannatha is a combination of four temples which adjoin one other

All the gods and goddesses in the temple and yard are strict vegetarians except Vimala, in whose honour goats are sacrificed on the second day of *Durgapuja* at midnight when Jagannatha and other gods are supposed to be asleep

There is a very large number of monastic establishments (Maths) at Puri the most important of which are Shankara Nimai-Chaitanya Ramanuja Nanaka Shahi and Vidura Math Chakratirtha Svarga-dvar and Lokanath.

The most important event in Puri is the Car Festival when an image of Jagannatha is taken in procession in a huge *Rath* or wooden vehicle

Rameshvaram—An island in the Palk Straits adjoining Ceylon and an important Hindu place of pilgrimage connected with the mainland by railway It forms the interlude to the closing act of the great performance of South Indian architecture and sculpture

The Great Temple in Rameshvaram grew up in 350 years The principle shrines were built by Udayin Sethupati with the assistance of Parakrama Sekhara (1414) of Ceylon or they had been built by the Ceylonese prince himself They are of a dark hard limestone never more met again in the temple It is said that they were hewn at Trinconamalai The incomplete north and south *gopuramas* are ascribed to a Deccanese Kirana Nayar (1420) There are in the temple a number of finished minor *gopuramas* and porches and the outer surrounding walls are credited to Udayin Sethupati and Komatti of Nagur near Negapatam, statues of whom and of whose wife surmount the eastern wall Some minor edifices were constructed in 1450

The principal lingams in the shrine are supposed to have been installed by Ramachandra The principal deity is known as Ramanatha or Ramlinga-Svami The temple stands near a lake with a circumference of about three miles

Sanchi—A small village in Bhopal State in which is the largest and best preserved Buddhist stupa (or tope) or pagoda in India A Buddhist stupa is a mound built on a relic of Buddha or Buddhist saints, or the second is erected to commemorate an incident in the life of Buddha or Buddhist saints / The Great stupa in Sanchi in red stone is about 108 ft. in diameter and 42 ft. high An encircling pathway of dressed stone goes round it, as is common with most Indian shrines.

The sculpture of Sanchi has two very remarkable features "absence of any anthropomorphic figure of Buddha" (everything is "Buddhist, but it is Buddhism without Buddha") and the spirit of naturalism that infuses the art. From the Sanchi art, almost a new school born of it developed in the cave-temples, of which Ellora is the best example

Shatrunjaya Hills.—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Kathiawar, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred *tirtha* (*tirtha*) of Shvetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on banks or summits. The most important one is the temple of Adishvara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Bahubal, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints attained *Nirvana* or absolution. A number of inscriptions have been found here, which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Shatrunjaya has 108 names. The principal name Shatrunjaya (the conqueror of enemies) is one of the names of Shiva. It is held that the founder of the shrine had conquered his enemies and regained his kingdom by the grace of Shiva. By way of thanksgiving he built a temple of Shatrunjaya Shiva and dedicated the hill to the deity

Sravana-Belgola.—A great holy seat of the Jains especially of the Digambara sect. Bhadrabahu a Jain apostle, passed away at this place. Jain records claim that as his disciple Chandragupta Maurya (4th cen. B.C.) on renouncing his imperial glories came to live and die here as a Jain monk. Asoka's visit (3rd cen. B.C.) to this place is also recorded in Jain accounts. It is a picturesque spot between two hills. On the larger hill the Jain Settis or Vindyagiri stands the figure of Gomateshvara the largest statue in Asia carved on the spot by the sculptor Arittonemi (Arishtanemi) from a monolith of grey stone. It is 56½ ft. in height and the diameter at the broadest point is 18 ft. Five groups of Jain figures in relief are seen on a rock near Gwalior. The largest one is 57 ft. high. The reliefs have little claim to artistic recognition.

At intervals of 12 years or more a ceremony called *Mastakabhisheka* (the anointing of the head) or *Maha-mastakabhisheka* is held, which lasts for 15 days.

The Jinanatha-pura-Basti temple, near Sravana-Belgola built between the 10th and 12th centuries presents a good example of the finest sculptures of Jain temples in South India.

Srirangam.—Between the two-forked Kaveri river, an islet, Srirangam contains the largest temple of India, known as Koyil or the temple of the Vaishnavas. It is consecrated to Ranganatha (a representation of Vishnu). Inscriptions have been found on the temple of Chola, Pandya, Hoysala and Vijayanagar Kings dating from the 9th to the 15th centuries. The temple had grown through all this period if not over a little wider period. The north *gopuram* is 152 ft. high. Generally the *gopurams* are painted with representations of interesting and mythological legends. In the Hall of thousand pillars (it may be half a thousand or a few more) the pillars have pleasing brackets. In one of the front rows of pillars are monoliths of prancing equestrian figures, spouting tigers. The great temple has grown accreting several *prakaras* of successively dwindling sizes.

Two miles south of Srirangam is Trichinopoly, known as the *Kailasa* (a peak in the Himalayas and abode of Shiva) of the south. Trichinopoly is held to be a corruption of Tri-Shira Palli or the quarters of the three-headed demon. It was the strategic capital of the Cholas. On the fort (there is no fort now) part of the town is the Rock. The temple is consecrated to Tayumanavar (Shiva) and the Rock is also known (Thayumanavara malaya) by the name of the deity.

Jambukeshvaram, popularly known as Tiruvanaikkaval two miles north of Trichinopoly, has an important temple. The deity is popularly known as Appulinga or the water-phalus, because the deity in the sanctum is always in water. The temple is of five prakaras (courtyards). The *mandapam* in front of Akhilandeshvari represents in carving early legends relating to the deity.

Tanjore.—Vishnu of the Hindu Trinity appeared as Nilamega Perumal at Tanjore to slaughter Tanjan, a great demon. The temple of Vishnu as Nilamega is situated 1½ miles north of Tanjore. The place (Tanjai in Tamil) got its name from the demon. Tanjore had long been the capital of the Cholas and under them it grew in name and fame as a great seat of culture. Towards the close of the 10th century Raja Raja the Great built the Great Temple of Brihadishvara (*id* Great God Shiva). The Naiks and probably the Mahrattas may have made only some quite minor contributions. The temple belongs to the earlier Dravidian style but it is almost unique in its plan in reversing the established Dravidian order of the ascending size of the towers from the adytum to the gateway.

In the 2nd *gopuram* of the temple a Tamil inscription is said to belong to the 4th century, A.D. The shrine of Subrahmanya a much later construction, has, for its superb ornamentations received very high appreciations. Between the 1st and 2nd *gopurams* there is a passage 170 ft. long and the 2nd *gopuram* gives entrance to the yard of the temple. There is a black granite monolith bull about 13 ft. high and 16 ft. long. This block of stone is supposed to have been transported over a distance of 400 miles.

The palace in Tanjore has an area of 30 acres. The most noticeable feature about it is an eight-storeyed *gopuram*, 190 ft. high in the 3rd quadrangle. From a distance it has all the prominence of the main tower of the Great Temple. There are two Durbar Halls, one known as the Naik's court and the other the Mahratta's court. The Naik Hall was built before 1614. There is a remarkable sculptural representation of a battle of the gods and the demons on the lateral parts. There is also a large number of pictures of the kings and a library of Sanskrit manuscripts.

The Tanjore Bronze Nataraja in the Madras museum is an able representation of one of the greatest conceptions of Indian art.

Taxila —The name is a Greeko-Roman rendering of the Indian forms Takṣaśila and Takkasila The Indian names literally mean a stone-cut city and the city of the Takka clan respectively The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered the country and the capital took its name from his son, Taksha. The *Mahabharata* states that the great snake-sacrifice was held at Takshasila Buddhist records point to the highly flourishing condition of Taxila in 700-800 B.C and in the light of the epics the date may not be unreasonably pushed to 800-900 B.C The oldest datable remains discovered belong to the 4th or 5th century B C Surely in the 7th century B C Taxila had a far famed university

The remains of Taxila lie about the east and the north-east of Sarakṣeṭa 20 miles north west of Rawalpindi The remains are of three cities, within three and a half miles of each other Those from south-west to north-east are contained in Bhir or Vir Hatiyal, Shiv kap-ka kot Kachkot Barkhana and Shir-Sukh-Ka-Kot The Pir or Vir mound represents the oldest city Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B C to the 5th century A.D Seven different peoples rule at Taxila. Achaemenidan and Alexandrian numismatic hoards, left almost no records The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and fabrications, which surely indicates that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship.

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa) It is also known as Chir (split) tope because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers Around it there are a number of Stupas Chaityas, Viharas etc The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-4th) The original stupa was built in the Scytho-Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period. The most important architectural features are tefoil arches and Erothian pillars.

Indian Festivals and Observances.

Sara Wafat —(Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal Fatiha I Duwazdahum (Prayers of the 12th) In Turkey and Egypt the day is known as Mauludu 'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet) The date is 12 Rabi I

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet In some parts of India it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet (Jashn-i-Milad-Sharif). It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same date although there are differences of opinion on this It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahabis however do not observe it they regard it to be an innovation or Bidat) On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor Some observe it on the second day of the month As the date is disputed the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month.

Dasara (BASHANA—THE FEN DAYS).—This festival is held on the 16th of Ashwin Shraddh (Oct) It is called *Durga Puja* or *Durgotsava* and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. The festival commemorates the victory of Durga, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura. Her image is worshipped for nine days and afterwards consigned to the river This is also the day on which Rama marched against Rawana, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon). Early on the morning Hindus perform puja to their household gods or religious books. Kshatriyas and Rajputs, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask benedictions from them throughout the year to live their life in the performance of the duties they are to do. Many Hindus on this occasion shoot an ox, the sacrificial animal of Shiva, and worship it. The day is also considered most auspicious by the Hindus to begin education of their children. The nine preceding days of Dasara are called *navaratra* a compound word for nine nights During this period devotees of *Durga* engage a Brahman to read hymns before her image extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries On the ninth day at every temple of *Durga*, the sacred fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of *mantras*. It is customary among Hindu women to keep up a dance called *garba* during these nine nights

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) who selected this day as an auspicious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the *Mahabharata*

In modern times Dasara is observed with great pomp in Mysore State

Dipavali (Corrupted to Divali or Dewali) —Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali means a row or collection of lamps It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over Narakasura, a demon. Rows of lamps at all places, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful feature on the occasion. Exhibitions of fire-works, crackers, etc , add to its festive nature.

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika (Sept -Oct.), known as Naraka or Bhuta Chaturdashi (Chaturdashi meaning 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed Narakasura. This demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done severe penance to propitiate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins In view of his piety however the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day In the morning a bath is taken and certain rites which temporarily ward off ghosts, etc., are observed. Many dainties and varied articles are served.

Gahambars—These are traditional festivals of Iran (Persia) adopted by the Parsis, and mark the six festivals of the six seasons of the year The first one commences on the 11th day of Aridibemesht (Oct 15) the second on the 11th day of Tir (Dec 14) the third on the 29th day of Shehmeher (Feb 27) the fourth on the 26th of Meher (March 29), the fifth on the 16th day of Dai (June 17) and the 6th on the 1st day of Gatha at the end of the Parsi year (Aug 31) They were mainly agricultural festivals and necessarily formed formal seasonal celebrations The Parsis hold public feasts on the days of the Gahambars

Ganesh Chaturthi.—On this day was born Ganpati or Ganesh who is regarded as the god of wisdom and one to be propitiated for the removal of obstacles As such he is invoked at the commencement of all ceremonies and undertakings There are varying versions of the circumstances attending his birth One relates that as the god Kartikaviryа was created by Shiva without connubial assistance in like manner Ganpati was formed by his consort Parvati from the turmeric and sandal scraped from her body while bathing The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions According to others it was reduced to ashes by a glance from Shani (Saturn) on whom all the gods went to look at the new born child and it was replaced by that of the first animal first found which happened to be an elephant The fourth of Bhadrapad Shuddh (Aug) Jain period appointed for the celebration of this festival in honour of Ganpati s birth His image is installed in Hindu households and larger ones Some people keep the image the first and a half some for five or ten days is Asid according to the wealth and wish of the house stead On the final day the image is taken at procession and eventually committed to the Jain or tank a legend that one day Ganpati while Gwalior favourite mouse had a fall at which reliefs have laughed Enraged at the insult

At interced the moon and all who should called *Mankh* afterwards restricted it to one head) or *Mahk* birthday Thus on the day of fasts for 15 days Hindus avoid the moon incur any calamity during

The Jains any chance they happen to see Śrāvana-Bela try to provoke their neighbours oscurities pel them in the belief that its ill sculptures op at such abuse

Śrīkrishṇāṣṭamī—(Also known as Janmash rivaled Krishnaashtami) The occasion marks e celebration of Krishna s birth on the 8th day of the dark moon in the month of *Shrāvana* (July August) or *Bhadra* (Aug Sept) In each case (s e either in *Shrāvana* or *Bhadra*) different sects observe it on either of the two consecutive days of Ashtami At the temple of Puri a Brahmin and a dancing girl play the roles of Vasudeva and Devaki, the parents of Krishna

To the Vaishnavites, the devotees of Vishnu, (and therefore also of Krishna who was one of Vishnu s incarnations) the occasion is a great festival It is also observed by non Vaishnavites and thus sets an example of the spirit of toleration. Janmashtami is a day of fasting A large part of the day is spent in worshipping Krishna Shri (the consort of Vishnu) and Devaki the mother of Krishna *Kwtana* or religious songs (relating to Krishna) make a notable feature Dacca (Bengal) brings out a great procession on this occasion

Grahaṇa—Grahana means an eclipse Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses The popular tradition of other days however stuck in the popular mind And the sight of an eclipse continues to suggest to the ignorant person that *rahu* (the ascending node) the trunkless demon is devouring the sun or the moon as the case may be Rahu in the guise of a god had attempted to share the nectar along with the gods As soon as his tongue had tasted the nectar (s e drink having the power of making those drinking it immortal) Vishnu detected the false god and struck off his head Trunkless, up to the throat as the nectar had passed Rahu became immortal Necessarily when he gulps the divine orbs they emerge out down his throat Acceptance of the version therefore makes it an unholy sight and the defilement of the gods entails a defilement of the earth Defilement requires a bath and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion As a matter of fact two baths are required one at the first contact of the eclipse and another when it terminates People flock to the Ganges and other holy sites for baths are resorted to The occasion naturally reminds one of death and oblations are offered to the dead To ensure full merit of the bath gifts must be offered after the bath As a matter of fact gifts make an essential condition of all Hindu fasts and festivals It would be normal to surmise that the same were to an extent ordained to ensure a spirit of charity The food of the eclipse is a period of fasting No food should be prepared during this period Food prepared earlier cannot be used later

Haj—It means setting out or tending towards and is the term used for the pilgrimage to Mecca The performance of the *Haj* is to all good Muslims a most cherished ambition It is one of the five pillars of the practices of Islam (Arkan) and there are the highest Quranic injunctions for its observance The rites of the *Haj* may be divided into three groups *Fars* or compulsory, *Wajib* or obligatory being a lower degree than *farz*), and optional The compulsions are three in number wearing the Ihram (two seamless garments, one worn round the waist and another thrown loosely over the shoulder standing in *Arafat* and doing the *Tawaf* (circumambulation of the Ka bah) The Wajib rites are five in number in the case of those who do not belong to Mecca to run between Mount As safa and Mount Al Marwah, to remain in Al Mundali fah, to cast stones to the three pillars of Mina (Ramyu r rijam), to perform a second *tawaf* and shave the head as the final ceremony The month of Zu l-Hijah (the 12th Muslim month) is the month of the Haj.

Idul-Azha (erroneously called Idu'z-Zuha) — It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover It is enjoined in the Quran (xxii 33 38) and falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah The words of the prophet are Man zaanvat (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood

Idul-Azha means the (great) sacrificial ceremony or festival The festival commemorates Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him his son Ishmael (not Isaac) on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah) Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj. All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal If the animal is a big one (*e g* a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven (according to some authorities as many as seventy) It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed A fully grown up and sound camel cow goat or sheep is considered best The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and acknowledging His greatness as the accepted creed The meat is distributed equally among the poor the relatives and friends and members of the household

In India the cow is the usual beast of sacrifice In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place The cow being held most sacred by Hindus the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter out of consideration for Hindu sentiment

Id ul-Fitr — The festival of *breaking fast* called also *Ramazan* i- *Id* and the feast of alms is celebrated on the 1st of Shavval. On this day Muslims bathe put on new clothes apply antimony to the eyes and perfume themselves then distribute the *fitr* or *sadkah* which is 2½ seers of wheat dates or any grain used for food to the poor or religious mendicants All then proceed to the *Idgah* repeating God is great There is no God but God The Mulla ascends the *mimbar* or pulpit and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khutbah* or sermon He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shiahs is the third but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king and prays for him Then a general prayer is offered and the congregation rise with a shout of *Dua* /— Fatih ! and fire of muskets The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment

Khordadsal —The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of the Parsis. He is the earliest known founder of a great religion of faith, courage and hope. The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained Probably he was born in the province of Media Iran (Persia) about 3,000 years ago His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Zend Scriptures) He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp He professed the doctrine of monotheism and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe. He preached the doctrine of *Asha* or piety which would induce man to make the effort to fight the forces of evil and attain the beatific reign of Ahura Mazda

Muharram (Ar Muharram, 'most sacred') — The mourning held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Muslimans, Hasan and Husain from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of Ali bin Abi Taleb the cousin and Fatimah the daughter of Muhammad The Muslims are divided into two distinct sects called the Shiahs and the Sunnis the former regard Ali and his descendants. Hasan Husain, Zain ul Abidin, Muhammad Baqar Jafar Sadik and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad and the latter the Caliphas, as Abubakar, Omar Ouuman and Ali—hence quarrels, animosities and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram. Tasiyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory ebony, sandalwood cedar and sometimes wrought in silver filigree—and indeed of every variety of material from pure silver to bamboo and paper according to the rank and wealth of the party—are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets

Navroz, Nauroz —Jamshed of "the seven ringed cup" who fixed the Parsi calendar marked the day on which the Sun enters Aries (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year s Day It is held that he chose to make the state entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest eclat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia) Shah Jalaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day The Shiahs celebrate the day as Id i Khilafat of the festival in commemoration of Ali s formal succession on this day to the Caliphate. At Hyderabad (Deccan) and Murshidabad (Bengal) the New Year s Day is observed with great pomp and splendour For the Parsis it is only next to Patsti as a festival of social merriment and they begin the Fasli (agricultural) year on this day Navroz is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran Modern Iran celebrates the festival as a national event

Paijusana —A great Svetambara Jain festival Literally it means serving with a whole-hearted devotion Formerly it was only observed by the ascetic order but now the laity also do so The festival as is common to all Jain festivals is marked with rigorous fasting and penance.

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark fortnight to the 9th or the 10th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadra (Aug Sept) In either case it lasts for eight days The more devout observe complete fasting during the whole period, while others fast on the last day only

Patsti —The Parsi New Year, being the first day Hormazad of the first month Farvardin (Sept 5) Firdausi associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this day. It is the greatest social festival of the Parsis. In the great gatherings in their Fire Temples the cause of purity and chastity is preached.

Ram-Navami —It celebrates the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of *Vishnu* of the Hindu Trinity on the 9th lunar day (*navami*) of *Chaitra* (March April) Besides Rama his consort Sita and brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna are also worshipped Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours. The day is one of strict fasting The night is spent in worshipping The learned give discourses upon Rama s life stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow A legend (the *vrata-katha*) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observing it is recited At Puri (*Jagannath*) an incarnation of Rama (*Vishnu*) in his representative figure *Madanamohana* is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great eclat On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones

In some cases, preparatory ceremonies commence from the first day of the waning moon In the evenings sermons or discourses (kathas) are delivered in the temples of Rama The birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day This day is observed by a great many people as the New Year s day

Ram Lila —An open air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama s life The performance continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Asvin (Sept Oct) and the Vijaya Dashami (the tenth lunar day) Every day in the afternoon one act is played the battle between Rama and Ravana being the most popular theme

Ram Lila is an important festival observed in the Hindi speaking provinces

Ramzan —This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramzan is first observed and is kept each day through out the month of this name from 4 a m or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, or a single drop of water or any other liquid, should pass the lips The day is spent in occasional prayers besides the usual *namaz* and in reading the *Quran* or the life stories of the prophets The fast is generally broken by a cooling draught called *Sharbat* On the 21st and 22nd the Shiahs celebrate the night of Ali the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad who is said to have died on one of these two nights They perambulate the streets carrying a *tabut* and beating their breasts The odd ones of the last ten nights are called *Lailat ul Kadr* or night of power, because it is said the *Quran* descended from heaven during one of those nights. It should be observed as a vigil

Shiva Ratri —The 14th night of the dark fortnight in Megha (Janu Feb) is known as the night specially consecrated to Shiva The 13th night of the waning moon of each month is held as the night of Shiva (Shiva Ratri) The month of Shravana (July August) is very sacred to Shiva Hence, Shivaratri of Magha is generally called Mahashivaratri (maha meaning great)

In the *Mahabharata*, Bhishma, the great celibate most scholarly and valorous prince relates that King Chitrabhanu of the Ikshvaku dynasty popularised the festival On this day when the King was fasting a sage suggested to him that the human soul being one with God, indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best The King explained that the self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast In a previous life, the King was born a hunter One dark night he lost his way in the forest and took shelter for the night on a *bilva* or bel (Indian wood apple) tree The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his family must be keenly feeling the double misery of starving and missing him He wept bitter tears To make himself comfortable and also to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game, he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision It so happened that that night Shiva was under that *bilva* tree and the tears and leaves fell on him Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunter although unknowingly done and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and *bilva* petals he would on death be accepted in Shiva s heaven

Another account in later Puranic stories (*e g Linga Purana*) narrates that a hunter spending the day imprisoned in a Shaiva monastery or temple for having failed to pay his debt, was let out on parole His way home lay through a forest and as night grew too dark to continue the journey he took shelter on a *bilva* tree with his store of water Hunger anxiety and expectation of game kept him awake all through the night Throughout the day in the monastery he had nothing to do but listen to the incessant recitation of Shiva s name which had made an almost indelible impression upon his weakened brain He filled his time mumbling the term in mock fashion, plucking the *bilva* leaves and throwing them down Often his water pot was knocked about either by his movements or the wind and its contents trickled down Shiva happened to be resting under the tree and was propitiated The moral is that acts of devotion, even if not meant to be so are accepted by the Lord.

Zarthost No Diso —The anniversary day of Zoroaster s death The Parsi Prophet died a martyr s death at the age of 77 while at prayer in a fire temple at the hand of Purbratur. On this solemn occasion of mourning, discourses on the life and teachings of the Prophet form the most important feature.

Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID M. MAJOR, Principal, Government Muhammadan College Madras *b* November 1896 *Educ.* Balliol College Oxford and London School of Economics Government of Madras scholar Oxford University Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927 1932 Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club from 1936 1940 Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau 1937 1940 Awarded M B E in the Coronation Honours of 1937 On military duty since the outbreak of the War



ABDUL HAMID SIR KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN Bar at-Law K C I.E. O B E late Chief Minister Kapurthala State *b* 15 October 1881 *m* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud Din retired Extra Asst Commissioner in the Punjab. *Educ* Government College, Lahore, and Lincolns Inn, London Judge 1909 Superintendent of the Census Operations, 1911 Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashir Mal Fellow of the Punjab University Lately Member Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary March 1918 Chief Minister, 1920 Khan Bahadur (1915) O B E (1918) C I E (1923) Knighted 3rd June 1935. Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas 1929-30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931 Now a Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly *Address* New Delhi

ABERCROMBIE SIR JOHN ROBERTSON Kt (1935) Managing Director Canteen Contractors Syndicate Ltd Karachi, and Director Latham Abercrombie & Co Ltd Bombay *b* June 11, 1888 *m* Elsie Maude *d* of E W Collin late I C.S *Educ* Cheltenham Coll Came to India as Assistant in 1910, joined I A R O Feb 1915 Joined 18th K G O Lancers in France, May 1916 active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despatches Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1925 President, 1930-1935 Member Bombay Legislative Council 1925-26 1930-31 and 1935-36, Bombay Legislative Assembly 1937 *Address* Silver Beach Juhu Bombay

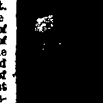
ABUL KALAM AZAD MAULANA eminent Muslim Divine and Thinker President, Indian National Congress *b* in Mecca and passed childhood in Arabia took early education in Theology in the Al Azhar University, Cairo After coming to India he settled in Calcutta and started his famous Urdu Weekly *Al-Hilal* enlightening the Muslim community on the problems facing it in Turkey and in other Muslim lands Government suppressed it and he started another immediately, viz., *Al-Balagh* which led to his internment along with the Ali Brothers, Just on the brink of the Great War took active interest in National Movement and joined the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and took leading part in the Khilafat Movement and suffered imprisonment in the Non Co-operation Movement (1921 22) along with Deshbandhu Das and the Ali Brothers Since then a staunch Nationalist Muslim in the Congress Working Committee, took active part in the C D Movement 1930-32 and was imprisoned several times; President Indian National Congress 1923 (Special Delhi session) again Actg President, Congress 1930 member All India Congress Committee Author, impressive speaker powerful writer *Publications* Several books on all kinds of subjects mostly Theology; latest Commentary on Quoran *Address* Uttarpara Calcutta

ACHESON JAMES GLASGOW, B A (Sen Mod T C D), C.I.E (1928) I C S Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan. *b* 24th January 1880 *m* Violet Catharine French Field *d* of Lt-Col and Mrs. C W Field *Educ.* Trinity College Dublin (Dublin University) Entered Indian Civil Service 1918, posted to United Provinces, whence in 1917 transferred to Political Service in Baluchistan, Member of British Mission to Kabul, 1921 Political Agent North Waziristan, 1924-26 Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept. 1927 29 officiated as Foreign Secretary in 1928, 1931 and 1935 on deputation to Imperial Defence College 1929 30 Deputy Commissioner Peshwar 1932 33 Resident in Waziristan 1935 37 Political Resident on the N W Frontier 1937 39 Revenue & Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, 1939 *Address* Commissioner's House Quetta Baluchistan.

ACLAND RICHARD DYKE, THE RIGHT REV M.A. Bishop of Bombay (1929) *b* 1881 *Educ* Bedford and Oxford Deacon, 1905 Priest, 1906, Curate St. Mary's Slough, 1905 10 S P G Missions Ahmednagar Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911 1929 *Address* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

AGA JAMSHED BUNJOR, A I A A & S. (Lond), A.I.I A, G D Arch. Incorporated Architect and Surveyor *b* 27th October 1916 *m.* Shirin D Cooper *d* of Sir Dhanjishaw Cooper on 5th December 1938

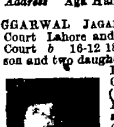
After passing the Matriculation obtained Govt. Diploma in Architecture Was elected Associate of the Indian Institute of Architects and also of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction at the time. Partner Shapoorje N Chandabhoy & Co. Architects, Engineers and Surveyors Member Entertainment Committee first



Ideal Home Exhibition held at the Town Hall in 1937 under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects and at present serving on the Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee of that body Member Iranian Zoroastrian Anjuman, Parsi Central Association and Political League Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society Jt Hon Secretary Iranian Kanoon Is a Freemason and member of Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins Visited Iran 1932 *Address* Advani Chambers Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road Bombay

AGA KHAN AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH P C. (1934), G C I E (1902) G C S I (1911) G C V O (1923) K C I E (1898) L L D, Hon Camb *b* 1875 Brilliant Star of Zanzibar 1900, 1st Class has many religious followers in East Africa Central Asia and India head of Ismaili Mahomedans granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War Presided over the League of Nations Session Sept 1937 *Publication India in Transition* *Address* Aga Hall, Bombay

AGGARWAL JAGAN NATH Advocate High Court Lahore and Senior Advocate Federal Court *b* 16-12 1885 *m* Shanti Devi One son and two daughters *Educ* Govt College, Lahore and Trinity College Cambridge, M A LL B (Punjab University) Fuller exhibitioner (1905) and Govt of India Scholar (Punjab) (1907) Joined the Bar 1913 Advocate 1926, President High Court Bar Association 1931 35 and 1936-38 President Punjab Bar Conference 1932 Legal Adviser to Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab N W F and Delhi Provinces Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly 1931 34 President *All India Cantonments Association* 1934 Director Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lakshmi Insurance Co Ltd and Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd Fellow of the Punjab University since 1919 and a member of its Syndicate 1934-36 Secretary Sanatan Dharma College Managing Committee *Recreation* Golf and Travelling Member N W E Golf Club *Address* 1 Montgomery Road Lahore.



AHMAD, DR. SIR ZIA UDDIN Kt (1938) C.I.E M.A (Cantab) Ph D D.Sc M.L.A, Pro Vice-Chancellor Muslim University Aligarh 1920-28 Vice-Chancellor 1935-38 *b* 1878. *Educ.* Aligarh Trin. Coll., Cambridge (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar) Paris, Bologna, El Azher (Cairo), Gottingen (Ph. D) and Allahabad (D Sc.), Member of Calcutta University Comm. *Address* Legislative Assembly, New Delhi, Simla

AHMED, THE HON SIR SULTAN, K.B *cr* 1927 Doctor of Law, 1930 Law Member to the Government of India since July 1941 *b* 24th December 1880 *s* of Khan Bahadur S Khairat Ahmed of Gaya. *m.* 1900 Called to the Bar in 1906 Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913, Government Advocate 1916-37, acted as Judge, Patna High Court, 1919-20 Vice-Chancellor, Patna University 1923-30, Member Hartog Education Committee 1928-29 Delegate Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930-31 Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1932, Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor-General in charge of Railways and Commerce 1937 Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by the Patna University 1931 *Clubs* Athenæum, Calcutta New Patna. *Address* New Delhi/Simla

AINSCOUGH SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, Kt. (1932) C B.E. (1925) M Com F R.G.S., His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon *b* 1886 *m.* Mabel *d.* of the late W Lincoln of Ely Cambs one *s* one *d Educ.*, Manchester Gr School, Switzerland and Manchester University In business in China, 1907 12 Spl Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914 Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee 1916 Sec Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917 Expert Asstt to Persian Tariff Revision Commission 1920 Member of the U K Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference, 1932 *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta

ALI A F M ABDUL F R S L., M.A. *b* 1884 Ex Commissioner of Wakfs Bengal Ex Keeper of the Records of the Govt of India and Ex Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum Member Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Past President Rotary Club of Calcutta Member Executive Committee, Calcutta Club Governor of the Calcutta Blind School Secretary Calcutta Historical Society Secretary, Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta Ex Vice-President Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage Ex President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless, Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention, Member of the Executive Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta Chairman Committee of the Academy of Fine Arts Calcutta Vice-President of the Calcutta Geographical Society Member Council of administration of the Alliance Francaise of Calcutta Chairman of the V Campaign Committee, Calcutta Member of the Governing Body of the Presidency College and the School of Fine Art, Calcutta *Address* 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta

ALIKHAN, KUNWAR HAJEE ISMAIL, O B E. (1933) M L.A. (Central) Rais of Amroli Estate Dt Bulandshahr, U P Zamindar, hereditary Darbari *b* December 16, 1887 *m* Shah-un Nisa Begam and Gohar Zaman, *Educ* Privately and St. Peter's College, Agra Toured all Western countries and Asia served in different capacities, City Board Muscoorie (1919-32) President of several public Institutions and Societies elected member U P Leg Council under Montford Reforms (1926), Elected Member of Central Leg Assembly (1930-34), Chief

Whip and Founder of the United India Party in the Central Assembly (1931 34), nominated Member of the Council of State (1936-40), member of several Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature, in public life since 1916 *Publications* Female Education of Muslim Rajputs *Address* Agrauli Estate, District Bulandshahr, U P

ALLEN CHARLES TURNER, C I E (1922) Companion Director *b* April 9th 1877, *m* to Miss Gladys Gore *d* of Col St G Gore C S I C I E, Surveyor General in India *Educ* Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford *Address* Lake House Cawnpore

ALMOND THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES Kt (1941) M A Bar at-Law A B C O Judicial Commissioner N W F P *b* 28 September 1891, *m* May Victoria Howard, *d* of Rev S H Baker *Educ* Bolton Grammar School and Emmanuel Coll Cambridge Joined I C S 1915, Served in Bihar, 1915-16, under the Army Department 1916-19 and in the N W F Province from 1919 onwards *Address* Peshawar

AMARJIT SINGH, LT -COLONEL MAHARAJ KUMAR of Kapurthala, C I E, K A M A (Oxon) Household Minister Commandant State Forces Vice-President, State Council, second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala *b* 6th August 1895 *Educ* Vienna France Christ Church Oxford Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War Honorary Major Indian Army (1930) Hony Lt Colonel Indian Army (April *1942) served as Honorary* A D C to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India (1926 30) Staff Officer Military Governor Paris, during his tour in India winter 1928 29 C I E June 1935 Attended Silver Jubilee of His Late Majesty in 1935 and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937 Commander of Legion d Honneur, awarded by French Government, 1938 *Address* Marlborough Club London Palace Kapurthala.



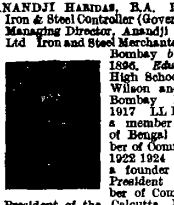
AMBEDKAR DR BHIMRAO RAMJI, M A, P H D D Sc, Bar at-law Member, Governor General's Executive Council (Labour) since July 1942, Member, National Defence Council Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly (Leader of Independent Labour Party) *b* 1893 *Educ* Satara and Bombay Elphinstone Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Professor of Political Economy Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917 went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D Sc in Economics and Commerce called to the Bar, 1923, gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise 1918, and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1925; Member of the Round Table Conference London, 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. *Publications* The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, The Annihilation of Caste and Federation is Freedom Thoughts on Pakistan, etc *Address* Raj Graha Hindu Colony Dadar, Bombay

AMIN RAJ MITRA BHAILALBHAI DAHYABHAI, B A, M S C I (London) *b* 4th July 1878, *Educ.* Nadiad High School Nadiad, Elphinstone College and Wilson College Bombay Advising Director Alembic Chemical Works Co Ltd, State Director Bank of Baroda Ltd., President Association of Indian Industries Chairman of Board of Directors of several companies President Rotary Club Baroda Member, Baroda State Economic Board and Baroda Industries Board, Member Advisory Committee Kalabhawan Baroda for many years Vice-President of the Baroda District Local Board, Member of Baroda Municipal Board and Honorary Magistrate Baroda Twice President Baroda Millowners Association First President, Baroda State Mills and Industries President Charottar Education Society Anand (1937 39) President, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association (1940 41) Managing Director Alembic Chemical Works Co Ltd (1918 to 1939) Was awarded the title of Raj Ratna by Baroda Durbar in 1926 and of Raj Mitra in 1936 *Publications* Memorandum on the Spirit and Pharmaceutical Industry of India Rise and Growth of the Alembic Chemical Works and numerous tracts relating to Drug and Spirit Industry in India *Address* The Jyoti Alkapuri, Baroda



AMINUDDIN, SYED B A (Cantab) Bar-at-Law I C S Collector of Ratnagiri from June 1940 *b* 21st April 1895 *Educ* M A O Collegiate School Aligarh till 1914 Downing College Cambridge 1916-1918 Gray's Inn London. Assistant Collector at Sukkur (Sind) Ahmednagar and Thana, Collector Satara 1930-31; Kanara 1931 Kolaba, 1932 1934 Member of Bombay Legislative Council, 1932-34 Collector of Nasik 1935, Nominated member Indian Legislative Assembly for the budget session at Delhi in 1936 Collector of East Khandesh, 1936-37, Deputy Secretary Revenue Department 1937 38 Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration for the Province of Bombay 1938-39, Holds Jagirs (Enam Villages) in the Province of Bombay Nizam's Dominion Baroda Junagadh and Sachin States, acquired by his ancestors for meritorious services rendered to the Government and States *Address* Nawab Manzil Baroda.

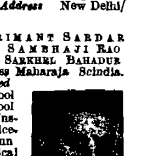
ANANDJI HARIDAS, B.A. LL.B Assistant Iron & Steel Controller (Government of India) Managing Director, Anandji Haridas & Co Ltd Iron and Steel Merchants at Calcutta and Bombay *b* at Bombay in 1896. *Educ* at Esplanade High School St Xavier's Wilson and Law Colleges Bombay Passed B A in 1917 LL B in 1919 Was a member of Committee of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Calcutta 1922 1924 In 1924 was a founder and senior Vice-President Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta President of the Calcutta Iron Merchants Association 1926 1931 Also a member of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee 1926 1932 and Commercial Member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, was elected member of the Calcutta Corporation 1929-1932 Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay Vice-President The Bombay Steel Traders Association Member Governing Council The Bombay Homœopathic Medical Association Member Committee of the Bhatia General Hospital Trustee of Khimji Jiwa and other charities *Address* 29D Doongersey Road Bombay



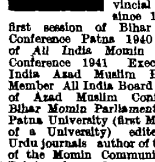
ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, RAO BAHADUR SIR C V B A B L Retired Judge of the Madras High Court *b* 1874 *Educ* Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College Carmichael and Innes Prisoman in Law Apprenticed to the late Justice P R Sundara Ayyar Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898 Election Commissioner 1921 23 Government Pleader Madras 1923 27 Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927 Appointed Advocate General Madras in March 1928 nominated member of the Madras Legislative Council March December 1923 Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1923; Member of the Law College Council from 1921 1931 First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council Knighted 1934 *Address* Chittur Cochin, S Malabar

ANNY THE HON'BLE MR. MADHAO SHRIHARI B.A B L (Cal.) M.L.A. Member Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas) *b* 29 August 1880 *m* Yamuna (died 1925) *Educ* Morris College Nagpur Teacher Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti 1904-07 joined bar 1908 at Yeotmal Vice President Indian Home Rule League President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee 1921 1930 Joined Civil Disobedience Movement Ag President, Indian National Congress 1923 Member Legislative Assembly for Berar 1924-1926, 1927 1930 and 1935 Member Congress Working Committee 1934-35 and 1937 34 founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916 Member, Nehru Committee Vice-President Responsivist Party General Secretary Congress Nationalist Party 1934 Leader Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935 General Secretary Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935 Elected Member of Nagpur University Court since 1935 and of Hindu University Court Benares since 1936 *Publications* Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi.) *Address* New Delhi/ Simla.

ANGRE MAJOR SHRIMANT SARDAR DHARMVEER CHANDROJI SAMBHAJI RAO WAFARAT MOAB SAWAI SARKHEL BAHADUR A D C to His Highness Maharaja Scindia. *Born* 1896. *Educated* Wilson High School Bombay Sardars School Gwalior Agricultural Institute Allahabad was Vice-President Executive Council & Foreign and Political Minister Gwalior Government Keeper of His Highness's Privy Purse Suba Shivpuri Master of Ceremonies Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaja Scindia, Huzoor Secretary Gwalior Darbar *Publications* *Adesh* or Letters to my son *Rajkumaranche Sangopan* *Ani Shikshan* various articles in periodicals and newspapers, etc *Honours* Conferment of Scindia Medal the highest honour by Gwalior Government. *Address* Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalior



ANSARI ABDUL QAIYUM Leader of Momin Movement *b* 1905 *Educ* Sasaram and Dehri High Schools and at Aligarh Calcutta and Allahabad joined Khilafat and Non co-operation agitation 1921 imprisoned for participating in Indian National movements 1922 joined Momin Movement (for uplift of Momins) 1938 Vice-President All India Momin Conference since 1938 General Secretary All India Momin Naujawan Association President Bihar Provincial Jamiat-ul Momineen since 1938 presided over first session of Bihar Provincial Momin Conference Patna 1940 and second session of All India Momin Naujawan (Youth) Conference 1941 Executive Member All India Azad Muslim Parties Federation Member All India Board of Minorities Rights of Azad Muslim Conference Chairman, Bihar Momin Parliamentary Board Fellow Patna University (first Momin to be a Fellow of a University) edited several important Urdu journals author of the political demands of the Momin Community called the Six Points of A Q Ansari activist Indian Nationalist. *Address* Dehri on Sone E I Rly



ANSORGE ERIC CECIL, B A (OXON) C S I, C I E I C S Supervisor I C S Probationers' Training Camp Dehra Dun since Feb 1942. *b* March 6 1887 *m* Wenonah Hardwick (nee Leather) *Educ* St Paul's School and St. John's College Oxford. Passed I C S examination in 1910 Chapra (Bengal), December 1911 S.D.O., Rajpur, 1913 on special duty under Government of India

(Rev and Agric, Dept.) 1916 S D O Khurda (Orissa) 1916 Collector, Puri 1917, Dy Commissioner Sambalpur 1918, Served under Government of India 1918-24 in Commerce and Industry and Finance Departments Collector Shahabad 1925 Secretary to Govt. of B & O in Educ and Dev Depts 1926 Registrar of Co-operative Societies 1930 Commissioner of Pirhut 1935 Rev Commissioner of Orissa 1938 Adviser to H E the Governor of Orissa 1939-41 Chief Commr Deelgnate Andaman and Nicobar Is, Nov 1941 *Publications* Silk in India (with the late Prof Maxwell Lefroy) 1916 *Address* Lloyd's Bank Calcutta

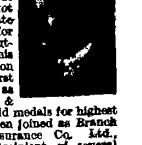
ABBUTHNOT CLIFORD WILLIAM ERNEST B E B.A C I E (1930) *b* 13th February 1885 *Educ* Campbell College and Queen's University Belfast Entered the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Engineer P W D in 1908 retired as Superintending Engineer in 1940 Served for four years 1914-1918 in the Indian Army during the Great War Member Bombay Municipal Corporation 1921 1937 Member Bombay Stnd Public Service Commission 1937 1942 *Address* Byculla Club Bombay

ABOOT PRINCE OF NAWAB AZIMSAH His HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G C.I.E (1917) K C I E. (1909), *b* 22 Feb 1882 *s* father 1903 Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic *Educ* His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr J Creighton and was thereafter educated under C Morrison, M A Member of Madras Legislative Council 1904-6 Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency 1910-13 Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination 1916 awarded title of Highness in 1935 He possesses three cannons to fire salute on important occasions and is allowed to maintain an Infantry Guard and an Escort of troops. The Collector of Madras Mr G W Priestley I C S is the Ex Officio Political Officer attached to His Highness President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore President, South Indian Islamiah League Madras Presided All India Muslim League 1910 Life Member Lawley Institute Ooty Life Member South India Athletic Association Club Gymkhana Madras. *Address* Amir Mahal Palace Madras.

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY M.A. LL B (Cantab) D Litt (Madras) F R Hist S (Lond.) President of The Theosophical Society, since June 1934 succeeding Dr Annie Besant *b* Surrey England, 1 Dec 1878 *m* Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, Madras, 1920 *Educ* Cambridge University and Continent of Europe Came to India 1903 and for 30 years associated with Dr Besant in education and politics Became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares (1909) examiner to Allahabad University reported on Kashmir educational system, Principal National University Madras, which in 1924 conferred on him honorary degree of D Litt Dr Rabindranath Tagore Chancellor signing his diploma Minister of Education Indore, 1929 For some years Organizing Secretary for the All India Home Rule League, and in 1917 with Dr Besant interned under Defence of India Act Has been General Secretary for The Theosophical Society in England Australia India First visited Australia in 1926 and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development founded Who's for Australia League in 1929 Deeply interested in internationalism is working for India's freedom within the British Commonwealth and for the triumph of the Allies in the War Frequently visits Europe and America Is a Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church (1925) a Freeman of the City of London and author of many publications President of the New India League (1939), Provincial Chief Commissioner for the Hindustan Scout Association in the Madras Presidency (1939) *Address* Adyar Madras

ARUNDALE RUKMINI (RUKMINI DEVI) President of Kalakshetra (International Arts Centre) Adyar Madras *b* February 29 1904 at Madura youngest *d* of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova and in 1935 Indian press acclaimed her as a genius of the dance has travelled and done research in art and drama in many countries is working through Art and Theosophy for India's cultural renaissance specialising in Bharata Natya in 1940 presided over the Bharata Natya Section Tenth Oriental Conference Tirupati and has made successful tours of North India President World Federation of Young Theosophists President South Indian Humanitarian Society Director Besant Theosophical School Adyar President Madras Branch, Sino-Indian Cultural Society Editor of *The Young Citizen* and author of *The Message of Beauty to Civilization* and other lectures *Married* in 1920 Dr George S Arundale *Address* Adyar Madras

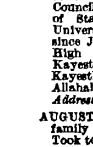
ASHAR H N Managing Director the Digvijay Insurance Co Ltd *b* in 1906 at Rajkot Passed his Matriculation book keeping and accounts with National Union and London Chamber of Commerce in first class Was Chief Scout Commissioner for Rajkot State and got a certificate from Mahatma Gandhi for his able leadership in scouting in 1925 Started his career with Gresham won a gold medal in the first year Joined New India as Chief Agent for Cutch & Kathiawar won twice gold medals for highest business production Then joined as Branch Manager of Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay in 1937 Recipient of several medals and prizes for record business. Appointed as Managing Director of The Digvijay Insurance Co Ltd in 1942—a concern floated by him *Address* Dhan-Nur 8ir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay



ASSAM, BISHOP OF since 1924 Rt. Rev GEORGE OLAF HUBBACK, B.Sc., D.D., *b* 7th April 1882 *s.* of Joseph Hubback J P, Liverpool, *unmarried* *Educ* Rossall University College Liverpool Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover 1902-5 in Port Trust, Calcutta 1906-8 Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St Anne's S Lambeth 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain Bombay, 1916-17, Deacon 1910 Priest 1911 *Address* Bishop's House Dibrugarh Assam.

ASTHANA DR. NARAYAN PRASAD, M A LL.D (1931 Agra Univ) Advocate General, U P *b* April 20 1874 *m* Munno Devi. *Educ* Agra College Began practice as Vakil at Agra in 1895 elected member Agra Municipal Board in 1902 and Vice-Chairman 1913 elected member Provincial Legislative Council, 1916-23 elected member Council of State 1927-30 Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 1929 Advocate General U P since July 1937 Practises in the Allahabad High Court Twice elected President Kayastha Conference Vice President Kayastha Pathshala Trust. Chairman of the Allahabad High Court Bar Council since 1937 *Address* No 23 Canning Road Allahabad.

AUGUSTI K JOSEPH *b* on 1st Dec 1884 in a family with long commercial traditions Took to business early in life Is a pioneer in joint stock enterprise in Travancore Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State Is a landholder and businessman. Founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd which is a member of the Reserve Bank of India and is one of the chief banks in South India Is the Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning *Address* Palai, S.I



AUSTIN, THOMAS C I E (1941) B A (Classics) Bar-at-Law Adviser to H E the Governor of Madras *b* 20th July 1887 at Stoke Devonport. *m* Dr Cristina Wilson M B C M B (Aberdeen) 14th Sept 1915 *Educ.* Plymouth Coll. and Jesus Coll. Cambridge. Passed into Indian Civil Service in 1910, and posted to Madras Presy 1911 as Asstt. Coll. Tanjore, Asst Resident Travancore and Cochin, 1915-1917 on Military duty 1918 to 1919, Coll. Bangalore C & M Station 1923 to 1924, Chairman, Assam Labour Board, 1924 to 1928, Dewan of Travancore from Feb 1932 to 1934 Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, 1934 to 1938 Member Board of Revenue Madras from Sept 1938 to June 1940 Chief Secy to the Govt of Madras, from 1st July 1940 to 26th Nov 1940 Adviser to H E the Governor of Madras from 27th Nov 1940 *Address* Madras.

AYYANGAR, SIR N GOPALASWAMI, B.A., B.L. Kt. C S I, C I E., Diwan Bahadur Prime Minister Jammu & Kashmir State. *b* 31st March 1882. *s.* Sri Komalammal. *Educ.* Wesley Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. Asstt. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras 1904 entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905, Deputy Collector, 1906-1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920 Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1927 Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28 Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur 1928-31, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32 Secretary to Government, P W Department, 1932-34 President, Indian Officers' Association Madras 1935-37, Member Board of Revenue Madras 1935-37; Prime Minister of Kashmir since April 1937 *Address* May-October Srinagar (Kashmir), Nov April Jammu (Tawi) Nanga Parbat Alwarpet, Madras.

AZIZ SYED ABDUL Barrister-at-Law *b* 1885 *Educ* Patna Collegiate School and the Patna Bihar National and St Columba's Colleges Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple Enrolled Advocate of the Calcutta High Court 1913 and Patna High Court 1916 A Criminal and Civil lawyer of wide reputation Prosecution Counsel in the famous Delhi Conspiracy Case in which he came into prominence early in life Social and philanthropic activities made Blind Relief Camp a permanent annual feature at enormous private expense founder Patna Club and the Urdu Public Library attached to the Anjuman Islamia Patna President and Patron of the local Muslim Orphanage, interested in the development of Urdu and Hindi to promote literary interests and Hindu Muslim unity presided over several Urdu literary conferences returned to the Provincial Legislature thrice successively in 1926, 1930 and 1937, Minister of Education Bihar and Orissa 1934 to 1937, resigned seat in December 1937 elected President Bihar Provincial Muslim League March, 1938 re-elected in 1938 39, 1939-40 member, All India Muslim League Working Committee Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Muslim League held in Patna December 1938 accepted Chairmanship of the Carruthers Inquiry Committee appointed during the Congress regime in 1938 and submitted a valuable report which is in the nature of a documented treatise on public administrative and judicial reform resigned presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League and membership of the Council of the All India Muslim League in 1940 Appointed Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member H E H the Nizam's Govt, Hyderabad, Dn., in Feb 1940 *Patna Address* Dilkusha." Patna E.I.R. Hyderabad *Address* Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member H E H. the Nizam's Government Hyderabad Dn

BABER SHUN SHERE, COMDG Gen. G.B.E. K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. Hon. Col. British Army, *b* 27th January 1886, *s* of H H Hon (General Maharaja Chandra, Shumshere G.C.B., etc., D G Police (1902-29), D G Med. Dept. (1932) Delhi Durbar (1903) visited Europe (1906) in charge of shooting arrangements during visit of King George V (1911) attached A.H.Q., India (March 1915 to Feb. 1919) as I. Gen. Nepalese Contingents during Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Cs-in-C in India) K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. for meritorious Service 1st Class Nepal Star

(1918) thanks of Nepal Govt. and Sword of Honour, Waziristan Field Force, 1917; (Despatches) Special mention by C-in-C in India and Govt.-Gen. in Council Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery at A.H.Q. India, as I. Gen Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War 1919 (G B E Medal) Represented Nepal at Northern Command Manoeuvres as Attock (1925) In memory of late Rana Bhim Shere supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs 1 lac *Address* Khatmandu, Nepal

BADENOCH, SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.A., Kt (1941) C.S I (1937), C I.E. (1931) Auditor General of India *b* 2nd July 1889 *m.* Jess Greg Mackenzie 1914 *Educ.* Dunfermline High School; Edinburgh and Oxford Universities Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner, 1912; various posts in the Punjab, 1912-18, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government 1918 Accountant General Central Provinces, 1919 Posts and Telegraphs 1923 Central Revenues, 1928 Director of Railway Audit 1930 Auditor General of India 1932 Auditor General of India, 1940 *Address* 5, York Place New Delhi

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP) M A D D., LL D, Fellow of the American Geographical Society Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity Member Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi Area. *b* May 29 1876 *m* Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston Mass U S A. *Educ.* Ohio Wesleyan Univ Delaware Ohio B.A., D D Columbia Univ New York City, M.A. Simpson College, Indianola Iowa (LL.D) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College Lucknow, 1900-1909 Gen Secretary Epworth League India and Burma 1910-17 Associate Secretary Board of Foreign Missions New York 1918-19; Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma 1920-24, Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924 *Publications* 'The Making of a Christian College in India (Calcutta) 1909; "God's Heroes, Our Examples (Mysore City) 1918, New Etchings of Old India (New York) 1917 India Beloved of Heaven' (New York) 1918, "Hindustan's Horizons (Calcutta) 1928 "Indian Church Problems" (Madras) 1929 The Solitary Throne (Madras) 1931, 'Visions and Victories in Hindustan (Madras) 1931 'Warns of India (Madras) 1932. *Address:* 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi

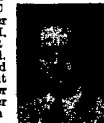
BAHAWALPUR LIEUTENANT SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS, ABBASI, WALI AHAD OF HIS



Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur. *b* on the 22nd March 1924 He joined the Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore in February, 1934, and has completed his "education this year He received the King's Coronation Medal 1937 Like his father he is a keen sportsman and Philatelist. *Address* Bahawalpur House Lahore

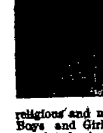
BANERJEA, SURENDRA DATT M.A (Economics) LL.B, Dip Ed., M.R.S.T Educational Adviser for the Eastern States Agency *b* December 14 1905 *m.* Shrimati Shakambari Devi Univ. *Educ* Pratap High School Tehri Garhwal State, D A V College Dehra Dun Central Hindu College Benares Lucknow University Leeds University Teacher Cambridge School, Dehra Dun Head Master of the State High School, Nandgaon State *Publications* A thesis on the social economic and political life of a tribe of the Himalayas and a thesis on the Educational ideals and methods of Saaderson *Address* P O Sambalpur B.N.R Tehri Garhwal State

BAIG, MIRZA RASHID ALI Sheriff of Bombay 1942 J P, Hon Magistrate son of the late Sir Abbas Ali Baig K C I E C S.I *b* 25th March, 1905 *m* Tara Gupta daughter of Mr & Mrs B C Gupta and grand-daughter of Sir K G Gupta K.C S I. 2 Sons. *e.* Clifton and R M C Sandhurst England. Commissioned, 1924 and posted to 16th Light Cavalry Resigned after six years service to enter business. President, Indian Progressive Group 1939 Jt Hon. Secretary Bombay Red Cross & Amenities for



Troops Fund, Jt. Hon Secretary Mayor of Bombay's Citizens Conciliation Committee formed during Riots, 1941 Trustee Mohamed Hajee Saboo Siddik Trust and other Trusts. Member of Rotary Club and other Associations. President Bombay Citizens Civil Defence Committee *Address* Rashid Mansion, World Point Bombay

BAJAN ERVAD JAL ARDESHIR Head Priest Kazani s Fire Temple Cusrow Baug, Colaba and Mevawalla s Fire Temple, Byculla *b* on 12th December 1905 *Educ* at the J N Petit Parsi Orphanage Bombay Studied Avesta and Pahalvi up to B.A. in the Mulla Firoze Madressa and obtained certificate scholarships and prizes for proficiency in the languages He was initiated as a priest at Navsari in 1922 We



appointed Head Priest of the new Fire Temple in Cusrow Baug on 22nd February 1925 He is religious and moral instructor in the various Boys and Girls High Schools of Bombay appointed by the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee Is a deep student of the Zoroastrian religion a great preacher, a good writer and an enthusiastic social worker He is a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay An elected member of the 'Committee of Hundred Member o

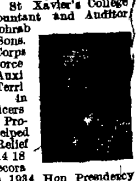
the Parsi Federal Council Hon Secretary of the Athornan Mandal, Athornan Anjuman Committee and the Byculla Jashan Committee Vice-President of the Parel Parsi Mandal, Cusrow Baug Parsi Association and the Parsi Madadgar Mandal Trustee of the Byculla Jashan Committee, etc A cabinet member of the Arbitration Board of the Parsi League of Honour Hon Religious Instructor in the Municipal School at Byculla, Bai Motlibai Wadia Parsi Ladies Work Class Sir Cusrow Wadia School He is a member of the Research Society of the Zoroastrian Religion and the Parsi Patriotic League *Address* Meva wala Fire Temple 72 Connaught Road near Victoria Gardens Bombay 27

BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B A (Oxon.) B Sc (Allahabad) K B E C I E I C S Agent General to the Govt of India in the U S A *b* 8 April 1891 *Educ* Muir Central College Allahabad and Merton College Oxford Appointed to the I C S in November 1915 Under Secretary to Government United Provinces 1920-21, Secretary for India at Imperial Conference 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments Washington 1921 22 on deputation to the dominions of Canada Australia and New Zealand 1922 Under Secretary to the Government of India Dept of Education Health and Lands 1923 deputed to South Africa 1925 26 Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926 Secretary to Government of India 1927 29 Deputed to Geneva 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference 1930 and 1931 Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference 1937 Temporary Member of the Viceroy s Executive Council September 1935 to January 1936 Secretary to the Government of India Dept of Education Health and Lands 1932 1940 Member Viceroy s Executive Council April 1940 July 1941 *Address* Washington.

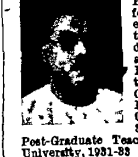
BAJPAI RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SURAJ DIN C B F (1939) B Sc 1st class 1908 Allahabad University L L B 1st class 1910 Allahabad University Rai Bahadur 1929 Deputy Secretary Finance Dept Govt of U P *b* August 61 1887 *m* Shreemati Yashoda Devi 1906 *Educ* Muir Central Coll and the Univ School of Law Allahabad Professor of Mathematics Muir Central Coll Allahabad March 1909 to April 1910 Appointed as Dy Coll. in the U P Civil Service from Oct 5 1910 Secretary Allahabad Dist Board 1914 16 Junior Secy and Secy Board of Revenue U P 1919 28 Dy Secy, Finance Dept Govt of U P since December 1923 *Address* Shiva Dham Mall Avenue Lucknow

BALRAMPUR MAHARAJA SIR PATHESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHEB Maharaja of Balrampur Raj *(See Princes Section)*

BAMJI MAJOR SOHRAB RUSTOMJI F R S A F C R A J P Hon Presidency Magistrate *b* April 1887 *Educ* St Xavier's College Qualified Public Accountant and Auditor Managing Proprietor, Sohrab R Bamji & Sons. Served Volunteer Rifle Corps Indian Defence Force during War 1914-1918 Auxiliary Force Indian Territorial Force Army in India Reserve of Officers Rose through ranks Promoted Major 1932 Helped Military Hospital Relief Funds during 1914 18 Holder Military Decorations Justice of Peace 1934 Hon Presidency Magistrate 1937 Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee A Ward 1939-40, 1940-1941 and 1941 42 One of the Special Hon Magistrates empowered to try cases under Gambling Act Takes active part in civic matters. Non official Visitor of Jails and member Executive Committee of Released Prisoners Aid Society Author of several books and dramas Student of Religions Founder and Hon General Secretary Bombay Parsi Association, Bombay Parsi Textile League Active member of several civic bodies A prominent Freemason Fellow of The Royal Society of Arts London Corporation of Accountants Glasgow, Institute of Commerce, Birmingham Helped raising War and other public Relief Funds *Address* Prospect Chambers Annexe Hornby Road and 656 Parsi Colony Dadar Bombay



BANERJEA, PRAMATHANATH PROF DR M A (Cal) D Sc Econ (Lond.), Bar at-Law Leader Nationalist Party Indian Legislative Assembly Fellow and Member of the Syndicate Calcutta University President Indian Political Science Conference 1940 politician economist and educationist *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta and London School of Economics member of the Bengal Legislative Council 1923-30 Minto Professor of Economics Calcutta University 1920-25, President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33 Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford 1921, Dean Faculty of Arts Calcutta University, 1929 30, President Bengal Economic Society since 1927 President, Indian Economic Conference, 1936, Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party Bengal *Publications* A study of Indian Economics Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company Provincial Finance in India, etc *b* November 1879. *Address* 4-A, Vidyasagar Street Calcutta.



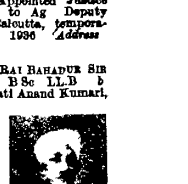
BANERJI, SIR ALMON RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1923), I C S C S I (1921) C I E (1911), b. Bristol, 10 Oct 1871, *m* 1898, *d* of Sir Krishna

Gupta *Educ* Calcutta University, Balliol College Oxford M.A., 1892 Entered I C.S 1895, served as district officer in the Madras Presidency Diwan to H H the Maharaja of Cochin 1907 14 received British service 1915, Collector and District Magistrate Cuddapah services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H H the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916 Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919 Retired from the I C S Diwan of Mysore, 1922 26 Foreign Minister Kashmir 1927-29 Awarded I Class title Rajamantradhurina of Gandabherunda Order with Kiriitata by H H The Maharaja in open Durbar Oct 1923 *Publications* The Indian Tangle (Published by Hutchinson & Co) An Indian Pathfinder (Published by Kemp Hall Press Ltd), The Rhythm of Living (Published by Rider & Co) *Address* c/o Coutts & Co 440 Strand London, W C 2.

BANERJI Amiya Charan I E S M.Sc 1st Class (Cal 1913), M.A (Cantab) F R A S (Eng) F N I 1st class Math Tripos Part I (1916), Wrangler Math Tripos Part II (Cantab 1918) Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics I E S Allahabad University *b* 23rd Sept 1891 *m* to Prolha Neogy (1921) *Educ* Zilla School, Bhagalpur Presidency College Calcutta Clare College Cambridge Behar Govt Scholar to Cambridge 1915 Foundation Scholar Clare College Cambridge President of Clare College Debating Society for two terms in 1918 19 Appointed Professor of Mathematics Muir Central College Allahabad 1920 became member Indian Educational Service 1921 services lent to Allahabad University 1922 President Secondary Educational Conference U P, 1933 Promoted to Junior Selection of the I E S 1934 Hon Secretary, Public Library Allahabad First Secretary of National Academy of Science, Allahabad at present its Vice President Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society (Eng) and of National Institute of Sciences (India) First President of Mathematics section of Indian Science Congress which was separated from Physics section in Jan 1940 President of Benares Mathematical Society Associate Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts. *Publications* Several research papers in Hydrodynamics Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy *Address* Gyan Kutir Bell Road Allahabad.

BANERJI, Sukumar, Rai Bahadur, B A, Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police Calcutta, *b* 5 October 1880, *m* to Suhasini, eldest *d.* of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar Bengal Police Training School obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School Joined Calcutta Police in 1902, has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government, January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935 Appointed Justice of the Peace promoted to Ag Deputy Commissioner of Police Calcutta, temporarily in 1935 retired in 1936 *Address* 1 Parasar Road Calcutta

BAPNA Wahid-ud-Dowla Rai Bahadur Sir Sreeyamal, Kt C I E B A B Sc LL.B *b* 24th April 1882 *m* Shreemati Anand Kumari, *d* of the late M o h a n Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur *Educ* at Maharana's High School Udaipur Govt. College Ajmer and the M u i r Central College Allahabad For about a year practised law in Ajmer Merwara served in Mewar for about a year and a h a l f as Judicial Officer appointed District and Sessions Judge in Indore State, 1907 Law Tutor to H H Maharaja Tukoji Rao III 1908 His Highness Second Secretary 1911 and First Secretary 1913 Home Minister 1915 retired on Special pension 1921, joined Patiala State as a Minister rejoined Rotkar State Service as Home Minister 1923 soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet 1926 to 1939 retired in June 1939 Prime Minister Bikaner 1939-1941 At Present Chief Minister Rutlam State Rai Bahadur 1914 and C.I E 1931 a substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference 1931 Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1935 Knighted 1936 *Address* Rutlam (C I)



BARIA Lt Col (Hon) His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, Raja of K.C.S.I (1922) *b* 10 July 1886 one *s* one *d* *Educ* Rajkumar College Rajkot Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun and in England Served in European War 1914-15 and in the Afghan War 1919 Receives a salute of eleven guns *Address* Devgad Baria (Baria State Rly)

BARODA Her Highness Maharani Shanta Devi Gaekwar daughter of Sardar Mansing rao Ghorpade and Mrs. Yashoda Bai Ghorpade of Kolhapur *b* October 1914 *m* January 1929, His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwar of Baroda—three sons and five daughters. *Educ.* privately has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent of Europe—is a member of Suvrotta Skating Club, 86. Morita. *Recreations* Riding, Skating and Badminton. *Address*, Laxmi Vilas Palace Baroda.

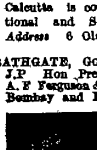


BARRY CHARLES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab.), Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. *b* 17 Feb 1905 *m.* Miss Mackechnie of Lesmurdie. *Educ* at R. N. C. Osborne Bradfield College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31, Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division Punjab, 1932-33 appointed Principal Aitchison College, 1933. *Publications* Gleaming Arches 1929 "White Sails, 1930 Bridges of Song ', 1935 (For the University of the Punjab). *Address* Aitchison College, Lahore

BARTLEY, JOHN C S I (1941), C I E (1936) M.A. LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn) Additional Secretary and Draughtsman, Government of India Legislative Department. *b* 2nd March, 1886 *m* to E C Collins, d. of A T Collins, Dublin *Educ* Campbell College Belfast and Trinity College Dublin University Entered Indian Civil Service 1909 arrived in India (Bengal) 1910, Political Agent Tripura 1915-19, Political Officer Sikkim, 1920 District Judge Tippera, 1921-23, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department and Secretary Bengal Legislative Council 1924-1931, Joint Secretary and subsequently Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department and Draughtsman, since 1932. *Address* New Delhi.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor *b* 7 Feb 1872. *m* Sarala Ghosh *Educ* Hindu School and Presidency College Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly for seventeen years. Formerly President of the National Liberal Federation of India and the Indian Association, Calcutta leader of Nationalist Party, Bengal Legislative Assembly a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England formerly President, Incorporated Law Society Calcutta is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations *Address* 6 Old Post Office Street Calcutta

BATHGATE, GORDON MURRAY O.A. B.A. J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Partner A. F. Ferguson & Co. Chartered Accountants, Bombay and Branches. *b* 3rd May 1893 *m.* Jane MacWhirter *Educ* Glasgow High School, Glasgow University Served in 1914-18 War with Cameronians, Royal Flying Corps and R.A.F. Represented the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Karachi Municipality, 1927-28, President, Calcuttan Society of Bombay, 1940 Clubs East India and Sports, London, Byculla Club, Bombay *Address*; Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay



BATLEY, CHARLES, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b* Oct 1879 *Educ.* at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich, Practised in Kettering Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter *Publications* The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes 1934 second edition, 1940 in one volume) and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. *Address* School of Art or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay

BAVADA MEHERBAN PARSHURAMRAO MADHAV RAO *Alias* BHAUSAHEB PANDIT Pant Amatya, Hukmat-Panah Jahagirdar of Bavada a Jahagir of 266 square miles area with a population of 54 901 and a revenue of Rs 180 000, the representative of the old Deshastha Brahmin family of the Cabinet Minister of Shivaji the Great styled Pant Amatya *s.o* Finance Minister He enjoys the hereditary privilege of using golden stick and is addressed by the Chhatrapatis of Kolhapur Chiranjiv as a mark of distinguished position of his family *b* 17th February 1907 *s* at Gagan Bavada and Kolhapur under European guardians *m* Shrimant -S S. Kamalsadevi in 1924 daughter of the late Chhatrasahab of Jamkhandi and Shrimant S S. Shashikala Baisaheb in 1933 daughter of Shrimant Sardar H. A Raste of Poona On 16th December 1931 he was invested with powers of administration over his Jahagir by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur who was pleased to grant to him the Chhatrapati Loyalty Gold Medal in April 1937 The Jahagirdar attended the Coronation Ceremony of His Majesty the King Emperor and also visited nine prominent countries on the Continent in 1937 He was awarded the Coronation Medal in August 1937 and his criminal jurisdiction was enhanced, full powers of a Sessions Judge being conferred on him on the 4th November 1937 He is fond of shikar, tennis and Indian music *Address* Madhav Bag Camp (Bavada), *via* Kolhapur and Raj Prasad," Kolhapur Residency (Deccan).



BEAUMONT, THE HON SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A. (Cambridge), King's Counsel, 1930 Chief Justice of Bombay *b* 4th September 1877 *m.* Mabel Edith, d. of William Wallace (deceased) *Educ.* Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899 Called to Bar by Lincoln's Inn, 1901, Practised Chancery Division. Lieut. R.G.A. 1916-1918,

BEDI, Captain Tikka Surendar Singh, Hony Magistrate and Hony Civil Judge of Kallar in Rawalpindi District of the Punjab, Got Hony King's Commission in 1923. His is Captain in A.I.R.O., Recruiting Staff At present working as Asst Recruiting Officer, Rawalpindi. He is the eldest son of Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Knight, C.I.E., Hony. A.D.C. and Grand son of the late Hon'ble Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi K.C.I.E., C.I.E Raja-I-Azam of Kallar He is the direct descendant of Guru Nanak the founder of Sikh religion. *b* 22nd February 1897 His son Awtindar Singh Bedi got his commission from the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in 1938 and belongs to 7th Cavalry as Lieut. His second son Dewindar Singh Bedi is now serving in the mountain artillery as Lieut. He is a great sportsman in Punjab public service and an advocate of temperance movement. His third son Cadet Man Mohan Singh Bedi is in Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun *Address* Pila Vila Murree Road, Rawalpindi.



BELVALKAR, Shripad Krishna, M.A. Ph D. (Harvard Univ) I.E.S (Retd.), *b* 11 Dec 1883 *Education* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College Poona and at Harvard, U S A. Joined Bombay Ed Dept. 1907 ; Prof of Sanskrit Deccan College 1914 1934 one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona and for several years its Hon Secretary Recipient of Kaisar-I Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur President of All India Oriental Conference Eleventh Session. *Publications* "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's Later History of Rama" in the Harward Oriental Series, English translation of Kavyadarsa Critical edition of the Bhagavadgita and Brahma sutrabhashya with Notes and translation Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy Calcutta University 1925 and (in Collaboration with Prof Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy Vols 2 and 7 (out of the 8 projected) over 60 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned Societies *Address* "Bilvakunja Poona No 4

BENJAMIN Ven T Kuruvilla B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1923 Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral Kottayam, 1895-1922 Acting Principal, C N I Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922 Bishop's Commissary 1923 Retired, May 1939 *Publications* (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend. *Address* Kottayam.

BENNETT, George Reuben, M.Sc. M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E., J.P., Controller of Supplies Bombay *b* 1894. *m* Frances Sophia Bennett *Educ* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University Assistant Engineer (Bridges) G.I.P 1910-1916 Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919 Ex. Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-26, Senior Executive Engineer Calcutta Port Trust 1926-36 Deputy Chief Engineer Bombay Port Trust, 1936-40 Chief Engineer, 1930-1940, Ag. Chairman, five occasions. Member of Council Institution of Civil Engineers, Controller of Supplies Bombay, since 1940 *Address* Bombay

BENTHALL, Sir Edward Charles Kt. (1938), Member Governor General's Executive Council (War Transport) since July 1942 Senior Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta, and F W Heitgers & Co Calcutta, since 1923; *s* of Revd Benthall and Mrs Benthall, *b* 26th November 1893 *m* 1918 Hon'ble Ruth Mc Carthy Cable daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford, one son. *Educ.* Eton (King's Scholar), King's College Cambridge Served European War, 1914-19, India 1914 15 Mesopotamia 1915-18 (wounded) War Office 1918-19 Director of numerous Companies, Director, Imperial Bank of India 1926-34, Governor, 1928-30 President Bengal Chamber of Commerce 1932 and 1936 Vice-President, 1931, 1934 and 1938 President Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936 Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference 1931-32 Director Reserve Bank of India 1935 36, Indian Army Retrenchment Committee 1931 Council of State 1932-33 Bengal Legislative Assembly 1934 35 Bengal Legislative Council 1937-38 *Address* 37 Ballygunge Park Calcutta.

BEWOOR, Sir Gurunath Venkatesh, B.A. (Bom.), B A (Cantab.), Kt C I E., I C S., Addl. Secretary to the Govt of India, Defence Dept since July 1941. *b* 20 Nov 1888 *m* Miss Tungata Mudhotkar *Educ* Deccan College, Poona, and Sydney Sussex College Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt. C P Dy. Commissioner Chanda and Nagpur Postmaster-General Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles, Dir Genl of Posts & Telegraphs 1924 1941 Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague 1927 to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 and the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937 *Address* Delhi and Simla, Shri Krishna Niwas, Poona 4

BHAGWAT Dr Vinayak Keshav, M.Sc., Ph.D (Manch.), A.I.C (England) A.M.C.T Principal and Professor of Chemistry Ramnarain Ruia College Matunga Bombay, *b* November 8 1896 *m* Banubai Joshi. *Educ* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and Fergusson College Poona Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore College of Technology Manchester Moos Gold Medalist, Springer Research Scholar Life-Member, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali Poona, Secretary, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali 1936-37 Senior Grade Commission in U T C promoted Captain, 1940, Dist. Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Assn. *Publications* Several research papers and popular articles in Marathi on Agriculture subjects and a few text-books in Chemistry. *Address* Ramnarain Ruia College Bombay

BHAIDAS MAGANLAL, MR , Director Bombay Stock Exchange and a leading Stock and Share Broker *b* 13th September 1891 Came to Bombay 1907 Joined the Stock Exchange, 1913 and served in the firm of Purshotam Pran valabh He then joined J S Guzder & Co which he left in 1920 and started his own business, Has been a member of the Defaulters Committee of the Stock Exchange for the last 12 years and now is the President of the same



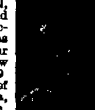
Laid the foundation stone of the Kalol Kalavni Pracharak Mandal Building and of Gokli Bai High School Building at Vile Parle in 1938 He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Lad Community He helped greatly in organising and running the Free Emergency Hospital that was started at Lad Wadi. He has given liberally to charity his latest substantial contribution being to a Girls School at Surat in memory of his aunt *Address* Giri Kunj Hughes Road Bombay

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR COLONEL MAHARAJA MAHARAJ SRI SIR K C S I A D C *b* 15th September 1879 *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer Appointment Cam panion to H H the Maharaja of Bikaner 1895 and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896 Appointed Member of State Council 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department Maha mn Khas Foreign Member of Council Political Member Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet and Prime Minister Bikaner Also acted as President of Council during H H s visits to Europe Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Government General Records and copying and Zenana Depts Bikaner State and President Walter krit Local Sabha Bikaner Is Hon Col of the Sadul Light Infantry First Cousin of H H The Maharajah *Publications* Shatrubhinod and Rasikbhinod Son and heir Rajkumar Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib *Address* Bhatra Vilas Bikaner

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATAN M.A., LL B Dewan Idar State *b* Jan 1882. *m* Shrimati Ved Kunwarji *Educ* Government College Lahore and Law College, Lahore Practised at Ferozepur till 1914 joined Idar State as Private Secretary 1914 served there till 1922 as Political Secre tary and Officiating Dewan left Service and resumed practice at High Court Lahore appointed Dewan Idar State 1931 The title of Raj Bahadur was bestowed by Govern ment in 1933 and of Raj Rattan by His High ness the Maharaja Sahib in appreciation of long and meritorious services to the State *Address* Himmatnagar Idar State.

BHANDARKAR. DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA M A Ph D (Hony Calcutta Univ) F R A S B Bhugwandass Purshotamdas Sanskrit Scholar 1900 Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Lecturer Bombay University 1908 and 1917 Manindra Chandra Nandy Lecturer Benares Hindu University 1925 Sir William Meyer Lecturer, 1928-29, Madras University Hon Correspondent, Archaeological Department Government of India Corresponding Member Indian Historical Records Commission Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bombay Asia tic Society) 1911 , Vice-Chairman (1925-27) and Member of Board of Trustees Indian Museum, Calcutta since 1917 Fellow since 1918 and Philological Secretary (1920-25) of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Hon. Member Calcutta Historical Society Hon Fellow Indian Research Institute, Calcutta 1936 President Indian Cultural Conference Calcutta 1936 President, Indian History Congress Allahabad 1938 *Pre sent occupation* Occupied with Second Edition of Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. III (Gupta Inscriptions) *b* 19th November 1875 *m.* to Muktabai Narayan Dalvi. *Educ* at High School and Deccan College Poona Superintendent Archaeol. Survey West. Circle 1911 17 Office-in charge, Archaeol Section Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1917 20 Carmichael Professor Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University from 1917 35 , Joint-Editor Indian Antiquary 1911 20 and from 1928-33 , Founder Editor Indian Culture *Publications* Reports of Archaeol Survey West Circle Carmichael Lectures 1918 and 1921 Asoka , Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture Origin of the Saka Era Gurjaras Lakulisa Gubilots Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population and numerous other contributions to Indian History and Archaeo logy edited Pt II of Vol CXLV on India, of the Annals of the American Acad., Pol Science Philadelphia, 1929 *Address* 2 1 Lovelock Street Calcutta India

BHARGAVA BISHESWARNATH MAKHANLAL B A LL B J P (1934) M B E Hony Presi dency Magistrate (1935) Secretary Union Bank of India Ltd Bombay *b* 24th June 1892 Jaipur (Rajputana)



Son of late Pandit Makhanlal Hiralal Bhargava Principal, Maharaja s College and Director of Public Instruc tion Jaipur State Has 3 sons. *e* B A from Jaipur College LL B from Law College Allahabad, in 1919 Helped the promoters of the Union Bank of India, Ltd was appointed Secre tary since its inception in October 1919 A trustee of Santa Cruz Educational Society and Joint Hon. Secretary thereof Joint Hon. Secretary of Santa Cruz Residents Association. Joint Hon. Secretary Honorary Presidency Magistrates Society since 1941 In August 1940 appointed a member of Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee As its active member to a great extent responsible for collection of Defence loans to the extent of over Rs 2 00,00 000 Vice-President, A R P Sub Committee Santa Cruz Member Manag ing Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber

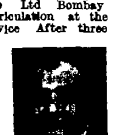
Received the distinction of M.B.E. in June 1941. Retired from Bank's service in March 1942 and joined Messrs. Anandilal Podar & Co. Bombay as their General Manager. *Address* Gopal Bhuvan, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz.

BHATE, GOVIND CHINNAJI, M.A. (Bom.) *b* 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. *Educ.* Deccan College. Professor in Fergusson College, Poona, from 1895 to 1918 and from 1931 to 1933. Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 to 1928; retired in 1933. *Publications* Principles of Economics; Travel Series in 10 Volumes; Lectures on Sociology; Carlyle; Three Philosophers; Philosophy of the Fine Arts (All in Marathi); Speeches and Essays (in English); Kant and Shankaracharya; Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi); History of Modern Marathi Literature (in English). *Address* Mahad Dist. Kolaba, Bombay Presidency.

BHATIA, LIEUT. COLONEL SOHAN LAL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.S.E. (1932), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), M.C. (1918), I.M.S. Addl. Dy. Director General, Indian Medical Service since Aug. 1941. *b* 5 Aug. 1891. *m* Raj Kishore. *Educ.* Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse) and St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anaesthetist, Clinical Assist., Children's Department, House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Joined I.M.S. 1917; saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry) 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology in 1929. Dean in 1925 and Principal, Grant Medical College and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-41. *Publications* A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. *Address* New Delhi.

BHATNAGAR, SIR SHANTI SWARUPA, Kt. (1941), O.B.E., D.Sc., F.Inst.P., Chairman, Industrial and Scientific Research Board. *b* March 1895. *Educ.* Lahore, London and Berlin. *m* Shrimati Lajwanti (May 1915). University Professor of Chemistry, Benares, 1921-24. University Professor of Chemistry and Director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore, since 1924. Research Scholar of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain. Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab University. Fellow, Syndic and Member of the Council and Court of the Benares Hindu University. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. Fellow of the Institute of Physics and Member of its Advisory Board for India. Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. President, Indian Chemical Society, Lahore Branch. President, Punjab Chemical Research Fund. President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938. Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool 1923. Centenary Celebrations of the British Association, London, 1931. Faraday Centenary Celebrations, 1931. Empire Universities Congress, Edinburgh, 1931. Cambridge, 1936. Member, Quinquennial Reviewing Committee for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Advisory Board of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology; Joint Power Alcohol Committee, U.P. and Bihar; Court and Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Member, Industrial Board, Punjab Government and Chairman of the Chemical Sub-Committee of the Industrial Board. Founder of various Research Schemes at the Punjab University. *Publications* 'Principles and Applications of Magneto-chemistry' (first book on the subject in Chemistry, Macmillan, 1935); Ilum ul-Kard, a Treatise on Electricity in Urdu and a number of scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address* Calcutta.

BHATT, MR. MADHAVRAI MAKANJI, Managing Director, Madhavlal & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b* in 1886. Passed matriculation at the age of 17, joined service. After three years started independent business as a coal merchant. Was made Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate in 1926. Doing social work and connected with educational and co-operative activities. Was Chairman of the Fort and Divisional Co-operative Institutes for about 12 years. One of the Founders of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. Has made charities to the extent of about a lac of Rupees by way of scholarships, maternity help, medical help, famine help and to Hostel for students. Founder of the Khar Gymkhana and the Khar Education Society. Has made a donation for a public Park in Khar. Has travelled widely and specially studied questions regarding coal in foreign countries like Germany, England and America. Has been a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for several years. Visited Berlin in 1937 and attended the International Chamber of Commerce Congress held there as a delegate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Elected President of the Indian Industries Association in 1939. Mason Rotarian and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. *Address* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay and Linking Road, Khar, Bombay.



BHATT, PRABHASHANKER RAMCHANDRA, J.P., Gujarati Brahmin, the only son of the late Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, C.B.E., J.P., M.L.C. *b* 10th February 1909. *Educ.* The New High School and the Elphinstone College, Bombay. *m* Jyotsna. Entered his father's business in 1929. Managing Director of the Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, since 1937. Director in 10 Joint Stock Companies including 4 Electricity Supply Cos., 2 Pharmaceutical Cos., 2 Publishing Cos. Managing Trustee of Bhaidas Sakhidas, R. M. Bhatt and other Charity Trusts in Bombay and mofussil.

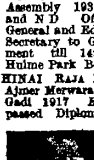


Donated Rs. 2,62 000 for the construction of the R M. Bhatt Hostel for Students of the Grant Medical College Bombay in memory of his father President The Nations League of Pen Friends, Bombay Branch Vice President, The Young Men s Hindu Association Hon Treasurer, The Children s Aid Society Bombay and Chembur The David Sassoon Industrial School Matunga, the IXth Indian Olympic Games Bombay Presidency Olympic Association The Indian Penal Reform League The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association. Member of the Advisory Committees of the J J Group of Hospitals The G T Hospital and the R M. Bhatt High School Bombay Visitor The N M. Mental Hospital Thana Member of the Executive Committees of The Western India Automobile Association The Social Service League the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association the Bharatiya Vidiya Bhavan The Hindi Vidiyapith and the People's Volunteer Brigade Bombay Ex Joint Editor the Social Welfare, weekly, and is on various other social educational and public organisations *Clubs* The Willingdon Club the Cricket Club of India and Radio Club Bombay *Address* 487 Sandhurst Road Bombay 4

HAVNAGAR, LIEUT H H MAHARAJA SIR KRISHNA KUMAR SINHJI K C S I MAHARAJA OF *b* 19th May 1912, *s* father Lt.-Col. H H Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji K C S I July 1919 *Educ* Harrow England Installed with full powers 1931, married 1931. *Address* Bhavnagar Kathiawar

HIDE, VITHAL SHIVARAM B A (Bom.) B.A. L L B (Cantab) Bar at-Law, I C S Commissioner, S D since 15th October 1939 *b* 23rd September 1890 *m* to Yamutai *d* of the late Mr M V Damle, Retired Judge Kolhapur State *Educ* Fergusson College Poona and Fitz William House Cambridge (In Burma), Assistant Commissioner and Additional Judge 1915 18, (In Bombay) Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Collector and District Magistrate, 1919-1937 Registrar of Co-operative Societies 1927 29 Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly 1937 Offg Commissioner S D and N D Offg Secretary to Government General and Educational Departments, 1938 Secretary to Government Revenue Department till 14th October 1941 *Address* Hulme Park Belgaum

HINAI RAJA KALYAN SINGHJI OF BHINAI Ajmer Merwara, Rajputana *b* 1913 Ascended Gadi 1917 *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer passed Diploma 1931 studied for three years for higher diploma. Invested with powers in 1934 *m.* 3rd daughter of late Rao Raja Bahadur Madhosinghji, K.C.I.E Sikar 1932 Has two daughters and one Rajkumar He is the President of Kshatriya Mahasabha Rajputana. Visited England and the Continent 1937 Takes personal interest in the administration of the Estate.



Has abolished collection of revenue in advance and forced labour Revenue. Rs. 1 00 000., Area 122 sq miles. *Recreations* Polo, Squah and Hockey Residence Bhinai.

BHOGILAL I. MISTRY, Film Producer and Proprietor Felicita Studios Bombay *b* August 1909 *Educ* at the State High School, Lunavada State Son of Ishvardas Jethabhai of Lunavada *m* Miss Manibai. 4 sons and 1 daughter Founded Felicita Studios in 1932 Member the Bombay Field Club and the Amateur Cine Society Also Member of the Exhibition Committee, Indian Fresco Paintings 1939 40 Technical Advisor Photography with the Ajanta Productions the Kumar Movietone and the Debaki Bose Productions from 1932 to 1936 *Recreation* Archeology *Address* Roxy Cinema Building New Queen s Road, Bombay 4



BHOPAL HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR UL-MULK NAWAB MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB of G C S I (1922) G C I E (1929) C S I (1921) C V O (1922) *b* 9 September 9 1894 is the Ruler of the second most important Mahommedan State of India *m* in 1926 Her Highness Maimoona Sultan Shah Bano Begum Sahiba succeeded in 1926 mother Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum Sahiba G C S I., G C I E G B E CI S *da* the eldest of whom Colonel Sir Jah Nawab Gohar e Taj princess Abida Sultan Begum Sahiba, is the heir apparent *Address* Bhopal Central India

BHORE SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM K.C.I.E, C.B.E (1920), C I E (1923) K C S I K C I E C B E C I E Economic Adviser to H H The Nawab of Bhopal *b* 6th April 1878, *m.* to Margaret Wilkie Stott M B, Ch. B (St Andrews) M.B.E *Educ* Deccan College Poona and University College London, Under Secy Govt of Madras 1910 Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Secretary to the High Commsr for India, London, 1920 Ag. High Commsr for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923, Secretary to Government of India Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924 and Ag. Member Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1924 to July 1927 Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept of Education, Health and Land Records on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms 1928-30 Ex Member Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways. *Address* Bhopal.

BHOSLE, Dattatraya Madhavrao, Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister Kolhapur State. *On leave* *b* 15th June 1903 *m* Annasuyabai, 1930 *Educ* Panchgani, St Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore Financial Secretary to His Highness, 1925-1929 Huzur Chitnis 1929 Acting Dewan, 1930 1931 Chief Secretary 1931 Acting Prime Minister 1932 1933 Chief Secretary 1933 1940. Was Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of Marathi Literary Conference at which H H the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda presided Director of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd President of the New Education Society and Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House Kolhapur Chairman of Mahomedan Education Society Kolhapur Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936 and Coronation Medal in 1937 *Address* Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency



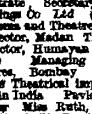
BHUTTO, Sir Shah Nawaz, Kt Bagh (1930) C I E (1925) O B E (1919) Chief of Zemindars in Sind. *Educ* at Karachi-Sind Madrassah and St Patrick's High School one of the largest landholders in the Province and is Proprietor of a colony of houses known as Bhutto Colony at Larkana Leader of the Mohamadan Community in Sind Elected Chairman of the Provincial Committee to assist Sir John Simon s Statutory Commission, 1928 Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference at London, 1930 and 1934 Minister to Government of Bombay, 1934 36 Adviser to Governor of Sind, 1936 37 Member Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind 3rd March 1988 *Address* Secretariat, Bombay

BIKANER Maharaja of *See Indian Princes Section*

BILGRAMI Syed Akbel, Sir Akbel Jung Bahadur, Kt cr, 1938 Member and Vice President, Executive Council H E H the Nizam s Government, India, in charge of Commerce and Industries Departments b Bilgram (Oudh), 2 Oct 1874, s of late Nawab Imad-ul Mulk Bahadur, Syed Hosain Bilgrami once Member India Council m 1902 three s and three d. *Educ* Nizam's College, Hyderabad, Dn Served H E H the Nizam s Government for 43 years as District Collector Army Secretary, Minister of Paigahs, Minister for Commerce Industries and Co operative Departments, Minister for Public Works Department, Minister for Army Medical, Aviation and Wireless Depts. *Recreations* Tennis and other light out-door games *Address* Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Dn.

BILLIMORIA, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Rustomji, J P b on 5th August 1863 at Billimora, s of Bachubai, d of Dosabhoy L Mogasi (1901) *Educ* at Sir C J Mavaji Earthoni Madressa, New High School Bombay, and Wilson College, Bombay, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Secretary of the City of Bombay Buildings Co Ltd (1905-1919), and Excelsior Cinema and Theatres Syndicate (1906-1919), Director, Madan Theatres Ltd (1919 1922), Director, Humayun Properties Ltd (1925-1938) Managing Director of Excelsior Theatres, Bombay (1921 1938) Has also acted as Theatrical impresario for following artists in India Pavlova, Keltics, Sir Harry Lauder Miss Ruth, St Denis, Dama Clara Butt, Galli Curci, Zimbalist Kubelik etc etc. *Address* Pallonji House, New Charni Road, Bombay 4

BILLIMORIA Hormusji Rustomji Share and Stock Broker Brother of Khan Bahadur A R Billimoria Bombay *b* 14th Dec 1884 at Billimora *Educ* at New High School Bombay Joined the South British Insurance Co Ltd in 1904 In 1906 joined Blackie & Son Ltd Publishers Bombay as Assistant Accountant In 1909 was transferred to Madras and in 1911 to Calcutta to reorganize both these branches Joined Batliwalla and Karani, Share Brokers in 1912 Rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd, as Manager of their Calcutta Branch In 1917 took up work as Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd Bombay In 1919 bought his seat and became a Member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association m Miss Shirin, daughter of Mr Merwanji Pestonji Mogashi late of Public Works Department, Bombay Member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last twelve years *Address* 11A, Hamam Street Fort, Bombay

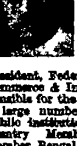


BILLIMORIA Dr Rustomji Bomonji B A (1902) M D (1909) J P, Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery awarded Grey Medal for Anatomy Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College 1907, resigned, 1910 Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913 has been Hon Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from the beginning and has for years been Hon Physician of the Hospital acted as Hon Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned, and as Hon Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, has been Examiner Bombay University in Bacteriology and in Medicine founded 29 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Panchgani, The "Bel Air" Sanatorium celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1936 Was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936. *Address*, Westlamal Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorjee Bomonjee, Kt. (1929), M.R.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S B Billimoria & Co. Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1934. b. 27

July 1877 *a* Jerbai, *d* of Bhicaji N Dalal (1906) *Educ* St Xavier's College Honorary Presidency Magistrate Member Auditors Council, Bombay Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee Vice-President, Indian Merchants Chamber 1926-27 President Indian Merchants Chamber 1927 28 Member Government of India Back Bay Enquiry Committee 1927 28. President Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain 1928 29 Member Indian Accountancy Board Trustee N M Wadia Charities The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions Nominated by Govt of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce Bombay co opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund Delhi is substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India Hon Secretary & Treasurer Countess of Dufferin Fund Bombay is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (I C) is Rotary Governor of the 89th District (India) and Member Extensions Committee for Asia *Address* 15 Cuffe Parade Colaba Bombay

BIRLA GHANSHYAMDAS *b* 1891 Son of Dr Raja Baldevdas Birla, D Litt Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd having one Jute Mill and five Cotton Mills in Calcutta Delhi Gwalior Okara and Bhiwani five Sugar Mills Paper Mills Insurance companies etc Export and Import business at Bombay and Calcutta Member 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference President Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta 1924 President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry 1929 Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country Member Indian Fiscal Commission Member Bengal Legislative Council Member, Royal Commission on Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927 Member 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1933-37 President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Address* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.



BIRLA, DR. RAJA BALDEVDAS D Litt holder of 1st class Kaisar I Hind medal and other distinctions, *b* in 1863 at Pilani Jaipur State Father of the well known Birla Bros (Messrs Jugalkishore Birla Rameshwardas Birla Ghanshyamdas Birla Brajmohan Birla) Responsible for many educational institutions charitable hospitals dispensaries and maternity homes Dharmshalas and rest houses ghats temples and towers etc etc all over India Compiler of three big philosophical volumes Leading Arstrad Rfe *Address* Birla House Lajhat Benares



BIRLA RAMESHWARDAS Merchant and Zemindar *b* 1892 Son of Dr Raja Baldevdas D Litt Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd and Managing Agent of one Jute Mill and five Cotton Mills in Calcutta Delhi Gwalior Okara and Bhiwani five Sugar Mills Paper Mill Insurance companies etc Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country Director of various companies *Address* 45 47 Apollo Street Fort Bombay



BIYANI HON BLE BRIJLAL NANDLAL Member Council of State He left College during the non co-operation movement while a student of the final law class took part in the Congress satyagraha movement in 1930-32 & 40 and suffered imprisonment thrice Member of the A I C C President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee for the last seven years Represented the Berar Commerce Constituency in Central Provinces Legislative Council in 1926 as a Swarajist President of the Berar Congress Parliamentary Committee in the last elections Secretary Congress Party in the Council of State Member, Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Nagpur University takes keen interest in social reform and was for many years Secretary and once President of the Social Conference of the Maheshwari community, is President of the All India Marwari Workers' Conference was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 25th session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Nagpur founder of the Berar Chamber of Commerce *b* December 1896 *Address* Rajasthan Bhuvan Akola



BLACKWELL JOHN HUMBERT C B E (1927) M C and bar 1918. Mentioned in Despatches 1917 Appointed Justice of the Peace,

Karachi and Tatta Districts December, 1946 Manager, Burmah Shell Ltd Karachi. *b.* 28th April 1895 *m.* to Jessie Pauline Lenard Pears *Educ.* Bedford School Served European War (France), Bedfordshire Regiment, 1914-18, Bedf and Herts Regiment, India 1919 20, Joined Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd, 1920, M L A (Central) 1935 Trustee Karachi Port Trust 1941-43 Chairman European Association (Sind Branch), 1941-42 *Address* No 6 Ghirri Road, Karachi.

BLACKWELL, Sir (Cecil) Patrick Kt (1938), The Hon'ble Mr Justice Blackwell, M B E (Mil Div 1919) High Court Judge, Bombay *Acted as Chief Justice* in 1935 1937 1938 1941 and 1942 *b* 8 November 1881 *m* to Marguérite Frances (Kaiser i hind Gold Medal) eldest *d* of the late J A Tilleard M V O *Educ* Blackheath Proprietary School and City of London School Hollier Greek Scholar, Univ College London, 1901 Classical Exhibition Wadham College Oxford 1901 1st class Classical Honour Moderations 1903 2nd Class Lit Hum 1905 B A 1905 Secretary of Oxford Union Society 1904 President Wadham College Athletic Club 1903 Called to Bar at Inner Temple 1907 and went the Northern Circuit Lieut T F Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Service during European War Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914 but resigned on the outbreak of war contested Kingswinford Division of Stafford shire (Lib) December 1923 appointed a Puisne Judge of High Court of Bombay 1926 *Clubs* Devonshire London Yacht Club Byculla Willingdon Bombay Presidency Golf Club *Address* Eyistone " Pedder Road Bombay

BLANDY, Sir Edmond Nicolas B A (Oxon) Baden Scholar of Sanskrit, Kt (1942) C S I (1939) I C S Chairman Hostile Services Commissnon Bengal *b* 31st July 1886 *m* Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall) *Educ* Clifton and Balliol Asstt Magte and Collr Dacca 1910 Sub Div Officer Mdnshigan Dacca 1912, Secretary to Bengal District Administration Committee 1913 Under Secretary Finance Dept Govt of Bengal 1914 in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property 1916 Addl Dist and Sessions Judge, Khulna 1917 Secretary Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917 and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc., and Jt Secretary Publicity Board Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India 1919 Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta 1921; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bengal, 1922 Magte and Collr Pabna 1924 to 1927, Magte and Collr, 24 Parganas, 1928; Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928; Secretary to Government of Bengal Finance Department 1930 Commissioner Chittagong Division, 1933 O I E, 1933 Offg Chief Secretary Government of Bengal, 1934-35, 7 months, ditto, 1938, 4 months, 1937-38 Special duty Finance Dept, Govt of Bengal, 1938-39 In addition President, Chaukidari Enquiry Committee, 1939 March to October, Chief Secretary to Govt of Bengal, till 1942 *Address* Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta

BOAG Sir George Townshend M A (Cambridge) C I E (1928) C S I (1938) K B E (1941) I C S Adviser to the Governor of Madras *b* November 12 1884 *Educ* Westminster (1897 to 1903) and Trinity College Cambridge (1903 to 1907) Passed into the I C S in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908 *Address* Madras Club Madras

BOBBILI Rajah Sir Sweethachelapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Row Bahadur, K C I E Sri Ravu, Rajah of Bobbili *b* 20 Feb 1901 *Educ* Bobbili privately Ascended *Gadi* in 1920 Member Council of State, 1925 27 Member, Madras Legislative Council 1930 Hon A D C to H E the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930 Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931, Chief Minister to Government of Madras 1932 37 *Recreations* Polo *Address* Bobbili Vizagapatam Dist

BOMBAY R C Archbishop of since 1937 Most Rev Thomas d'Esterre Roberts, S J *b* Le Havre France 1893 *Address* Archbishop s House Bombay

BOMBAY Bishop of See Acland Rt Rev Richard Dyke

BOMON BEHRAM, Sir Jhangir Bomonji, Kt *Cr* 1934 B A, LL B (Bombay Univ) J P, Honorary Presidency Single Sitting Magistrate Chairman Advisory Committee of J J Group of Hospitals Bombay Executive Committee of Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and of Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society s of Bomanji / Bastamji and Manockbai Bomonji Bomon Behram. *Educ* Fort High School and St Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges Bombay Fellow Elphinstone College Bombay Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudeo Scholar Attorney, Bombay High Court, 1896-1919 Entered public life, 1919 Elected first Mayor of Bombay 1931 Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since last 20 years and past Chairman of its Standing, Schools and Law Committees won great distinction by inaugurating and serving as President of the Permanent Conciliation Committee to prevent Communal trouble and to preserve the peace of Bombay, and also by inaugurating the Welfare of India League to promote co-operation between Indians and the British people and spread the Good will movement of India Director of Several Joint Stock Companies, past President Society of Stock Presidency Magistrates *Clubs* Orient, Ripon (Bombay) *Address* Merwan Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. Phone 42806.

BOSE Subhas Chandra, *b* 1897; *Educ* in Calcutta and Cambridge Entered I C S., but resigned in 1921 to join non-co-operation movement was Manager of the Forward, Calcutta, 1922-24; served on Chief Executive

Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, 1924; was arrested under Regulation III of 1818; elected Member of the Bengal Legislative Council while under detention took prominent part during *satyagraha* movement was interned as State prisoner but was released in order to enable him to proceed to Europe for medical treatment was for several years President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, President Indian National Congress, Feb 1938 Re-elected President, Indian National Congress, Feb 1939 resigned April 1939 inaugurated the Forward Bloc Movement 1939 Mysteriously disappeared from his house in 1940 present whereabouts not known

BOSE Vithal B A, LL B (Cantab) Judge, Nagpur High Court b 9th June, 1891 m to Irene Mott. *Educ* Dulwich College and Pembroke College Cambridge *Address* Nagpur C P

BOTTOMLEY John Mellor, M A (Oxon) C I E (1937) Director of Public Instruction Bengal b March 21 1888 m Maude Millicent Row *Educ* Merchant Taylor s School Christ Church Oxford Joined Indian Educational Service 1911 *Address* 5 Mayfair Ballygunge Calcutta

BOZMAN Geoffrey Stephen B A (Oxford) C I E (1938) I C S Secretary Indians Overseas Dept Govt of India since October 1941 b 25th November 1896 m Hilary Rothera d of Sir Percy Rothera, 1927 one s *Educ* Whitgift Grammar School and Brasenose College Oxford Joined 4th Royal West Surrey Regt 1915 transferred to F C (later B A F) 1916 came to India, 1922 posted to Madras *Presidency Secretary Indian Tariff Board*, 1930-32, Secretary to Agent General of Govt of India in South Africa 1932-34, Dy Secretary Dept of Education, Health & Lands 1936-40 and Jt Secretary, 1940-41 *Address* New Delhi/Simla.

BRADBY, Edward Lawrence, M A (Oxon.) F 1931 Principal Royal College Colombo b 16th March 1907 m Bertha, youngest daughter of Henry Woodall Yates Court, Merewoath, Maidstone *Educ* Rugby School and New College Oxford Asst Master, Merchant Taylors' School, 1930-34 Secretary in England, International Student Service, 1934-36 Asst. General Secretary International Student Service Geneva 1936 37 and General Secretary, 1937 39 *Publications* Editor, The University Outlook Europe Essays on the development of University Institutions in fourteen countries, Oxford University Press, 1939 *Address* Royal College Colombo.

BRAHMACHARI, Sir Upendra Nath, Kt Cr 1924, Kaiser-i-Hind (Gold) 1924 M A M D Ph D F N I A S B, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College Calcutta, Consulting Physician, Research Worker, President Indian Science Congress, 1938, President, Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta, 1938 Founder Brahmachari Research Institute Calcutta Fellow Royal Society of Medicine, and Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London Hony Fellow State Medical Faculty of Bengal; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India Fellow, Indian Chemical Society b 7th June 1875 m 1905 Nani Bala Devi. *Educ* Hughli College, Bengal, Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta Centre Medalist and Winner of Griffith Memorial Prize, Calcutta University Minto Medalist Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Sir William Jones Medalist, Asiatic Society of Bengal Research Worker under Indian Research Fund Association (1920 26), etc *Address* 62B, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

BRAMBLE, Courtenay Parkes, M A, LL.B, Cotton Broker b June 10th 1900 m Margaret Leslie d of Sir Henry Lawrence K C S I C I E (retd.) have two s and 1 d *Educ* Cranleigh School, King s Coll. Cambridge Middle Temple. Joined The Bombay Company Ltd in Bombay 1923 resigned and joined Dremnan Co as partner 1933 Chairman Children s Aid Society 1931 1939 Nominated Member Bombay Legislative Council, 1935 37 Elected Member Bombay Legislative Assembly 1937 onwards wherein Leader of Progress Party since 1938, J P and Hon Pres Magistrate Bombay Vice President Chamber of Commerce, 1939 President 1940 Chairman National Service Advisory Committee Bombay Area 1940 Vice Chairman Bombay Branch European Association 1940 42 Member Bombay Presidency War Committee 1941 Hon Lieut R I N V R 1941 Authorised Controller Hattersley Mill Aug 1941 Jan. 1942 *Clubs* United University Club London, Byculla Club Bombay, *Address* Somerset Cottage Warden Road Bombay

BRAYNE Frank Lugard M C, C S I (1941), C I E (1937) Colonel A G s Branch since Dec. 1941 Late Financial Commissioner Development Punjab b Jan 6 1882 m Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920 *Educ* Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll Cambridge Joined I C S 1905 Military Service, France Palestine, etc, 1915-19 M C 1918 *Publications* Village Uplift in India (1928), Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ Press) The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929, (Oxford Univ Press) The Boy Scout in the Village A scheme of Rural Reconstruction (Uttar Chand Kapur Lahore, 1931) Socrates parables in India and The Indian and his English Village (Oxford University Press), 1932 The Village Dynamo (B S M, Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934, Socrates at School (Oxford Press) 1935 Lecture Notes," 1936. " Village Readers. " Better Villages " (Oxford Press), 1937 Second Edition, 1938. *Address* C. H. &, Delhi, and The Glebe, Ashby, Norfolk.

BRISTOW, Charles Holbrook, C I E. (1937), B.A (Cantab), I C.S. Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay b 29th December, 1887 m to Alix Mildred. *Educ.* Bedford School Christ's College, Cambridge *Address* Royal Bombay Yacht Club Bombay

BROAD, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B. (1941), D. S. O. 1917; C. O. C.-in-C., Eastern Command, India, from 2nd April 1940 *b.* 29 December 1883; *s.* of Major C. H. Broad, 8th Fusiliers and Ann Paul. *m.* 1915 Lillian Mary, *d.* of Edwin Mackintosh; one *d. Educ.* Wellington College, Pembroke College, Cambridge Entered R. A. 1905 Staff College, 1914 Captain, 1914 Major 1916, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel 1919, Colonel, 1928 Maj Gen. 1936 Lieut.-General, 1940 served S African War 1902 European War 1914-18 (1914 Star, Legion of Honour, Belgian Croix du Guerre) Col. Comdt Royal Tank Corps, since 1939 Major General in charge of Administration, Aldershot Command 1937-1939, G. O. C.-in-C., Aldershot Command, 1939-40 *Address* Nalel Tal

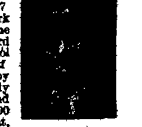
BROOMFIELD The Hon ble Sir Robert Stonehouse, Kt. (1941) B.A (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* 1 Dec 1883 *m.* Mabel Louisa *nee* Linton *Educ* City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905, Judge High Court, Bombay 1923 *Address* Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BROWN, Percy, M.B.E., (1941) Associate, Royal College of Art, London; Fellow Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, India. Secretary to the Trustees and Curator Victoria Memorial, Calcutta *b* 1871, *m* to Muriel Agnes Eleonora Talbot *d* of late Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E, *Educ.* King Edward VI Grammar School, Birmingham and Royal College of Art London. First Royal Exhibitioner R.C. Kensington 1892 National Silver Medalist 1894 Excavating in Upper Egypt for Egypt Exploration Fund 1894-96, Indian Educational Service 1899 Principal Mayo School of art and Curator Museum, Lahore, 1899-1909, Principal Government School of Art, Calcutta and Curator Art Section, Indian Museum, 1909-1927, Designed and executed Indian Coinage reverse 1911 *Publications: Picturesque Nepal* (1912) *Tours in Sikkim* (1917) *Indian Painting* (1918), *Indian Painting under the Mughals* (1924) *Indian Architecture* (in the press) numerous articles, papers, etc on Indian Art and allied subjects. *Address* Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

BROWN, William Scott, C.B.I (1942) C.I.E (1936), son of the late William Brown of Kelso *b* 1880, *m* 1932, Evelyn Jessie *d.* of Adam Longmore of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire. *Educ.* Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and at Aberdeen Univ (M.A 1st class Honours, 1901), and at Ch. Ch. Oxford, entered I.C.S. 1904 as an Asst. Coll. and Magis., Sub-Coll. 1908, Under-Secy., Home Dept., 1920; Secy to Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement 1924-27; Coll. and Dist. Magis., 1928-34, and Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Public Works and

BUCK, Sir Edward John, O.B.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1918), Kt. (June 1929), late Resident Agent with the Government of India; now Adviser to Associated Press of India Chairman Associated Hotels of India and of the Kalka-Simla Electric Coy *b* 1881, *m.* Annie Margaret, *d.* of late General Sir E. M. Jennings, K.C.B *Educ* St. John's College Hurstpierpoint. Assistant and Joint Secretary Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years, Hon. Sec., Executive Committee "Our Day" in India, 1917-28. *Publication* "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions) *Address* Simla and Delhi.

BUELL, T. V *b* 1866, *m.* 1891 *s.* Jaffna College Graduated 1886 first in his class. Forefathers —Direct descendents of the old Jaffna Chola Kings. Vice-Principal, H. H School 8th J. S. H. School, 1910-1923 Manager and Principal, H. H School, 1923-1927 First national to work out the Devolution Scheme of the American Board making Bombay H School a self-directing and self supporting one in 1925 by surrendering an yearly grant of Rs 20 640 and endowing it with Rs. 32,000 when retired President, Vice-President & Treasurer, Local Y.C.A for many years Vice-President, Member of the All India Council of Indian Christians & Treasurer for 20 years A representative of the Y.C.A. for interview with Lord Chelmsford and Montague about India Act of 1917 Served in all Conferences and Associations for many years in all questions pertaining to the welfare of Indian Christians President and Treasurer American M. Mission Centenary celebrations and Treasurer Cent Fund for 24 years for which he raised Rs 16 000 Member Trustee Board Member Bombay Y.M.C.A for 40 years. Member of the Bible Soct Commn. for many years. Raised large sums of money in America and Bombay to support hundreds of orphans and poor Christians for 15 years in the three schools of the Bombay H. School Life Elder, Home Church Bombay. J P Bombay, since 1926 Hon. Fred. Magistrate with single sitting power since 1926. Served many times on riot duties. Received Kaiser-I-Hind Silver-Medal, 1923. Trustee, Byculla H School since 1926. President, Jaffna College Board of Directors, Member of the General Councils of the Marathi & Ceylon Missions.



of Zemindari, 1903 Member Imperial Legislative Council 1909-12 Bengal Legislative Council, 1907 18 temp Member of the Bengal Executive Council 1918 Member of the Bengal Executive Council 1919-24, Vice-President Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924, Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924 Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference London, 1926 when he was received by King George V Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1924 *Address* The Palace Burdwan.

BURLEY, Dr George William D Sc (London) M.I.Mech E, M.I E M A S Mech.E M R S T ex Principal and Secretary Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga Bombay b 1885 m Ella Elizabeth, dau Harry Turton *Educ.* Sheffield Uni Deputy Asst. Engineer Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student Sheffield University Lecturer in Engineering Sheffield University Technical Manager Guy Motors Wolverhampton and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College *Publications (Books)* Lathes their Construction & Operation The Testing of Machine Tools Machine and Fitting Shop Practice, Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting (*Papers*) On Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India) *Technical Articles* Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England America and India *Address* The Cliff New Worli Bombay

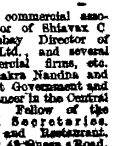
BURN, Sir Sidney Kt (1939) B A I C S, The Hon ble Mr Justice Burn Puisne Judge High Court Madras since 1934 b 19th June 1881 m Clara Blanche d of Dr D M Williams late of Liverpool *Educ* Queen Elizabeth s School Wakefield and the Queen s College Oxford Asst Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907 1909, Sub-Collector 1911 Superintendent Pudukkottai State 1915-22 District and Sessions Judge Salem 1924 Madura, 1925 Coimbatore 1928 Salem, 1931 Offg. Judge High Court 1932 Permanent, 1934 *Address* Ripley Adyar Madras

BURNS, William, D.Sc. (Edin.) C I.E (1930) I.A.S Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India b July 6th 1884 m Margaret Forrest Aitchison 1912 *Educ* Edinburgh University Was Assistant Lecturer in Botany Reading University College 1907-08 Entered Indian Agricultural Service as Economic Botanist to Bombay Government 1908, Principal, Poona College of Agriculture, in addition, 1922-1923 Joint Director of Agriculture Bombay 1926-27 Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1927-1928. *Publications* Botanical Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers *Address* Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

BYRAMJEE Jeejeebhoy Sir, Kt. (1929), eldest son of Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette b 26th Feb 1851, m Jerbai Jamsetjee Curmeljee, grand-daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. *Educ* St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay J.P (1908), Hon. Pres. Magte., 1908-1915 Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1906-1915), Chairman Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924)-Member Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914 Member Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924, Member, Govt of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners, 1924, Chairman Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution President, 52nd Bombay Parsi Pioneers Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society Donated a sum of Rs 2 00 000 for the foundation of an Hospital for children being the first of its kind in India Chairman of the Governor s Hospital Fund Bombay *Sheriff of Bombay for 1927 President* Landlords Association, Bombay and Vice-President Society for the Protection of Children in Western India President Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association, Bombay Presidency President Imperial Bank of India *Address* The Cliff, Malabar Hill Bombay

CALCUTTA Bishop of Most Rev Foss West cott D D b 28 October 1863 s of the Rt Rev B F Westcott (late Bishop of Durham) *Educ* Cheltenham and Peterhouse Cambridge Joined the S P G Mission Cawnpore 1889 Bishop of Chota Nagpore 1905- Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India Burma and Ceylon 1919 *Address* Bishop s House Calcutta.

CAMBATA Shiavax Cawasjee, J P F C C S Justice of the Peace and Hon Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee Ex Chairman Children s Aid Society Bombay Suburban District Ex President of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District, Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay Ex member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Standing Committee Member of several other public bodies and commercial associations Managing Director of Shiavax C Cambata & Co Ltd Bombay Director of the Hirdaganh Collieries Ltd. and several other well known commercial firms, etc. Prop. The Rakhikol Bhakra Nandna and Piparia Collieries, Merchant Government and Railway Contractor A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries. Prop Eros Theatre and Restaurant. *Address* Cambata Building, 43 Queen s Road, Bombay *Tel. Address* "Coalpits," Bombay



CAMERON, Rev Allan, M.A. (Aberdeen), B D, (Edinburgh). Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta. b, 23rd May, 1867;

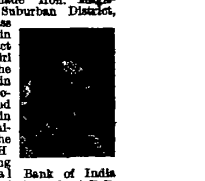
m. to Margaret Knowles Scott, *Educ* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, Aberdeen University and Edinburgh University Glover Scholarship. Taught at Colaba High Grade School Sutherlandshire Sept 1906 to Feb 1909 and at Ferdyce Academy, Banffshire, March 1909 to Sept 1909 Joined the staff of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, in Nov 1909 as a Professor of English Head of the Department of English from Aug. 1925 Officiated as Principal of the Scottish Church College April 1932 to April 1933 Principal of the Scottish Church College since July 1937 Fellow of the University of Calcutta and member of its Syndicate, Post-Graduate Lecturer in English *Publications* Text books in English and numerous articles *Address* Scottish Church College, 4 Cornwallis Square Calcutta

CAMPBELL Lt Col WALTER FENDALL, C I E (1941), Adviser to H E the Governor of N W F Province *b* 20th May, 1894 *m* Nancy McLaughlin *d* of Thomas McLaughlin of Boscommon, Ireland on 22nd March, 1926 *Educ* Mount St Mary's College Chesterfield, England and Royal Military College Sandhurst Commissioned in Indian Army 1914 served with 52nd Sikhs F F on N W Frontier 1914 16 Iraq 1917 18 Joined Civil Administration Iraq 1918-20 Arab Rebellion 1920 (mentioned in despatches) joined Indian Political Dept 1921, served in Baluchistan N W F Province and various Indian States Resident Waziristan, 1939-40 (wounded) at present Adviser to Governor N W F Province *Address* 7 Commissioner Road Peshawar (Winter) Retreat Nathia Gali (Summer)

CANDY MAJOR-GENERAL RONALD HERBERT M B B S (Lond.) M R C S L R C P C I E (1937) K H S (1940) Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay *b* 13th June 1886 *m* Lillian Amy Sutherland *Educ* City of London School and London Hospital Joined I M S 1912 Civil Surgeon Belgaum, 1923 Ag Surgeon General with the Govt of Bombay 1936 Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province 1938 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bangoon 1939 *Address* West Lodge Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

CAPTAIN, HORMASJI CURSETJI B A, LL.B, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay J P Hon. Presidency Magistrate Managing Director The Central Bank of India, Ltd *Educ.* at New High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay Stood first in the Solicitors examination. Worked with Messrs Payne & Co., Solicitors, *for* 3 years after passing Solicitors' examination as an Accounts Captain. Has two sons. Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. as Secretary in 1923 and was appointed Manager in August 1937 after the death of Sir B. E. Pochkhanawalla. In June 1941 appointed Managing Director President Elphinstone Cricket Club *Hobbies* Photography Takes active part in social work. *Office Address* Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay 1 *Residential Address* Captain Villa, 4, Bandra Hill, Bombay 20.

CAPTAIN, MRS QUERENIE Hon Magistrate First Class Bandra Appointed Hon. Magistrate, in January 1940 she is the first lady to be made Hon. Magistrate in the Bombay Suburban District, invested with First Class Powers (single sitting) in December 1940 District Commissioner of Girl Guides Awarded the Guide Medal of Merit in January 1938 the Coronation Medal in 1937 and the Kaiser I Hind Medal in January 1938 A prominent social worker in the City and Suburbs as Mr H C Captain J P Managing Director of the Central Bank of India Ltd Has 2 sons Divisional A.R.P Warden for Bandra, and Hon. Secretary Bombay Suburban District Air Raid Precautions Committee A member of the Bombay War Gifts Fund Ladies Committee, and the Bombay Women's Auxiliary Corps. Chairman Women of India Silver Trinket Fund Bombay *Address* Captain Villa 4 Bandra Hill Bombay 20



CAROE, CECIL NIRIS B.A (Oxon.) Solicitor *b* 23 Aug 1878. *Educ.*, Private and Univ College Oxford *Address* C/o Craigie, Blunt and Caroe Hornby Road Bombay

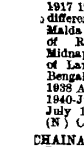
CAROE OLAF KIRKPATRICK C I E 1932; C S.I 1941 I C S Secretary in the External Affairs Department of the Government of India since July 1939 *s s* of late William Douglas Caroe *m* 1920 Frances Marion, *d* of late Rt Rev A G. Rawstorne, Bishop of Whalley two *s Educ* Winchester, Magdalen College Oxford Captain, 4th Bn. The Queen's Regt (T.F) 1914 1919 entered Indian Civil Service, 1919 served in Punjab till 1923 when posted to N W Frontier Province as Officer of Political Department served as Deputy Commissioner, various Frontier Districts including Peshawar up to 1932, Chief Secretary to the Governmant of the N W F P 1934-36 Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Governmens of India, 1936 officiated as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and as Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, 1937-38, Resident in Waziristan, 1938-39 *Address*: Delhi/Simla.

CARSON SIR CHARLES WILLIAM CHARLESTON, C.I.E., 1927 O.B.E., 1919 late Finance Department Government of India. *b* 25 July 1874. *m.* 1903, Emily Olive (*d.* 1938), *d.* of late Lt.-Col Charles Maunsell of Rathkeale; one *s* one *d* Remarried, 1937, Edith Mary, widow of the late G T. Hopkins. Joined service, 1898 Accountant-General, Kashmir 1903-1913. Deputy-Auditor General, 1913-1919; Accountant-General, Bombay 1919-1927; Deputy-Controller of Currency, Bombay, 1927;

Accountant-General, United Provinces, 1922 Accountant-General, Punjab 1923 Officiating Controller of Civil Accounts 1927 retired, 1929 re-employed in the service of the Gwalior State 1930, Finance Minister Gwalior Government 1935 Director Associated Cement Cos. Ltd Chairman and Director, Gwalior and Northern India Transport Co Ltd. Gwalior State Trust and Gwalior Potteries. *Clubs* Royal Bombay Yacht Club Bombay Club Punjab Club and Alijat Club Morar *Address* Kalpi Road Morar Central India

CARTER MALCOLM OGILVY B A (Oxon) Secy to the Governor of Bengal *b* 2nd July 1898 *m* Gwyneth Elaine Platts *Educ* Edinburgh Academy Broford School and Balliol Coll. Oxford Served in the R F A 1917 1919 joined I C S 1921 served in different dists 1921 28 Settlement Officer Malda and Rangpur 1928 34 Secy Board of Revenue 1934 35 District Magt, Midnapore and 24 Parganas, 1935-38 Director of Land Records June-Nov 1938 Secy Bengal Land Revenue Commission 1938 April 1940 Dir Land Records April 1940-July 1940 Secy to the Governor from July 1940 *Address* 8 Government Place (N) Calcutta

CHAINANI SATRAMDAS KHUBCHAND M.B B S B.Hy Manager The People s Insurance Co Ltd., for Bombay Presidency Central India and Hyderabad (Deccan) Chairman

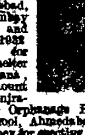


of the Board of Directors of the Manmad Electric Supply Co Ltd Director of the Yeola Electric Supply Co, Ltd *b* at Hyderabad Sind on 12th February 1899 *s* in D J Sind College, Karachi and Grant Medical College, Bombay Worked as Fellow in Masina Hospital and J J Hospital and as tutor Grant Medical College Was medical Officer in Charge Fatehchand Rawaldas Charitable Dispensary Bombay for three years Manager of the People s Insurance Co. Ltd, for the Bombay Branch for 10 years and for some time as chief medical officer for this Company *Residential Address* Ebrahim Manor 42 Marine Drive, Bombay *Business Address* People s Building Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN M.L.A.(Punjab) b.1892 Joined the Middle Temple in 1910 finished his Bar Finals in 1914 took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College Oxford 1917, General Editor, Oriental London 1919 quarterly devoted to Art and Literature Asstt Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920 founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920 Member Central Legislative Assembly, 1923-1931 Adviser Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Geneva, 1926 Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference London 1925 Labour Delegate International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928 Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference, London, 1928; Member Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931 Member First Round Table Conference, but did not attend, resigned from the Legis. Assembly 1931 on Tariff issue President various Unions of railwaymen postmen and telegraphmen Labour Delegate International Labour Conference Bureau 1932. Member Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 *Publications* Coolie or the Story of Capital and Labour in India. *Address* Lahore (Punjab)

CHANDAVARKAR SIR VITHAL NARAYAN B A (Cantab), Maths. Trip Pt I. (1909), Mat Sc Trip Pt I (1911), Nat Trip Pt. II (1912) Kt.(1941), Barrister at-Law of Lincoln s Inn, 1913, M. L A (Central) Dy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay eldest *s.* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar Kt. Director of Sirur & Co Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents *b* 26 Nov 1887 *m* Vatsalabai 3rd *d.* of Rao Saheb M. V Kaikini of Karwar (N Kanara) *Educ* Aryan E. S High School and Elphinstone High School Elphinstone College Bombay and King's College Cambridge Advocate Bombay High Court, 1913-20 Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College Bombay July to October 1915 joined the firm of N Sirur & Co, 1920; Member Bombay Municipal Corporation 1926-1929 Chairman Law Committee 1928-29, Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee 1929-30 Chairman, Revenue Committee 1930-31 Mayor of Bombay 1932-33 Elected Deputy Chairman Mill owners' Association, Bombay March 1935 Chairman in 1936 1940 and 1941 Vice Chancellor Bombay University, 1933-39 Chairman Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society Member Export Advisory Council Member Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore since 1935. *Address* 41 Pedder Road Malabar Hill Bombay

CHANDULAL SHIVLAL SETH, a Share Broker of Bombay *b* 18th June 1888, his father was a Dewan in Mahikantha Agency *s* at the Gujerat College Ahmedabad Started the Chandra Weaving Works, Ahmedabad, 1920 Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange and bought his Card in 1932 Donated Rs.13 000 for building a Pilgrims Shelter at Satrunji Hills, Palitana gave a substantial amount to the Ahmedabad Panjrapole, Lady Northcote Orphanage Bombay and Deaf & Mute School, Ahmedabad. He paid a large sum of money for erecting wells in villages and has spent over a lakh of rupees in charity. *Address* Chandra Niwas, Pedder Road, Bombay.



CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON. RAJA, Chief of the Punjab Member, Council of State Fellow R. G S member, Royal Society of Arts; member of Kapurthala royal family; Hon. Magistrate, b. 1852; r. of Kanwar Sochet Singh three s. one d. Educ., Julundar Chief's College, Govern-

ment College, Lahore. Attended Coronation of King George V by special invitation Guest of Govt. at the Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Recreation Tennis *Address* Chamarajit Chatta, Fullerdaer Punjab *Clubs* Marlborough, Royal Automobile Fullerdaer Punjab, Chelmsford Reform Annandale Golf, Simla

CHARKHARI, H H MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, b Dec 1902, s 1929 *Educ* Mayo Coll Ajmer Invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924 *Address* Charkhari State, Bundelkhand

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G C I E. (1938) K C S I (1930), K C I E. (1925) Member of India Council, 1931 36. Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1942 *b* 24 Nov 1874 *m* (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M Broughton O B E M A. D Sc, Bar-at-Law *Educ* Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King s College Cambridge First in list Calcutta B A., B A. with Honours (Cambridge) Hon LL D (Edinburgh), First in list L C S Open Competition. Entered I C S 1897 Revenue Sec and Chief Sec U P Govt 1917 19 Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921 1934-1938 (President, International Labour Conference 1927) President, Governing Body International Labour Office 1938, has served on several League of Nations Committees. Member Imperial Economic Committee 1925-1931 Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930 Member, Munitions and Industries Board 1920 Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1922 Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932 Chairman of Council of the Royal Society of Arts, London 1940-1941 President Permanent Central Opium Board *Publications* Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909), Joint author of Short History of India " *Address* The Athenæum, Waterloo Place, London S.W 1 C/o Allahabad Bank, Calcutta.

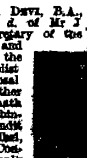
CHATTERJI NANDALAL, B.L., Vice-President (Acting President) The Metropolitan Banking Association, Calcutta Manager, Dean Bank Ltd., Calcutta. *b* August 1901 *s* of Kunjalal Chatterji, Acting Dewan, Churamoni Zamindar, Disabler Son-in-law of Devijapada Banerjee, M A., Principal, Rector Trustee, Dantalapur College Khulna. *e* University Law College, Calcutta. One *s* and three *d*. Served the Central Bank of India Ltd. Calcutta, for seventeen years. Has taken prominent part in modifying working system in the Metropolitan Clearing House Calcutta. Has contributed in various local newspapers, and periodicals articles on banking. *Address* 81, Dr Dandar Rahimtola Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta.



CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRANATH *b* 2nd April 1898 *m.* to Abbia Soana. *Educ* at Hyderabad Dn., Post and Playwright, Radio Artist Did dramatic work for several years took to yoga and went through a course for two years at the Aurobindo Asrham in Pondicherry At present engaged in working out the Little Theatre Movement in India. Travelled a great deal, lecturing in England, America and other countries, also giving poetry recitals. Enacted his play " Tukaram " in London at the Little Theatre Acelphi Terrace in 1928 Studied stagecraft and theatre work in Russia, England, Germany and Italy *Poetry* The Feast of Youth, The Magic Tree, Perfume of Earth, Wizard s Mask, Out of the Deep Dark Mould, Ancient Wings, Grey Clouds and White Showers, Strange Journey *Under publication* forty volumes of new verse, the first of which will be The Dark Well " and Red Flower (revolutionary verse) *Drama* The Sleepers Awakened, Abu Hassan Returned from Abroad, The Coffin. Five Verse Plays Five Prose Plays Poems and Plays. *Address* The Poet s Corner," Khar, Bombay

CHAUDHARI, JOGES CHANDRA B.A. (Oxon), M A (Cal), Bar-at-Law *b.* 28 June 1862, *m* Sarasibala Devi 3rd *d* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee *Educ.* Krishnagar College, School, Presidency College Calcutta, St Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896, Organising Secry, Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901 1903 and 1906-7, Member Bengal Council, 1904-7, Promoted *swadeshi* movement opposed Partition of Bengal, Member Legislative Assembly India 1921 1923 Member, Representative Laws Committee resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certification, For some time Fellow of the Calcutta University Chairman National Insurance Co. Ltd member, Ex Committee, National Council of Education Bengal President, Ripon College Council President Jagabandhu Institute Calcutta President Indian Association, Calcutta *Publications* Calcutta—Weekly Notes. *Address* 8 Hastings Street, and Deradwar 34 Baligunge Circular Road Calcutta.

CHAUDHRANI SARALA DEVI, B.A., *b* 9th Sept. 1872, Calcutta *d.* of Mr J Ghosal, the first General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and Swarnakumari Devi the pioneer woman novelist Brother Sir Jogna Ghosal C.I.E., maternal grandfather Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, Uncle poet Rabindranath Tagore *m.* Pandit Rambhaj Dutta Chaudhri, the Arya Samaj and Congress leader of Punjab only son Dipak Chaudhri, barrister-at-law, She graduated with Honours at the age of 17 from Bethune



College Calcutta The first Padmavati Gold Medalist of Calcutta University Poet patriot, musician, composer and social and political worker Founder of Virashtami Festival and 'Heroes of Bengal Series' in literature Organiser youth movement in Bengal, specially responsible for the physical regeneration and volunteer organisations in Bengal generally known as the Mother of Volunteers organised the first batch of the Bengal Red Cross Corps for the Russo-Japanese War Took active part in the recruiting campaign in Bengal during 1914 War Opened the Lukshmi Bhandar the first swadeshi stores for women in 1902 Edited Bharati the Premier Bengali Magazine for more than a decade Also edited the largest urdu weekly Hindusthan in the Punjab Founder of the Indian Women s Association usually known as the Bharatstri Mahamandal Joined the Non-co-operation movement toured with Mahatma Gandhi organising the country Member of the A I C C for long President All India Social Reform Conference Calcutta Session Bengal Literary Conferences Lucknow Beerbhum and other places President, All India Hindu Mahasaba Rangoon and Berar Hindu Conference etc Fellow Karve s Indian Women University *Publications* Verses Songs Short Stories addresses and speeches, specialising on Indian culture and philosophy *Address* 20 Old Ballygunge Road Calcutta

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND HON CAPTAIN RAO BAHADUR B A LL B O B E *b* 1882 *m* Shrimati Sushila Devi belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur District *Educ* St. Stephen s College Delhi. Practised as lawyer at Rohtak elected Vice-Chairman District Board 1914 to 23 elected Punjab Council 1916 nominated Council of State 1922 President All India Jat Maha Sabha 1918 (elected) Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers Hon recruiting officer during War Minister Punjab Government 1924 Co Founder of the Unionist Party in Punjab Revenue Member Bharatpur State 1924 and President, State Council 1926 1927 practised as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All India *Jat* Maha Sabha 1928. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations and 5½ squares of land in Punjab Colonies Elected Non Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1936 Appointed member Public Service Commission Punjab and N W F P in 1937 member Provincial Soldiers Board Punjab, 1918-1940 One son P C.S., now Captain in 44th Cavalry the other I. P *Address* Lahore

CHETTIAR KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH ANNAMALAI MUTHIA CHETTIAR of Chettinad B A Kt (1941) son of the Hon ble Dr Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt LL.D Member National Defence Council *b* 1905 *Educ.* Graduated from the Presidency College Madras 1924 a Trustee of the Pachaiyappa s Charities (Madras from 1928) Member Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (Madras, 1929) Member Madras Legislative Council elected unanimously by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce (constituency (1930-37) Member Economic Depression Enquiry Committee (1931) President Corporation of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov 1932 first Mayor of Madras, Feb 1933 again Mayor of Madras elected unanimously in Nov 1934 for 1934 35 was Vice-President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in 1934 and 1935 was a Director of the Indian Bank Ltd the Madras Telephone Co, Ltd., the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co, Ltd., and the Imperial Bank of India Madras, was Minister for Education and Public Health and Pro-Chancellor of the Madras University in 1936-37 elected as Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly 1937 was Minister for Local Self Government in the new constitution Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937 *Club* Cosmopolitan. *Address* Chettinad House Adyar Madras.

CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM K C I E (1933) B A, B L *b* 17 Oct 1892 *Educ* Madras Christian College Member, Madras Legis Council, 1920 Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922 Member Central Legislative Assembly 1923 Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926 was re elected uncontested to Legis Assembly in the General Election of 1926 Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly Member Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest By President Legislative Assembly, January 1931 Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933 One of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva in Sept 1933 Dewan of Cochin, 1938-41 Head of the Government of India Purchasing Mission in America 1941-42. *Address* Hawarden Race Course Coimbatore

CHHATARI COLONEL NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN K C S I. (1933), K C I E (1928) M.B.E (1918), Hon. LL.D (Allgarh), (1933) *b* 12th December 1888 *m* to d. of his uncle Nawab Sahibzer Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Allgarh), U.P *Educ.* M A O College, Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Rajput Reforms Conference, 1923 Member, U P Legislative Council,

1920-25 First elected non-official Chairman, District Board, Bahraich; 1923-25 Minister of Industries Agriculture, U.P. 1923-25 Home Member, U.P., 1925-1926 Ag. Governor, U.P. June 1926-August 1926 Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931, Cultivated for two months as Education Member, H. E. The Viceroy's Executive Council 1932 Appointed Ag. Governor of United Provinces, April—November 1932. Appointed Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in India, 1936; Chief Minister United Provinces, 1937 Appointed Member, Indian National Defence Council, 1941 Appointed President, H E H The Nizam's Executive Council August 1941 *Address* Diltrusha Manzil Hyderabad, Deccan

CHHOTU Ram, Rao Bahadur the Chaudhri Kt *cr* 1937 Member Punjab Legislative Assembly Minister for Development to Government of Punjab *Address* Lahore, Punjab

CHINOY, Akbar Noormahomed, Managing Director Bandra Bus Company, Ltd and Manager Bombay Garage Santa Cruz Branch and Honorary Secretary, Bombay Suburban



Defence Legion Committee b on 14th April 1915 Educ at St Mary's High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay m 1939 to Miss Mamilla, daughter of Mr D Karnad of Bombay has one daughter Leaving College went to America for training in the automobile industry Received from the General Motors Institute of Technology, Flint Michigan diplomas for service training for the export division Service of Chevrolet and Buick Cars Received another diploma from Frigidaire Corporation, Dayton, Ohio Division of General Motors Corporation for the course in Household and Commercial Refrigeration Took course in business policy and general business administration at the General Motors Export Office in New York. Went to Scotland and studied the manufacture of tyres at the India Tyre Factory at Inchinnan Returned to India in 1936 and joined Messrs F M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd as the Manager of the Bombay Garage, Santa Cruz Branch. Member, Director of the Bandra Bus Company Ltd Now Honorary Secretary, Bombay Suburban Defence Legion Committee, Member of Civic Guards Committee, during time 22nd December 1939 on the Chairman's said Bombay Committee, Bombay Suburban Sub-Committee, on Bandra and Santa Cruz Citizens' Emergency Committee since February, 1942. *Address* The Bombay Garage, Hughes Road, Santa Cruz

of Honorary Presidency Association, Bombay, 1941-42 Ex-officio, Western India Automobile Association, 1939-40; Chairman, Motor Manufacturers & Importers Association, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924-1929, Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1926-1929; Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Roads & Transport Development Association, Ltd, 1934-1938, Member, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1937 Led Deputation of Motor Trade interests to the Government of India in 1936, Member of Committee, Cricket Club of India and Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co. Ltd. The Central Bank of India Ltd. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd, The Delhi Safe Deposit Co., Ltd, The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd., The Cawnpore Tannery Ltd The Bombay Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd The Bombay Garage (Ahmedabad), Ltd The Deccan Motor Service Ltd., and other concerns Divisional Commander Motorised Civic Guards Bombay City Divisional Warden for A B P Bombay District No 4 Is greatly interested in Roads and Transport problems and took a prominent part in the Road Rail Conference, 1933 *Clubs* Willingdon Sports, Cricket Club of India, Orient, Royal Western India Turf, Talent Gymkhana and Calcutta Club *Recreation* Golf *Address* Maher Buildings, Chowpatty Bombay



CHINOY, Sir Rahimtoola Mehrally, Kt *cr* 1926 Member, Council of State President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937 1938, Chairman of F M Chinoy & Co. Ltd., Bombay b Bombay, 11th February 1883 *Educ* Bhanda New High School Bombay Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18 Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1920, Chairman of the Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931, Member Advisory Board, Indian Jails Committee, since 1934; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1934; Life Member Indian Red Cross Society, 1937, Member of Committee, Bombay Branch, since 1931 and its President in 1931. Was Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; Member, Stock Exchange Emergency Committee, 1934-37 Director of several Joint Stock Companies, connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City chairman Maher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7. *T. A.* Rahimtoola, Bombay 7 (Residence) 41746, (Office) 44044/5.

CHINOY, Sir Sultan Mahmudbhai Kt. (1933), Justice of the Peace for the Town and the Island of Bombay, was Chairman, Opening

Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Managing Director F E Chinoy & Co Ltd. *b* 16th February 1885 *m* Sharbanoo one *s* four *d* *Educ* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd. Mayor of Bombay, 1938 39 raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund Bombay Presidency Director Reserve Bank of India (Local Board) Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co Ltd and other Companies Chairman The Manjri Stud Farm Limited *Recreation* Horse flesh *Address* Dilabhar Carmichael Road Bombay

CHITRE ATMARAM ANANT (Diwan Bahadur) Advocate (O S) J P Retired Chief Judge Presidency Court of Small Causes Bombay *b* 17 May 1877 *Educ* Wilson College and Govt Law School Bombay Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916 acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17 confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec 1928 Ag Judge of His Majesty s High Court of Judicature at Bombay 1935 Member of the Arbitration Board appointed by the Crown Representative as nominee of Morvi in Cutch Morvi boundary disputes 1940 41 *Address* 22 Perry Cross Road Bandra

CHOONILAL GIRDARLAL Coal Merchant *b* August 18 1884 *s* of Girdharlal Maikhuradas of Cambay *m* Vidyagouri *d* of Girdharlal Ishwarlal of Cambay in 1928 2 sons *e* at Cambay High School

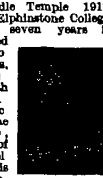


Began life as an assistant in Choonilal Harilal & Co Coal Merchants Bombay in 1906 Became partner in this firm in 1915 Started in 1926 independent business under the name and style of Choonilal Girdharlal & Co Amalgamated the above two firms into Choonilal Manilal Ltd in 1934 and later founded Shree Shakti Mills Ltd, jointly with Seth Ramdev Podar, Dhanji Devsey and N V Khandwala Started and is now the Chairman of the Kolhia Hirda garh Co Ltd and Estrella Batteries Ltd Managing Director and Chairman of Choonilal Manilal Ltd and Chairman Cambay Education Society and President Cambay Hindu Merchants Co-operative Bank Director Shree Shakti Mills Ltd *Clubs* C C I Hindu Gymkhana and P M Swimming Pools and Boat-Club Is a recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal *Address* Shanti Sadan Malad.

CHOPRA Bt Col. SIR RAM NATH Kt, C I E M A, M D Sc D (Cantab), F R C P (London) I M S (Retd) Kt 1941 Director Drug Research Laboratory Jammu and Kashmir State *b* August 17 1882 *m* Miss Parmeshwari, *Educ*. Punjab Univ Downing College, Cambridge, and St Bartholomew s Hospital London Joined the I M S in 1908 and remained in military Service till 1921 appointed Prof of Pharmacology School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College Calcutta in 1921 Director School of Trop Med in 1935 Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee Government of India 1930 31 Was Officer in charge of Indigenous Drugs Enquiry Drug Addiction Inquiry and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and National Institute of Sciences of India served in the Great War, 1914 1919 Director School of Tropical Medicine Calcutta 1935 41 *Publications Anthelmintics and Their Uses in Medical and Veterinary Practice Indigenous Drugs of India A Hand book of Tropical Therapeutics Address* Srinagar Kashmir

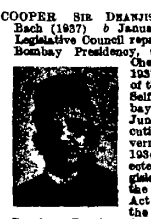
CHOTA NAGPUR Bishop of since 1936 Rt Rev George Noel Lankester Hall *b* 25 Dec 1891 *s* of George Hall, Baldock, Herts unmarried *Educ* Bedford School St John s College, Cambridge Bishop s College Cheshnut 1st Cl Class Tripos pt I 1913 pt II, 1914 1st Cl Theol. Tripos pt II 1915 B A 1913 Lightfoot Scholar 1916 M A 1918 deacon 1917 Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-25 S P G Missionary Chota Nagpur 1925-36 *Publication* The Seven Root Sins 1936 *Recreation* Idle conversation *Address* Bishop s Lodge Ranchi, B N R

CHOTHIA SHAPURJI MANCHERSHAW B A LL B Bar-at-Law Middle Temple 1913 *s* New High School and Elphinstone College Bombay Practised for seven years in Bombay and later joined Messrs H M Mehta Co Director Gaekwar Mills, Ltd Kemp & Co, Ltd Navsari Mills Ltd Zenith Life Assurance Co, Ltd Lonavla—Khandala Elec Supply Co Ltd The Nadiad Electric Supply Co, Ltd Managing Trustee of Bai Avabai High School Bulsar founded by his grand father Bomanji Shapurji Chothia *b* 6th March 1885 *m* 1921 Miss Meherbai Manecksha Pochkhanawala *d* of M. N Pochkhanawala Senior Partner of Wadia Gandhi Co One son and one daughter Is a well known Cricketer and played for the Parsis in the Triangular and Quadrangular Matches for a number of years, a good hand at Tennis and holds several Cups for Outdoor Sports *Clubs* Wellingdon Sports, Bar Gymkhana Bipon, C C of I *Address* 137 Queen s Road, Bombay



Bombay First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts to the Bombay University (1922) an extensive traveller throughout India Burma and Ceylon and in China, Japan Australia and United States of America and Educational tours in 1921 1923 and 1927 throughout principal Cities of England, France, Germany Italy Spain Austria and Norway *Publications* Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay *Address* Seagreen Marine Drive Bombay

COOPER SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI Kt Bach (1937) *b* January 2 1878 Member Legislative Council representing Satara Dist. Bombay Presidency, since the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919-1937 Held the offices of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay November 1933-June 1934, Member Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay June 1934-March 1937 Re-elected Member of the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act 1935 and held office as the first Prime Minister



Bombay Province from 1st April to 19th July 1937 on which date the Congress Party accepted Office He was President of the Satara District Local Board and Municipality for a number of years and worked for the welfare of the rural masses. He took a prominent part in the Scout Movement and is District Scout Commissioner Satara District Was Chairman of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund. *Address* Huntworth, Satara

COOPER, JAL MANEKJI, F R G S Associate British Philatelic Association Ltd. Member Glasgow Philatelic Society Philatelic Traders Society The Air Mail Society Philatelic Society of India, etc Editor and Publisher of the India s Stamp Journal (a monthly Philatelic Magazine) Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories, etc *Publication* Indian Rocket Mails *b* 29th March 1905 *m* Tehmi *d* of Hormusji Cawasji One daughter *Address* Standard Building Hornby Road Bombay Tel 31971



COSSIMBAZAR, THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal), Kumidar Minister Government of Bengal (Communications, Irrigation and Works), Ex President of the British Indian Association and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha, Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the Board of Management of the Krishnath College, Berhampore, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, the Bengal Historical Society and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. He is also the President of the Murshidabad Association and Life-member of Visva-Bharati, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924 *b* 1897 *Educ* Calcutta University M.A. 1920 *m* second Rajkumari of Dighapatia (Bengal) in 1917 *Address* Cossimbazar House, 302, Upper Circular Road Calcutta

COUSINS EDMUND RICHARD JOHN RATCLIFFE B A (Oxon) C I E (1938) J P Adviser to H E The Governor Bihar *b* April 22 1888 *m* Henrietta Mary Colebrooke Yewdall (*nee* Marshall) *Educ* Westminster and Christ Church Oxford Joined the I C S 1911 Mgte and Coll. 1925 Commissioner of a Division 1937 *Address* Patna

COUSINS JAMES HENRY *b* Belfast Ireland July 22 1873 *Educ* various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College Dublin (Education) Private Sec Lord Mayor of Belfast Demonstrator in Geography and Geology Royal College of Science Dublin Literary Editor New India, Madras Principal Theosophical College Madanapalle 1916-21 and 1933-37 Principal Brahmavidya Ashrama Adyar Madras 1922-28 Professor of English Poetry Keiogijuku University Tokyo 1919-20, and College of the City of New York, 1931-32 Organizer of Indian Art Gallery Mysore 1924 and of the Sri Chitralayam (Asian art gallery) Trivandrum, and Ranga Vilasom Palace Museum Trivandrum 1935 Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore Lecturer on Indian art and culture in India Japan Europe and America a Co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival 1900, etc. *Publications* Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two-volume edition and in an Indian edition (Kalakshetra Madras 1940) Twenty two books of prose on art education, philosophy etc summarised in A Study in Synthesis, 1934 *Address* Ramsdene Trivandrum Travancore and 'Ghat View" Kotagiri Nilgiris South India

COWASJI JEHANGIR, SIR, see *Jehangir*.

COYAJEE, SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, Kt (1928). *b* 11 Sept. 1875 *s* of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Cains College, Cambridge. Lately Member Royal Commission on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency Member of Council of State 1930; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1926-1932 Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31 Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy Andhra Universities; Correspondent, Royal Economic Society *Publications* The Indian Fiscal Problem; Indian Currency and Exchange The Indian Currency

System India and the League of Nations. "The Economic Depression." Studies in the Shahnameh *Address* Ridge Road, Bombay 6

CRAIK THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY DUFFIELD G C I E (1941) K C S I (1932) *suc* brother as 3rd Baronet (1929) Political Adviser to H E the Crown Representative *b* 1876 *m* E H D O Baker Carr (*d* 1930) *Educ* Eton and Pembroke Coll Oxford Joined I C S 1899 Served in the Punjab in various capacities till 1919, From 1919 to 1922 employed in Home Dept. Govt of India as Dy and Ag Sec Chief Secy to Punjab Govt 1922 to 1927 Financial Commissioner 1927 to 1930 Member, Executive Council Punjab 1930-34 Home Member Governor General's Executive Council, 1934 to 1938 Governor of the Punjab, 1938 to 1941 Retired from I C S, 1941 Appointed Political Adviser to H E the Crown Representative Oct 1941 *Address* New Delhi

CROFTON, RICHARD MARSH C I E (1941) B A, Senior Moderator History and Classics T C D 1913 I C S Director General of Revenue Hyderabad Dn. Son of Capt D Crofton R.N. D L *b* 6th April 1891 *m* O A. Stewart Cox *Educ* Kelly College and Trinity College Dublin. Entered I C S 1914 served in Central Provinces on Military Duty 1917 1919 Deputy Commissioner 1922 Settlement Officer 1925-27 Offg Finance and Revenue Secretary 1927 28 Excise Commissioner, Central India 1931 1934 D G R Hyderabad from 1935, Officiating Revenue and Police Member, 1937 and again in 1938 Sp Commissioner C P, 1941 *Address* Begumpet Dn

CROSTHWAITE SIR HUGH STUART Kt (1941) B A (Oxon) C I E (1926) I C S (retd.) *b* 20th October 1879 *m* Miss Dorothy Joubert de la Ferte *Educ* Rugby and New College, Oxford. District Magistrate, Secretary to Local Government and Commissioner in the U P Acting Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Member Federal Public Service Commission Chairman, Central Interview Board, G H Q. *Address* I D G Club New Delhi.

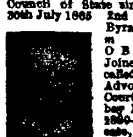
CUNNINGHAM, H E SIR GEORGE, B.A (Oxon.), K.C.S.I (1937) K.C.I.E (1935) C.B.E. I.C.S. Governor, N W F P *b* 23 March 1886 *m* K. M. Adair *Educ.* Fettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College Oxford. I.C.S., 1911, Punjab Department since 1914 Served on N W Frontier, 1924-25 Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, 1930-32; Secretary, Home Department, 1932-34; Member, Executive Council, Punjab, 1934-36; Governor, N.W.F.P. 3-5-1937 *Address* Government House, Peshawar



DABOO RAJ RATNA DINSHAW RUTTANJI, B.A., Zemindar a veteran public worker, and a big landed proprietor b 25th September 1868. Daboo family, well known for public spirit and philanthropy have founded the Daboo Parsee General Hospital the Daboo Students Hostels, and several other charitable and religious institutions. Took his Degree from Elphinstone College in 1906 and joined his father a nominess of Forest and Public Works Contracts. Toured Europe in 1912. Married on 1st November 1922 to Miss Jerbai, daughter of Dr Muncherji Jamasji Mistri Retired Civil Surgeon, Bombay Presidency Elected Member Baroda Legislative Council, 1918 1925 and nominated by Government since 1940 Has been an elected Sitting Member of the Navsari Municipality since 1914. Was the first elected President from 1922 to 1925 Again elected President, 1934 1936 Has been an elected Sitting Member of the Navsari District Local Board since 1917 Was Vice-President for 7 years, was elected first non-official President in 1939 Has been a Director of the District Co-operative Bank since 1922 for 19 years and its first non-official elected President for 17 years since 1924 onwards Founded the District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and has been its President since Worked as Member on the Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board and several other Committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration Was given a Civic Address by the public of Navsari for his selfless services for the people in 1925 Was awarded the titles of "Rajya Bhushan and a Silver Medal in 1927 and Rajya Ratna with a Gold Medal and Poshak" by the Baroda Government in 1936 for meritorious service. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee *Address* Loonsi Kui, Navsari (Baroda State).



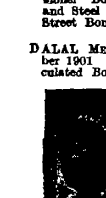
DADABHOY SIR MANEKJI BYRAMJEE, O.I.E. (1921) Kt (1931), K.C.I.E (1935) K C S I (1936) LL.D (Nagpur University) 1940. President Council of State since 1935, *b* Bombay, 30th July 1885 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy J.P *m* 1884 Bai Jerbanoo O B E. has two daughters, Joined Middle Temple, 1884 called to Bar, 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1890-92, Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1902; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1909-13 and 1914-17



a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, (1920-32) Elected to the Council of State, 1921 Nominated to the Council of State 1926, 1931 and 1937 Member Fiscal Commission appointed by *Government of India*, Sept 1921 Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance 1925-26, Member Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee 1931 Member, Municipal Board Nagpur for 39 years *Publications* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act *Clubs* Royal Societies Club London, Royal Automobile Club London Calcutta Club Calcutta Willingdon Club Bombay Asian Club Bombay Chelmsford Club Delhi Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club Delhi Rotary Club of Delhi Central Provinces Club Nagpur *Address* Nagpur C P

DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI KT ICS (Retd), Director and Partner Messrs Tata Sons Limited Director Messrs The Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd The Associated Cement Cos Ltd The Andra Valley Power Supply Company Ltd etc *b* 24th April 1884 *m* to Manasekbai Jamshetji Ardeshir Wadia *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay St John s College Cambridge Assistant Collector Dharwar Colaba Bijapur Superintendent Land Records Belgaum Collector Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals Deputy Secretary Government of Bombay Revenue Department Ag Secretary Govt of Bombay Finance Department Acting Secretary Government of India Education Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner Bombay *Address* C/o Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd Bombay House Bruce Street Bombay

DALAL MERWANJEE BOMANJEE *b* 12th October 1901 B J J School Bombay Matriculated Bombay University 1918 Entered London School of Economics and Political Science 1919 Son of the late Mr Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal C I E High Commissioner for India in 1923 After completing his education joined the Stock Broking firm of Messrs Merwanjee & Sons and was one of the two active partners of the firm previous to its dissolution by mutual consent of the partners He is now running a similar business in his own name *Address* 45/47 Apollo Street Fort Bombay



DALAL, THE HONOURABLE MANOCKJI NADIRSHAW J P M Inst C E F I A A F I A S (London) Leader Independent Party Council of State Member, Committee on Petitions, Council of State Member Executive Committee Empire Parliamentary Association Member Consultative Committe Supply Dept Govt of India, Member of the Court University of Delhi Member Executive Committee, All India Tuberculosis Association, Member, Central Advisory Council Railway Board Govt of India 1939-40 Member Local Advisory Committee B B & C I Rly 1939 40 Member of Committee Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay 1939 Secretary Engineering Industries Sub-Committee National Planning Commission, 1939 Justice of the Peace Bombay Chartered Civil Engineer Architect & Surveyor *b* 7th January 1905 *m* Perinbai daughter of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla *Educ* Institute of Civil Engineers London Honourably mentioned for the Charles Hawksley Prize 1931 (London) Member Institute of Civil Engineers (London) Fellow Incorporated Association of Architects (London) Fellow Incorporated *Association of* Surveyors (London) *Publications* Whither Minorities Value of Gold etc

DALAL DR SIR RATANJI DINSHAW KT (1942) C I E (1936) M R C P M R C S L R C P D P H L M & S *Educ* Khan Bahadur R S Dalal High School Broach Gokuldas Tejpal School Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical Coll Bombay St Bartholomew s Hospital and Coll and University College London King s Coronation Medal (1937) King s Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) Kaisar i Hind Silver Medal (1923) Resident Medical Officer Finsbury Dispensary London 1896 97 Secretary of State s Doctor for Plague Duty in India 18th November 1897 Dy Sanitary Commr, *Southern Registration Dt Bombay 14th June 1913 Asstt Dir of Public Health* Southern Registration Dt Bombay October 1921 Dir Vaccine Institute Belgaum 28rd October 1923 retired Oct 1925 Member Indian Central Leg Assem from 1930 to 1942 *Publications* Author of *Manual of Vaccination Address* 14 The Fort Belgaum, M & S M Railway Bombay Presidency *Clubs* Belgaum English Club Belgaum Parsi Club and Mahableshwar Club

DALIP NARAYAN *SINGH* RAI BAHADUR RE M L C Bihar Zemindar and Banker *b* 1883 in a renowned Baniwal Vaisya family in Monghyr Son of Babu Jamuna Prasad and Grandson of Babu Ganga Prasad who is known for his Dan His great grandfather Babu Lalji Shah built Kasthar nighat on the bank of the Monghyr Ganges Worked in Legislative council for 9 years Built Zanana Hospital, Dharamsala and has donated over 5 lacs towards public causes and institutions. Donated Rs 1 10 500 towards prosecution of the present war Managing Proprietor Radiant Chemical Co A social reformer of Hindu sect Commands respect among his caste men in all India.



DALMIA JAIDAYAL *b* 1905 *m* Shreemati Krishna *Educ* privately in Rajputana Calcutta and Bombay deeply read in literature philosophy and Hindu scriptures



Spent many years of his life in social uplift and other philanthropic works keenly interested in mass literacy and maternity welfare Travelled extensively in India and Europe visited workshops of all important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and on the Continent Made elaborate study of different processes of manufacture of paper and cement in Norway Denmark and Germany Managing Director of the companies of Dalmia Group Supervises and controls the Technical sections of Sugar Paper Cement and Chemical factories of the Group A keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering Has three sons Vishnu Hari Nar Hari and Prem Hari and a daughter Uma *Hobbies* Industrial Chemistry and Numerology Tennis Photography *Address* Shantinagar Karachi

DAS BANKIM CHANDRA M A B L (Calcutta University) Managing Director Suburban Bank Ltd Calcutta *b* in Chandpur East Bengal *e* Presidency College and University Law College Calcutta Graduated in 1924 with Honours in English from Presidency College A student of literature and political economy Started career as a canvasser Worked in many insurance companies for about six years and took to banking Has promoted two progressive banks Connected with many limited companies and associations *Recreation* Art Poetry and Philosophy *Address* 22 Strand Road Calcutta



DAS MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BEHARI C.I.E. C.S.I *b* Jan 1865 *Educ* at Punjab Government College, Lahore Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K.C.B 1886-1888, Mily Secy to the Com in-Chief Jammu and Kashmir 1898-1909 Mily Secry to H H the Maharaja, 1909 14 Home Minister to H H the Maharaja, 1914-18 Rev Minister 1918-1921 and Chief Minister March 1921 April 1922 Retired from Service appointed Taximi Sardar by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir 9th October 1936 *Address* Jammu and Kashmir

DAS THE HON BABU MUKUNDA PRASAD Mukhtear Speaker Orissa Leg Assembly *b* 1883 *m* Sreemati Jhanabi Debi *Educ* Balasore *Address* Orissa Leg. Assembly Cuttack.

DAS NARAGOPAL Ph D (Econ.) (Lond.) I.C.S., Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India *b* 20 Feb 1910 *m* Uma Gupta 1934 *Educ* Calcutta University and London School of Economics University of London Lord Irwin Gold Medallist Bireswar Mitter Gold Medallist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Arts) In the I C S since 1932 Served in the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Secretariat as Special Officer Finance Department and Employment Adviser Agriculture and Industries Department On deputation to the Government of India from July 1940 *Publications* Banking and Industrial Finance in India Industrial Enterprise in India Industrial Planning—Why and How a number of novels and short stories in Bengali *Address* Ceitral Agricultural Marketing Department Old Secretariat Buildings Delhi

DAS PANDIT NILKANTHA M.A M.L.A (Central) Author books for children on new lines Critical Treatises essays etc, on Indian Culture Anthropology etc Poet Editor *b* August 1884 *m* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905) Founded residential open air private High school at Satyabadi on a new line worked in flood and famine appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920 Joined non-Co-operation and started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur, Imprisoned four times, fined heavily since became Provincial Congress President Utkal and President Utkal All Party Conference Elected Chairman Reception Committee I. N Congress Puri Session Member Delhi University Court for 6 years Chairman Orissa University Committee *Address* P O Sakhigopal Dist Puri (Orissa).

DASH ARTHUR JULES B A C I E (1938) I C S Commissioner Rajshahi Division, Bengal *b* 24th April 1887 *m* to Greta Brancepeth Wardale *Educ* Worcester Cathedral King's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1909 served in I.A.R.O 1915-1918 Magistrate & Collector of Noakhali 1919-1921 and of Tipperah 1923-1927 Secretary Department of Education Govt of Bengal 1928-31 Commissioner Chittagong 1932-33 Commissioner Presidency Division 1935-1936 Commissioner Burdwan Division, 1937 *Address* Commissioner's House, Jalpaiguri, N Bengal

DASTUR SIR HORMASDYAR PHIROZE KT (1933) B A LL B Bar-at-Law Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay (Retd) *b* 20th March 1873 *m* Bachubai Bhaiji Dastur *Educ* St Xavier's College Acted as Taxing Master Clerk of the Crown High Court *Clubs* R W T C Bombay Bar Gymkhana R A C (Lon.) *Address* The Manse 51, New Marine Lines, Bombay

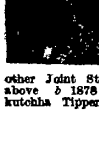
DATTA HEMENDRANATH *b* 1874 in Kastul, Dist Mymensingh Bengal *Educ* St Xaviers' College Calcutta joined Brahmo Samaj in 1896 took up Social Career in 1897 *m* Sarajubala Devi *d* of Ramdurlav Majumdar of Nowgong Bengal three sons—Dhirendranath, Rabindranath, Shudhindranath and one daughter Founded H Datta & Sons Ltd in 1929 Managing Agents for Ramdurlavpur Tea Co Ltd Dooars Assam Union Tea Co Ltd. Chargola Valley Tea Estates Ltd. Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd Bengal Canning and Condiment Works Ltd Controls Calcutta Commercial Bank Ltd Dominion Insurance Co Ltd Matribhumi monthly magazine Matribhumi Printing Press Krishak daily newspaper Janaseva Chemical Works India Colour and Chemical Works Murshidabad Silk Works Roy Brothers Assam Bengal Match and Timber Works and National Drug Co Philanthropic Institutions Ram Mohan Roy Seminary Patna Dacca Anath Asram Dacca Widow's Home Janaseva Mandali Dhamoo Bengal. *Address* 15 Clive Street Calcutta



DATTA N B.A G D A Secretary Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. *b* 14th July 1892 in the district of Barisal, Bengal, graduated from the Dacca College in 1912 joined Hindusthan as Chief Accountant in 1917 was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay in 1923 and held the position till June 1933 He was subsequently called upon to join the Head Office of the Society as Agency Manager officiated for sometimes as General Manager in 1936 later on promoted as Secretary in 1937 Director Bengal Central Bank Ltd Deputy President Indian Life Insurance Offices Association. *Address* 38 Hindusthan Park or Hindusthan Buildings Calcutta.

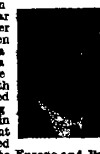


DATTA NARENDRA CHANDRA BL M L C (Bengal) founder-Managing Director— The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd Member Indian Tea Market Expansion Board Chairman Board of Directors New Standard Bank Ltd Chairman Insurance of India Ltd. Managing Agent Mantala Tea Co Ltd Ex Secretary Comilla Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Ex M.L.C Tripura State Ex-Chairman Comilla Municipality, Founder promoter and Director of many other Joint Stock Companies besides the above *b* 1878 of a Baidya family at Kali kutchha Tippera. While a student bent to trade and commerce started life as a lawyer, left the bar for trade and commerce Started The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd 1914 Mr Butta Kristo Datta B Com, his eldest son, is the Managing Director of New Standard Bank Ltd *Address* Comilla.



DAVAR PROF SOHRAB R Bar at-Law M L C J P Principal Davar's College of Commerce Bombay *b* June 16 1879 *m* Shirin Davar J P Called to the Bar in 1910 at the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London. Advocate (O S) H M High Court Bombay First Indian Finalist of Chartered Institute of Secretaries London and Incorporated Society of Accountants & Auditors, London and also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries first President of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Act of 1935 President Bombay Shareholders Association Vice President Parsi Central Association & Political League Member Managing Committee Indian Merchants Chamber Member Bombay Municipal Corporation and its Standing Committee Delegate to World's Municipal and Local Boards Congress London from Corporation of Bombay 1932 Hon. Registrar for India of the Incorporated Sales Managers Association (Eng) Corporation of Certified Secretaries (Lond.) and other British Professional Boards. Examiner to Universities *Clubs* Willingdon, Ripon and Cricket Club of India Lately a Syndic and Fellow of the University of Bombay author of standard text books on legal and economic subjects *Address* Residence—Ruby Mansion Napean Sea Road Bombay Chamber and College—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay

DAVE P M MIES F R E S *b* 19th August 1898 in Rajkot Kathiawar Married to Shrimati Prabhakunver daughter of Vithalji Naranji a banker of Upleta Two sons three daughters Joined the service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education then joined the service of Nawanagar State There he organised a new insurance department After the death of the late Maharaja retired from the State, went to England and opened a business in London (closed on account of war) He has travelled more than a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes He has covered more than 100 000 miles by air journeys Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society London Presented several old manuscripts and coins found at Jouxor to the Watson Museum, Rajkot. *Recreation* Reading and Farming. *Clubs* Rotary Club, Orient Club Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A A., London and W.I.A.A., Bombay. Sir Lakhaji Raj Club, Rajkot. *Address* Prabha Kunj Rajkot, 13, Northumberland Avenue, London, W C.2.



DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN J P Kt (1931) Bar at-Law (1896) b 1875 *Educ* Bombay and London. Practised in Gujerat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908) Editor *Al Haq* for three years. Organizer first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902 and local Secretary All-India Muslim Educational Conference held at Karachi, 1907, Chairman Reception Committee All India Muslim League 1907 President The Provincial Muslim Educational Conference held at Poona President, First Educational Conference Konkan held at Ratnagiri Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-12) Judge Small Causes Court Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujerat (1914-21) Minister for Agriculture Bombay (1924-27) President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927 36 Minister of Local Self Government, Bombay 1936 Leader of the Opposition during the period of Congress Government 1937 1939 *Publications* History and Origin of Polo (Article) Mendicancy in India (Brochure) *Address* Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA ARCHBISHOP OF MOST REV SYLVESTRE PATRICK MULLIGAN, Archbishop of Delhi and Simla, since 1927 b 1875 *Educ* At the Capuchin College, Rochestown, Cork and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in Dublin in 1901 he studied in Louvain University from 1902 to 1906 where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity He taught theology in the Irish Province of his Order up to 1913 when he became President of the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin and editor of the *Father Mathew Record* He was elected Provincial of the Irish Capuchin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in Rome in 1928 he became Assistant General of the Order he was re-elected at the Chapter of 1932 and held the position until May 1937 when he was appointed to the Archdiocese of Delhi and Simla, he succeeded the Most Rev Anselm Kenealy who recently retired At the appointment of the present Archbishop the boundaries of the Archdiocese were changed so as to embrace both Delhi and Simla the two seats of the Government of India. *Address* The Cathedral House, New Delhi

DENNETT HAROLD GEORGE M A (Cantab) C S I C I E (1937) Chief Secretary Government of Assam. b. December 18, 1890 *m* Constance Isolda Alexander *d* of late Col. Harvey Alexander D S O and Mrs Alexander Dorset *Educ* Clifton and Emmanuel Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1915 1919 Indian Civil Service Assam On special duty with the Government of India September 1926 to March 1927 Secretary Transferred Depts Govt. of Assam June 1929 to March 1937 *Address* Lumpynagad Shillong Assam

DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD M C, K C Chief Justice High Court, Calcutta, since 1934 b. 1886 *m.* 1915 Dorothea Alice, *d* of John Taylor, Crosshill Blackburn. *Educ* Blackburn Grammar School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M A LL.B. Barrister Gray's Inn, 1911 (Cert of Honour), K C 1928 Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34 served European War 1914-1919 (M. C) Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France Liaison Officer between R.A. and R.A F Hon Major R.A. Bencher Gray's Inn 1931., Chief Justice Calcutta High Court, 1934 Trustee Victoria Memorial Chairman Board of Governors Mayo Hospital Calcutta Member of the Governing Body of La Martiniere Calcutta Chairman Calcutta Blind School Ex-officio Fellow Calcutta University *Address* High Court Calcutta

DESAI BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A. LL.B M.L.A. Advocate (Original Side) Bombay High Court. Member Congress Working Committee Congress Party Leader and Leader of Opposition in Central Assembly President Bombay Provincial Congress Committee *b* 13 October 1877 *m* Ichhaben. *Educ* Elphinstone College and Govt Law College Bombay Some time Professor of History and Economics Gujarat College Ahmedabad Ag Advocate-General of Bombay Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932 was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Rs 10,000 fine re arrested on 1st December 1940 and detained in Yeravda Central Prison under the Defence of India Rules for taking part in Congress Satyagraha movement *Address* 89 Warden Road Bombay

DESAI MORARJI RANCHHODJI B A *b* 29th February 1896 *m* Gajraben, *d* of Joegibhai Bhimbhai Desai *Educ* Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College Bombay After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917 18 was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service Bombay, resigned in 1930 during the C D Movement, suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930 1934 (1) Three months 1930 (2) Two years 1932 (3) Two years 1933 34 worked as Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat from 1931 to 1937 a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931 was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 Minister for Revenue and Forests Government of Bombay 1937-39 *Address* Congress House, Bhadra Ahmedabad.

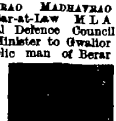
DESAI, UMAKANT SHRIDANG, RAO BAHADUR (1942) Chairman, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. and a leading Stock

and Share Broker, *b* 2nd May 1886 *s* Wilson College, Bombay B A (English Literature and Sanskrit) 1906 M A (Chemistry) 1908 *m* Jerbanoo B Engineer M A B Sc 1917 Professor of Chemistry Government College Jubbulpore (1909 10) Manager Bank of Morvi *Ltd* 1924 25 Member and Director Bombay Stock Exchange Chemist Carew & Co Calcutta and Asansol 1917 Member Committee of the Santa Cruz Residents Association Bombay Suburban District Defence Loans Committee Sometime Director Bank of Hindustan Ltd Madras President Bombay Suburban Education Society Khar President Wakola Welfare League Wakola Santa Cruz *Clubs* C C I *Address* Al Kahira Juhu Road Santa Cruz Bombay

DESHMUKH GOPAL VINAYAK, L M & S (Bom) F R C S (Eng) M D (Lond) M L A *Consulting Surgeon and Physician b* 4th Jan 1884 *m* Annapurnabai, *d* of Deshmukh of Wun *Educ* Morris Coll Nagpur Grant Medical College Bombay King's College and the London Hospital Medical College London House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd Professor of Surgery in Univ of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital Hon Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J J Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920) Professor of Surgery at Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon Surgeon at King Edward Hospital Member Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928 Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City *Publications* Some papers on Abdominal Surgery publications on Social Reform Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women *Address* Pedder Road Bombay

DESHMUKH DR P S M A (Edin) Phil (Oxon) Barrister at Law Political Member Dewas State (Junior) *b* December 1898 *Educ* Fergusson College Poona M A (Hons) Edinburgh Vans Dunlop Research Scholar 1923-26 Called to Bar 1925 President, Shivaji Education Society since 1937 Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928 increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables Elected to C P Council in 1930 Minister (Education and Agriculture) 1930-33 Reduced School fees for agriculturists Introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc Chairman Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, 1934 40 Member Nagpur University Court 1935-37 *Publication* Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature *Address* Dewas (Junior) C I

DESHMUKH MR RAMRAO MADHAVRAO B A LL B (Cantab) Bar-at-Law M L A (C P) Member, National Defence Council and Additional Finance Minister to Gwalior Prominent Maratha public man of Berar



1916 Graduated at Cambridge and called to the Bar 1917 President, Belgaum Maratha Conference 1920 to 1930 M L C Nagpur Council except for 1926 1926 M L A, 1925 First elected Chairman Amraoti District Council Resigned his Seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party 1920 to 1925 member of A I C C 1925 President Maharastra Conference Satara 1927 28 appointed Minister 1st Maratha to achieve honour in C P also member A I C C 1929 Formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C P 1930 Resigned Ministry because ordered by Responsivist party to do so 1933 President Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting Bombay 1933 member Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar 1935-36 Adviser to Raja of Sandur 1937 M L A (C P) and Minister Dr Khare's Ministry 1938 Resigned with Dr Khare 1939 41 Political Minister Dewas (J B) State and Secretary C I and other States Group 1941 Elected to Chamber of Princes Minister's Committee *Address* Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berar) & Gwalior

DEVADOSS THE HON SIR DAVID MUTHIAH B A B L (Madras) Bar-at-Law Inner Temple Kt (1932) Retd Judge Madras High Court *b* 18 Dec 1868 *m* Lady Mosellamoney Chellammal Devadoss *Educ* C M S High School, Palamcottah Hindu College Tinnevelly and Presidency College Madras Practised as High Court Vakil in Tinnevelly District from 1892 to 1908 called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges Member Council of State since 1930 *Address* Sylvan Lodge Mylapore Madras.

DEVARAO SHIVARAM, Selling Agent of the Mysore Spg & Mfg Co Ltd Bangalore Minerva Mills Ltd Bangalore Modern Mills, Ltd Bombay *b* 10 7 1890 *Educ* London Mission High School, Bangalore Member Mysore Legislative Council Vice President Rotary Club Bangalore, 1941 42 Director Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce in 1926 and in 1938-39 President Ramakrishna Students' Home President, Deena Seva Sangh, President Rotary Club Bangalore for 1942 43 *Address* Abshot," 4, Bellary Road Bangalore.



DHADDA (S R) Siddha Raj M.A (Alld), LL B (1931) Secretary Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta Secretary Indian Sugar Mills Association Secretary Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association, Secretary Indian Insurance Companies Association etc *b* February 1909 Son of Munshi Gulabchand Dhadda M.A of Jaipur (Rajputana) Ex Dewan of Jhabua (C I) *Educ* at Maharaja's College, Jaipur Canning College Lucknow University and the University Allahabad. Sometime Advocate Mysore High Court Bangalore Member Bengal Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh Regularly contributing to various English and Hindi periodicals *Address* Security House 102 A Clive Street Calcutta



DHANPAT RAI Dewan Jagirdar Chief of Eminabad Dist. Gujranwala *b* 1888 *e* at the Government College Lahore Descendant of Dewan Bahadur Dewan Jowala Sahai C S I. Prime Minister of Jammu & Kashmir State whose services to the State and to the British Government constituted a proud record in the history of the family Dewan Dhanpat Rai was deputed by the Kashmir State for training under the Punjab Government 1908 1911 Appointed an Hon Extra Asst Commissioner at Firozepur 1909 1910 Wazir Wazarat Kashmir State 1908 1930 Governor, Jammu Province 1930-31 Rendered notable services during the last War by subscribing liberally to War Funds and the Red Cross Society and supplying recruits A leading Jagirdar of the State, H H the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir conferred the title of Tazimi Sardar on him Hereditary Tazim conferred by His Highness 1938 He has six sons named Iqbal Nath Suraj Parkash Prithvi Raj Jaswant Rai, Balwant Rai and Izzat Rai The eldest is B A. B.Sc (London) Bar at-Law and is now in the Kashmir Civil Service the second is managing the Estate the third is a Subaltern in the Maharatta Light Infantry, stood first in All India Competitive Army Entrance Examination in 1937 is now a Staff Officer serving Overseas, the fourth passed with distinction the Chiefs College Diploma Examination in 1939 and is now B Sc M.A, LL.B. The fifth educated at the Prince of Wales R I.M. College is now in the Indian Air Force and the youngest is at the Doon School, Dehra Dun. *Address* Jammu, Srinagar (Kashmir)



DHARAMDAS Samaldas Purbhoodas Share, Stock, Exchange and Finance Broker *b* 22nd Oct 1895 *Educ* at the New High School, Bombay Under Graduate *m* Kamalavati, *d* of late Seth Jivandas Pitamber J P on 15th Dec 1916 Joined the firm of his grandfather Seth Purbhoodas Jivandas Kothari in 1916 Director The Native share & Stock Brokers Association Bombay 1937 1939 Member Advisory Board of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Managing Council of Hurkisondas Narrotamdas Hospital the Advisory Committee of the Yamunabai Nair Hospital and National Medical College Is a Trustee and Secretary of Purbhoodas Jeevandas Kothari and Moolchand Vassonji Modh Vanik Boarding School, Dadar Is on the Managing Committee of Waghji Laxmidas and Govindji Jetha Modh Boarding School Rajkot Is the Trustee of Hiravati Hindu Sanatorium, Deviali, Jekore Nivas Bombay and Kalidas Pragdhi Sanatorium, Borivli *Hobby* Reading religious literature *Clubs* C C I and Hindu Gymkhana *Address* Stock Exchange New Premises, Fort Bombay *Residence* Sea View 57 Worli Estate, Bombay



DHAWAN Rai Bahadur Purshottam Lal B A 1901 M.A. 1902 Maclagan Gold Medal for standing first in Science in M.A (Punjab Univ) Passed out first from Thomason Civil Engineering College winning Council of India Prize 1906 Rai Bahadur 1929 C I E. Jan. 1939 Member Pacific Locomotives Enquiry Committee *b* 1st October 1883 *Educ* at Government College Lahore and Thomason Engineering College Roorkee *m* to Shrimati Dayavati *d* of late Dewan Bahadur K B Thapar, O B E. of Lahore S D O Construction E B Ry Gauhati 1906-1909 O & R Ry 1909-1916 N W Ry 1916-1922 C E Prof Roorkee 1922 23 N W Ry 1923-24 Dy C E N N W Ry 1924-1931 Divisional Supdt N W Ry 1931 1934 Senior Govt Inspector Bombay 1934, Chief Engineer N W Ry 1935 Member Federal Public Services Commission 1935-40 Member Pacific Locomotive Committee 1938-39 *Club* Cosmopolitan Lahore *Address* 3 Race Course Road Lahore

DIAS Antonio Rosario Merchant & Landlord *b* 20th February 1881 in Loutolim, Goa naturalised British subject *m* Miss Petronilla Alves 5 sons and 1 daughter Founder of the firm of A B. Dias & Bros Bombay President Tailors Association for 10 years member Communal and Charitable Institutions Creator of seamless suit which won Gold Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1922 for which he was complimented by Sir Fredrick Sykes Governor of Bombay



Toured Europe in 1934 Granted audience by Pope Pius XI & visited the Holy Land same year During last war was R.I.N contractor and helped Government in executing urgent contracts *Residence* A R. Dias Estate, Grant Road, Bombay Lourdes Villa Hot Springs, Vajreshwari Thana. *Office* Esplanade Road Fort Bombay

DINAJPUR, THE HON BLE CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY F.R.S.A. *b* Dec 23 1894 *s* of late Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur K C I E *m* 1916 *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Received Viceroy s Commission in Jan 1924 President All India Kayestha Conference representing five million Kayesthas late Chairman District Board and Municipality Dinajpur, late Member Bengal Leg Council and Council of State Vice-President British Indian Association Secretary Bengal Landholders Association Member Asiatic Society of Bengal East India Association London Bombay Natural History Society Calcutta Literary Society Bangiya Sahitya Parishat Bengal Flying Club Road and Transport Development Association *Publications* Maharaja s Speeches in Council *Address* Dinajpur Rajbari Dinajpur 95 Russa Road Calcutta



DINA NATH WAZIR UD DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR COLONEL DEWAN C I E Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar Indore *b* 18th March, 1885 *Educ* Government College Lahore and Exeter College Oxford Barat-Law of Lincoln s Inn. Asst Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar (1914-20) Judge High Court, Patiala State (1920-23) Foreign Minister Patiala Govt (1923-24) Superintendent, Mandi State (1924 25) Chief Secretary and Chief Minister Mandi State (1925-30) His Highness Maharaja Holkar s First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy (1930-35) Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy as a Representative of Holkar Government April (1935) Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government Sept (1933-35) Fellow of the Punjab University (1934-35) Retired from Patiala State 1st January 1937 Minister-in Waiting Holkar State February 1937 Finance Minister and then Prime Minister 1939 A Member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar 1941 C I E 1942. *Address* Indore C I

DIVATIA HARSHENBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE HON MR JUSTICE, M.A. LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature Bombay and President Industrial Court, Bombay *m.* Jolly Behn J P and Hon Magistrate *Educ* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy Bareilly College, 1910-12, Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court 1912 1933 Professor Government Law College, 1928-1931 Hon Secretary Bar Council Bombay 1932 33 Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40 *Publication* Psychology (in Gujarati language) *Address* "Sans Souci," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

DOAK JAMES MCHAFFIE C.A. (Glasgow) Managing Director Madura Mills Co., Ltd Madura Tuticorin and Ambasamudram and Partner A & F Harvey b 1904 *m.* Miss Helen Gaylord in 1931 2 s. Joined Madura Mills 1928 Member Indian Central Cotton Committee and Standing Sub-Committee of Cotton Textiles Panel (Yarn & Sewing thread) Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pandyan Insurance Co Ltd. The Comorin Investment & Trading Co Ltd. Harveys, Ltd. The Indian Mills Supply Co Ltd and Punalur Paper Mills Ltd Vice-Chairman European Association Madras Founder President Madura Rotary Club keenly interested in housing and welfare conditions of workers an authority on industrial and commercial affairs has contributed largely towards industrial progress and expansion *Recreations* big game hunting golf and tennis *Address* Pasumalai Hills, Madura

DOCTOR BHICAJI EDULJI, A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), A I I A M.R San I (Lon.) Chartered Architect *b* December 1901. *Educ* Architectural course completed in Bombay Awarded Bombay Art Society s Silver Medal for Architectural merit Proceeded to England in 1929 for higher studies Returned qualified and specialized in 1934 Did research work in various subjects intricate and ambitious schemes handled Practised as Doctor Mhatre & Desai Doctor & Mhatre and now on his own since 1941 Honorary Architect—Parsi Uran Colony *m* in 1933 Miss Juliette Degallier of Lausanne—Switzerland One daughter *Address* Dhan Nur Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort Bombay

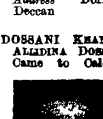


DONALDSON JOHN COOTE B A C.I.E (1939) M C (1919) I C S Jt Secy to the Governor-General (Public) *b* May 24, 1898 *m* Barbara Maud Kendall *Educ* Felsted School Dublin University Military Service 1915-18 (Lt, Machine Gun Corps) I C.S 1920 Secy to the Governor U P 1937-40. *Address* New Delhi Simla.

DORMAN SMITH, H. E SIR REGINALD HUGH P C 1939 Kt *cr* 1937 Governor of Burma since 1941 *b* 1899 *s* of Major E P Dorman Smith Bellamont Forest, Co Cavan *m* 1921 Doreen Agnes Edith *d.* of Sir John Watson, 2nd Bt of Earnock two *d Educ* Harrow R. M. C Sandhurst, 15th Sikhs (I A.) and 5th Bats. Queen s Royal Regt. (T.A.); County Alderman, 1931-35 and J.P for Surrey; President, National Farmers Union, 1936-37, M.P (U Petersfield Division of Hants, 1935-40 H M. Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries, 1939-40. *Clubs* White s, Carlton. *Address* New Delhi.

DORNAKAL, Bishop of since 1912 **Rt Rev Vedanayakam Samuel Azariah** 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D (Cantab), *b* 17 Aug. 1874 *Educ* C M S High School, Mengnanapuram, C M S College, Tinnevelly, Madras Christian College One of the founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903 Hon Secretary 1903-9 Hon Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9 visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11 visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference 1910 Head of Dornakal Mission 1909-12 *Publications* India and the Christian Movement Christ in the Indian Villages, Christian Giving and Holy Matrimony and Sabbath or Sunday? *Address* Dornakal Singareni Collieries Deccan

DOSSANI Khan Bahadur (Gulamhoosein Alidina Dossani) *b* in Bombay 1896 Came to Calcutta 1916 *m* in Bombay 1920 Has one son and two daughters. Agent, H E H The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, Babe Palace, Calcutta. Senior Partner Dossani Film Corporation, Partner Dossani & Co (Government and Military Contractors) Partner Dossani Bros. (Chief Agents Messrs Jupiter General Insurance Co Ltd) Director Adamji Jute Mills Ltd Calcutta Rotary Club Vice-President Muslim Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee Member Mohomedan Sporting Club Lake Club Member Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta Club Royal Calcutta Turf Club (Stand) Royal Western India Turf Club (Stand) Cricket Club of India. Three Hundred Club Treasurer Calcutta Historical Society *Address* 60 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.



DOW, H.E Sir Hugh K.C.S.I. (1940) C.S.I. (1937) C.I.E (1932) Governor of Sind *b* 8th May 1886, *m* Ann *d* of J Sheffield One *s* one *d* *Educ.* Aske's Hatcham School, University College London Entered Indian Civil Service 1909 and served as Assistant Collector in Sind. Municipal Commissioner for Surat 1916-18 Asst Commr in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary Finance Department Bombay 1921. Acting Secretary Finance Dept 1923 Financial Adviser to P W.D 1926 Revenue Officer Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage 1927-33 Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee 1933-34 Jt. Secretary Commerce Dept Government of India 1934-36 Secretary, Commerce Dept, 1936-39, Director General of Supplies and Vice-President War Supply Board, 1939-40. *Address* Government House Karachi.



Drake-Brockman Sir Digby Livingstone Kt *cr* 1937 C.S.I. (1933) C.I.E (1927) late I C S, late Chairman U P Public Services Commission 6th *s* of late W Drake-Brockman, Supdt Engr P W D (U P) *m* Gladys Kate, *d* of late Major General S M. Renny, C S I C.I.E. R.A, one *s* one *d* *Educ.* Dulwich College Christ Church, Oxford (Senior Scholar) Litt. Hum. 1st Class 1900 I.C.S 1900 arrived India, 1901, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Muttra, Gorakhpur Etawah, Agra Assistant Settlement Officer, Banda, 1905-08 Settlement Officer Allahabad 1912-15 Saharanpur, 1917 20 Revenue Member Regency and State Council Jodhpur State, 1920-29, Commr Fyzabad Divn, 1929-32 Bareilly 1932-33, Member, Board of Revenue U P 1933-36 retired, 1936 *Publications* District Gazetteers of Mutra Etawah, Azamgarh Mirzapur, Jhansi, Banda Hamirpur Jalaun Final Settlement Reports, Allahabad and Saharanpur *Recreations* Tennis, golf etc *Address* c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd Berkeley Street, W 1 Bombay.

Dudhoria Nabakumar Sing *b. s. of* **Rai Budh Sing Dudhoria Bahadur** of **Azimganj** Zemindar and Banker *b* 1904 *m* sister of Fatch Chand present Jagat Seth of Murshidabad. *Educ.* privately Honorary Magistrate Special Director Aryastan Insurance Co Calcutta Member Legislative Assembly—Central—1926-34 Member British Indian Association Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Bengal Landholders Association, Marwari Association Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Indian Chamber of Commerce Academy of Fine Arts Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Calcutta Club Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Bengal Flying Club Muhammadan Sporting Club Kalighat Sports Association Patron Bengal Music Association Life Member Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta President, Friends Union Club, Berhampore Bengal Vice-President and Life Member Calcutta North Club *Address* Azimganj, Murshidabad Bengal



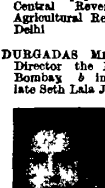
Duggan, Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji, Kt. C.I.E., O.B.E D (Oxon) F.C.P.S L.R.-Col. A.I.E.O., L.M & S J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College Bombay *b* 8 April 1884 *m* Miss Parakh. *Educ* Bombay Oxford Vienna and London Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay, is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner Hon Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. *Publications* A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value

contributions to various periodicals *Address* The Lawnside Harkness Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

DUNDAS AMBROSE DUNDAS FLUX B A C I E (1936) Resident in Waziristan (1941) *b* April 14, 1899, *m* Mary Forrest, *d* of Rev Canon Bracewell of Sheffield *Educ* Harrow R M A Woolwich and Christ Church Oxford 2nd Lieut Royal Artillery September 1918 Entered I C S 1922 Political Agent North Waziristan 1928 31 D C Peshawar, 1934 36 Chief Secy to Govt N W F P 1937 41 *Address* Dera Ismail Khan N W F P

DUNNICLIFF HORACE BARRATT, C I E, M A (Cantab) M A, Sc D (Dublin) F I C F N I I M S (retd) Chief Chemist Central Revenues, Chemical Service Principal, Government College Lahore, 1936-1939 Prof Inorganic Chemistry Punjab University since 1924 (also Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic) *b* 23 Sept 1885 *m* Freda Gladys Burgoyne, elder *d* of F W Burgoyne-Wallace (1936) M A O College Aligarh U P 1908 1914 Khalsa College Amritsar 1914 17 Government College Lahore 1917 1939 Indian Munitions Board 1917 Cordite Factory Aruvankadu 1918 1921 Vice president Indian Chemical Society President Chemistry Section Indian Science Congress 1934 Member Naturally Occurring Salts Committee Board of Scientific and Industrial Research Member Drugs Act Advisory Board and Drugs Supply Committee *Pub* *Routsons* papers in Chemical journals *Address* Central Revenues Control Laboratory Agricultural Research Institute P O New Delhi

DURGADAS MEHRA SETH Merchant and Director the National Savings Bank Ltd Bombay *b* in October 1912 Son of the late Seth Lala Jaigopal of Amritsar *m* Miss Parkashvati *d* of Seth Lala Tirathram of Amritsar 2 daughters Educated at the P B N High School Amritsar Joined his father s firm Omprakash Durgadas in 1929 Became partner in the same firm in 1933 Has travelled extensively in Japan, Malaya the Straits Settlements China Ceylon and India *Clubs* the Cricket Club of India and the Bombay Presidency Radio Club *Address* 468 Kalbadevi Road Bombay



EASTLEY CHARLES MORTIMER J P Solicitor and Notary Public Late Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and Public Prosecutor *b* 9 September 1890 *m* Esme Beryl Chester Wintle M B E Served in the Great War from 1914 1919 as Lieut R F A (T F) as an Observer and Pilot in R F C and Pilot in the R A F *Address* C/o Eastley Lam & Co Solicitors and Notaries Public Jehangir Building Esplanade Road Bombay

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHOY (3rd) Baronet J P *b* 12th April 1902 succeeded his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928 Honorary Presidency Magistrate, President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage Matunga Bombay President of the Muslim Committee Elected President of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee during the Hindu Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936 and 1941 presided over the Gujerat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1944 Chairman Reception Committee of the All India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936 and Provincial Muslim League Conference in 1941 Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1922 28 and again from 1935 Member Bombay Legislative Council 1937 Salaree Suba Bombay Provincial Muslim National Guards *Address* Belvedere Warden Road, Bombay

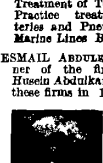
EDWARDS THE REV JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Principal United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six Missions *b* March 25th 1875 *m* Miss Mary Louise Wheeler Principal Kindergarten Training School *Educ* (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College Handsworth, Birmingham England Eight years in charge of English Churches in England arrived in India, Sept 1908 until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay, since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College *Publications* *The Life and Teachings of Tukaram* article on *Tukaram* in Vol XII of *Hastings Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics* several other English and Marathi books Editor of the Poet Saints of Maharashtra Series *Address* United Theological College 7 Sholapur Road Poona

ENGINEER MAJOR (DR) SOLAB KAIKHOSHRU F R C P E L M & S F C P S L R C S E L R F P & S G M R C P O B E (Military), Associated Officer 1940 Associated Serving Brother 1930 and Long Service Medal of the Order of St John (1929) with Bar, 1934 J P Hon Presidency Magistrate Consulting Physician, Sir J J Hospital Bombay since 1936 Divisional Surgeon Parsee Ambulance Brigade since 1919 *b* 28th April 1882 *s* at Elphinstone High School the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh Trinity College Dublin The Royal Colleges and Infirmary Edinburgh The first Indian Dr to have an Hon. Commission in the I M S and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. First Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology



in the Grant Medical College 1910-26 Physician Sir J J Hospital for over 23 years Hon. Major I M S since 1919 Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21 President Bombay Medical Union, the Grant Medical College Society 1939-40 and the British Medical Association Bombay Branch, 1934 40 Committee Member St John Ambulance Association Bombay Is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions *Publications* Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Bombay Treatment of Tetanus and Civil and Military Practice treatment of Diarrhoeas Dysenteries and Pneumonias etc *Address* 25 Marine Lines Bombay

ESMAIL ABDULKARIM PANJU Senior Partner of the firm E A Karim and also Husein Abdulkarim Panju Bombay Founded these firms in 1914 *b* at Zanzibar (British East Africa) 1 daughter Vice-President and Trustee Khoja Shia Isna Asharı Boarding Orphanage at Jamnagar Joint Hon Secretary the Anjuman I Faiz I Panjetani for the last 6 years Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Asharia Jamat Bombay *Address* Panju House 138-40 Samuel Street Bombay



FARIDKOT CAPTAIN H H FARZAND-I SAADAT NISHAN HAKRAT-I KAISAR I HIND BRARBANS RAJA SIR HARINDAR SINGH BAHADUR, K C S I of *b* 1915 *s* in 1918 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab *Address* Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTENEY B.A (1911) F R. Hist Society Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar *b* June 15, 1890 *Educ* Trinity Coll Dublin *Address* Dharwar

FATEHSINHJI, RAJKUMAR OF LIMBDI *b* 7th October 1900 *Educ* at Rajkumar College Rajkot Peterhouse Cambridge, Inner Temple, London Took two honours degree B A, L L B at Cambridge in 1922 and called to the Bar 1924 *m* Rajkumari Nirmalkumari *d* of Col. Rajkumar Prithirajsinhji of Rajpipla. Two sons Appointed Dewan Limbdi State, September 1924 Accompanied H H of Palanpur as Special Secretary to League of Nations in 1928 Since becoming Dewan has introduced many reforms both administrative and social within the State. Has revised and codified all State laws, has abolished child-marriages and wasteful caste customs. Has introduced wholly elected Municipality in the town of Limbdi and wholly elected Panchayats in all unalienated villages of the State. Has also taken prominent part in converting the Rajkumar College at Rajkot into a Public School on English Public School lines. Elected member of all India State Ministers Committee from Western India States Group in 1940 *Address* Limbdi.



FIELD LIEUT COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, Kt, C I E. (1935), Chief Minister, Jodhpur State Rajputana since 1935 *b* 19 November 1881 *m* 1st 1910 Muriel Hay *d* of the late Surgeon General G W R Hay 2ndly 1938 Muriel Wilhelmina (Carmen) de Parodi, *d.* of Lady Forster and the late Horace de Parodi 1a *Educ* Tonbridge School R M C Sandhurst Indian Army 1900—1907 Political Department Government of India 1907—1935 *Address* Jodhpur Rajputana

FISHER LT COL GERALD THOMAS C I E (1938) Resident for Central India. *b* 27th August, 1887 *m* to Ruth Alice *s d* of Brig General Sir Edward Le Marchant Bart. C B C B E *Educ* Bradfield and Lincoln College Oxford 1/3rd Q A O Gurkha Rifles, 1909 Indian Political Service 1915 served North West Frontier, Central India Baluchistan Persia Aden, Kathiawar Hyderabad Chief Minister Kapurthala State, 1935-1937, Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares 1937 1940 Resident for Central India 1940 *Address* Indore Residency C I

FITZE SIR KENNETH K C I E (1941) B.A Oxon C I E (1932) Political Secretary to H E The Crown Representative *b* Jan 6 1887 *m* Helena *d* of F J Bairsto *Educ* Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford Entered I C S 1911 employed in Political Dept since 1915 held the post of Resident for Central India 1935-40 *Address* Political Dept Delhi and Meadvale House Redhill Surrey

FITZHERBERT VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HERBERT K C I E (1941) C B (1937) C M G (1919) Royal Navy *b* 10 August 1885 son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingswear, Devon *m* Rachel 2nd daughter of Col. L H Ranbury Joined H M S Britannia, 1900 Lieutenant 1907 Commander 1917 Captain, 1924 Rear Admiral 1936, served Battle of Jutland (despatches) Flag Lieutenant to Commander in Chief, Grand Fleet, 1914-16 commanded Signal School Portsmouth 1932 34, H M S Devonshire, 1934-36 Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy 1937 Promoted Vice-Admiral, 1939 Chevalier of the Legion of Honour Russian Order of St Anne. *Address* Admiral's House, Bombay

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN LT -COL ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired, 1930) B.A (Hons.) Cantab C I E (1941) J P Master, Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps. *b* 17 August 1893 *m* 1926 Nancy, *d* of Rev John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Graywood Surrey, *1 s 3 d. Educ.* Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy Woolwich 1912 14 Cambridge University 1920-22, Served with Royal Engineers in France Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918 Wounded 1915 mentioned in Despatches, 1918 Instructor R. M. A Woolwich,

1916-1920 Instructor Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham 1923 1925 Engineer Calender's Cable and Construction Co, Ltd. 1927 29 Deputy Mint Master Bombay and Calcutta 1929-1931 Dy Master Security Printing India, Nasik, 1932-33 Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps since 1934 *Publications* Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments in France Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints *Address* Carlton House, Nasik Road G I P Railway

FORRESTER CHARLES, A H W C F I C ,Ph.D (Edin.) F R S E Principal, Government of India School of Mines Dhanbad, India since 1936 *b* 6th March 1895 *y s* of late William Fordie Forrester H M Sasine Office Edinburgh *m* 1933 Joyce Annie, *o d* of H P Gripton Harlow one *s* one *d* *Educ* Heriot Watt College Edinburgh Assistant Lecturer Department of Chemistry Heriot-Watt College Edinburgh 1919-26 Professor of Chemistry and Assaying Indian School of Mines, 1926 Fellow of the Institute of Fuel Associate Member of Institute of Chemical Engineers Director of Research, Indian Soft Coke Coss Committee specially interested in mineral chemistry and fuel technology *Publications* contributions to Trans of Mining and Geological Institute of India (Bronze Silver and Gold medals, Govt of India Prize twice) & Proc of Nat Inst of Sciences of India and to the Journal of the Inst of Fuel *Recreations* Tennis motoring, music. *Address* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad E I. Rly *Club* Bengal United Service Calcutta

FORSTER, SIR MARTIN ONSLOW Kt 1933 Ph.D (Wurzburg) D Sc (London) F I C F R S (1905), *b* 1872 *m* 1925 Elena *d* of the late William Hall Haynes Cadiz Spain and widow of Horace Parodi Gibraltar *Educ* Private schools Finsbury Technical College Wurzburg Univ Central Technical College South Kensington Asstt Prof of Chemistry Royal College of Science 1902 13 A Director of British Dyes Ltd 1915 18 Director Salters Institute of Industrial Chemistry 1918-22 Director Indian Institute of Science Bangalore 1922 33 Hon. Secretary Chemical Society 1904-10 Treasurer 1915 22 Longstaff Medalist, 1915, President of Chemistry Section British Association 1921 President Indian Science Congress 1925 *Publications* Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society *Address* Mysore City

FOWLER GILBERT JOHN D Sc ,F I C F R San I F N I *b* 1868 *m* Amy Hindmarsh, *d* of George S and Eleanor Scott *Educ* Bidcot School, Somerset, Owens College Victoria University Manchester Heidelberg University For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester Pioneer of *Activated Sludge* process of sewage purification Consulted by cities of New York Cairo Shanghai and Hankow First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal From 1916 to 1924, Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute Cawnpore, 1927-29 has been President of the Indian Chemical Society is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland Has published many scientific papers and discourses *Address* Central Hotel Bangalore

FYZEE BAHAMIN S Artist, Dramatist and Novelist *b* 19 Dec 1880 *m* Atiya Begum H Fyzee sister of Her Highness Nasli Raziya Begum of Janjira *Educ* School of the Royal Academy of Arts London and privately with John Sargent R.A , and Sir Solomon J Solomon R.A London Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris Goupils Arthur Tooth s and the New Burlington Galleries in London Knoedlers' Andersons New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco Pictures acquired for permanent collection by National Public Galleries amongst them are the Tate Gallery London The Luxemburg in Paris City Art Gallery Manchester The Palace of Fine Arts San Francisco etc Painted 1st dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi in 1926 27 and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room B For several years Art Adviser to H H the Gaekwar of Baroda. Exhibited his entire works by invitation at the Manchester City Art Gallery 1930 Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools Has written several dramas Two were produced in London Daughter of Ind at the Arts theatre during Coronation week, and again in July and August 1937 The Invented Gods was produced at the Embassy Theatre London in 1938 *Publications* Gilded India Invented Gods, Daughter of Ind, and History of the Bene-Israelites of India *Address* Villa Atiya Warden Road Bombay

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALA CHARYA, M.A. M.R.A.S., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay *b* 1 Oct. 1892. *m.* Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. *Educ* Satara High School Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll. Sept. 1915 Lecturer, 1917 appd Prof of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College in 1920 Holds the rank of Captain and is Second in-Command 1st (Bombay) Bn U T C (I T F) Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G O C

of its Volunteer Corps *Publications* Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara, Kalidasa s Sakuntala Bana's Harsacarita Dandin s Dasakumara Carita Bhatta Narayana s Venisamhara, Annambhatta s Tarka Samgraha Bhasa s Svapnavasavadatta Mammata s Kavyaprakasa, etc. *Address* Elphinstone College, Bombay

GANDHI BHANJU RAM B A LL B Ex. Finance Minister N W F Province *b* October 1888 *m.* Shrimati Baldevi, *d* of L Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan *Educ* C M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan D. A V College Lahore, Dayal Singh College Lahore and Law College Lahore Edited for some time Frontier Advocate Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate, Mianwali, and Bharat Mata Lahore Started practice as a lawyer in 1917, non co-operated in 1922 convicted in 1930 for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement was President Bar Association Mianwali for a long time Resigned from the cabinet in Nov 1939 in obedience to the orders of the Congress High Command. *Address* Dera Ismail Khan

GANDHI MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM M.A F R Econ. S F S S offg Controller of Supplies Govt. of India Calcutta *b* 5th November, 1901 *Educ* Bombay and Benares Hindu University *m* 1926 Ram bhagauri G A Joined Bombay Labour Office as Statistical Assistant 1926 Secretary Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta 1926-36 Secretary Indian Sugar Mills Association Secretary Indian Colliery Owners Association 1932 36 Secretary Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929-30 Head, Credit Department National City Bank of New York Calcutta 1936-37 Chief Commercial Manager Dalmia Cement Ltd and Rohtas Industries Ltd Director Indian Sugar Syndicate 1937-40 Manager Kalyanji Mavji & Co Colliery Proprietors 1940-41 Member U P and Bihar Power Alcohol Committee 1938 and Bihar Government Labour Enquiry Committee 1940 *Publications* Various papers to Economic Conferences An Annual each year in October on the Indian Sugar Industry and the Indian Cotton Textile Industry *Address* 30, Piddupukur Road Calcutta.

GANDHI MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at Law (Inner Temple) *b* 2nd October 1869 *Educ* at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London Practised law in Bombay Kathiawar, and South Africa Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district Started and led the Satyagraha movement (1918-19) and the non-co-operation campaign (1920) In addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced to six years simple imprisonment in March 1922 released Feb 4th 1924 President of the Indian National Congress, 1924 Inaugurated campaign of Civil Disobedience, especially of the breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930 Interned 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931 Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931 Signed the Truce with Lord Irwin as representative of British Government, 8th March 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932 released on May 8th 1933 Undertook a Fast unto death at Rajkot in 1939 to induce the Thakore Saheb to implement his promise of reforms but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention agreeing to adjudication by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court whose judgment went in his favour Inaugurated in Oct 1940 a campaign of Individual Civil Disobedience *Publications* Indian Home Rule Universal Dawn Young India " Nava Jivan (Hindi and Gujarati) Autobiography 2 Vols Self Indulgence vs Self-control Guide to Health , also Harijan in English Gujarati and Hindi *Address* Sevagram near Wardha

GANGARAMA KAULA B.A. C.I.E. (June 1930), I.A & A.S., Retired *b* 9 May 1877 *m* to Bhagyabhavee Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. *Educ* Government College Lahore, Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896 rose to Accountant-General Central Revenues, 1925-1928 Director Railway Audit, 1928-30 Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32, appointed acting Auditor General September 1930 to January 1931 Member Ports and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931 Member Bombay Reorganisation Committee 1932 Member Sind Administrative Committee 1933-34 Acting Honorary Treasurer Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association (1930 1933 1935 and 1936), Hon. Treasurer Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936 Hon Treasurer All India Women's Education Fund Association Hon. Treasurer Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund (India) 1934-35 Chief Minister, Jind State (Punjab) Fellow Punjab University *Address* New Delhi Simla Sangrur (Jind State)

GANGULEE NAGENDRA NATH B Sc. M.Sc Ph.D C.I.E (1929) Author and lecturer *b* November 2 1889 *m* to *y d* of Rabindranath Tagore. *Educ* at University of Calcutta, of Illinois (U S A.) and of London. Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta (1921 1931) member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1926-1928) Imperial Advisory Council of Agricultural Research (1929-1931) Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography League of Nations (1934-1939) *Publications* Problems of Indian Agriculture (vernacular) 1917 War and Agriculture (1919), Researches on Leguminous plants (1926) Problems of Rural life (1928) Notes on Constitutional Reform (1930) India What Now ? (1932) Christ Triumphant (1934), The Indian Peasant and his environment (1935) The making of

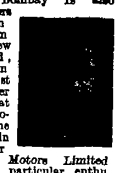
Federsl India (1936) Health and Nutrition in India (1939) What to eat and Why (1940) Several vernacular books for juvenile readers. *Add* The Royal Empire Society Northumberland Avenue, London, W C 2.

GANS OSCAR M D (Freiburg) M D (Rome), skin specialist *b* 6th February 1888, *m* Bertha A F Schweers 1914 2 children Bruno and Gertrud *Educ* The Universities of Berlin, Bonn Freiburg Graduated with honours 1912 Research work in Pathology and Dermatology 1912 14 During Great War in Military Med Service 1919 lecturer 1924 associate professor of Dermatology in the University of Heidelberg 1926 invited to lecture in U S A *i a* Mayo Clinic Rochester (Minn) 1930 nominated professor ord. in dermatology and syphiliology Principal of the University Hospital for skin and ven diseases in the University of Frankfort-on Main Disposed 1934 In India since 1934 Publications 88 scientific papers on medicine particularly dermatology His book His tologie der Hautkrankheiten 2 vol Berlin 1925 and 1928 brought him international reputation Honorary or correspondent member of 12 European and American medical societies *i a* The American Dermatological Association. *Address* 8 Wodehouse Road Bombay



GARBETT SIR COLIN CAMPBELL B A LL.B F R G S K C I E (1941) C S I (1935) C.M G (1922) C I E. (1917) Officer St John of Jerusalem (1938) *b* 22 May 1881 *m* Marjorie Josephine *Educ* King Williams College Isle of Man Cricket and Football Colours (Captain) Victor Ludorum Jesus College Cambridge Senior Scholar Football Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum B A (1st Class Hons) Classics 1903 LL B (2nd Class) 1904 I C S 1904 Asst Censor 1915 Revenue Commissioner Mesopotamia and also Administrator Agricultural *Development Scheme (Military)* 1917 (despatches twice) Asst Secy India Office Member Secretariat Foreign Office Delegation Turkish Peace Treaty 1919-1920 Secretary High Commissioner Iraq, 1920-22 Senior Secretary Revenue Board 1922 25 Deputy Commissioner Attock 1925-29 Rawalpindi 1929 Chief Secretary to Government Punjab 1931 Commissioner Multan 1935 Chairman Punjab Govt Forest Commission 1937 Financial Commissioner Punjab 1937 Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority (in addition to other duties) 1940 Retired Dec 1941 appointed Chairman Central Interview Board (G.H Q.) *Address* C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co Lahore

GARWARE, B D, Governing Director of Garware Motors Ltd., and Garware Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay Is also Director of Garware Motors (London) Ltd London Bombay Neon Sign Company Ltd and the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd, Bombay *b* at Tasgaon District Satara on 21st December 1905 After completing education at Sangli started an automobile business styled as the Deccan Motor Agency in 1921 which is now incorporated into Garware Motors Limited keen sportsman, having particular enthusiasm in cricket *Clubs* Cricket Club of India Ltd Bombay Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd Bombay *Address* Chowpatty Chambers Sandhurst Bridge Bombay 7



GAUBA KHALID LATIF (formerly KANHAIYA LAL, B.A LL.B (Cantab) 1920 Member Punjab Leg Assembly, Barrister-at-Law *b* 28th August 1899 *m* Husnara Aziz Ahmed Converted to Islam in 1938 *Educ* Privately and at Downing Coll Cambridge Member Committee Cambridge Union Society (1920) Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director (1923 35) President Punjab Flying Club 1932-33 President Punjab Journalists Association (1922) Member N W E and Railway Rates Advisory Committees 1930-33 Member Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund, (1931) Member of the Councils of the All India Muslim League and All India Muslim Conference the Ex Committee of the Ahrar Party 1934 Member Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37 Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935, Secretary Muslim Group of the Central Legislature, 1935 Fellow Royal Society of Arts (1939) *Publications* Leone (1921) Uncle Sham 29th Ed. (1929), H H or the Pathology of Princes 4th Ed (1930) The Prophet of the Desert (1934) This England (1937) Rebel Minister, 1938 *Address* Lahore

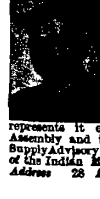
GEDDIS ANDREW J P James Finlay & Co Limited *b* 11th July 1886, *m* Jean Baillie Gunn, *d of Dr Gunn George Square, Edinburgh *Educ* George Watson's College Edinburgh Joined James Finlay & Co. Ltd Bombay 1907 served on the Committee the Millowners' Association 1919 1937, Deputy Chairman 1924 Chairman 1926 Director The Millowners Mutual Insurance Association Ltd. 1924 25 Chairman 1926-1937 Director, East Indian Cotton Association, Limited 1923-24 1929 1931 served on the G.I P Railway Advisory Committee 1924-1937 Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1927 1937 Chairman, Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. 1931 1939, Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd Swan Mills Ltd. Gold Mohur Mills Ltd Director Bank of India, Director, The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg Co Ltd, The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spg. & Mfg Co Ltd., The

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd The Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co Ltd The Western India Match Co Ltd *Address* Sethna House Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

GENTLE Hon Mr Justice Frederick William M A (Cantab), Judge High Court Madras, 1936 to 1941 High Court, Calcutta since 1941 *b* 12th July 1892 elder son of Sir William Gentle of Thetford Norfolk *Educ* at Queen's College Cambridge *m* 1927 Ursula Willmer *d* of the late C Percival White M V O and has one son Called to the Bar in 1919 South Eastern Circuit Recorder of Margate 1935-36 Member of General Council of the Bar 1921 26 and 1935-36 Served European War 1914 19 in Sussex Yeomanry Lt transferred to First Life Guard and served with that regiment in France and Flanders and also attached to Guards Machine Gun Regiments Retired in 1919 Captain *Recreations* Shooting and Fishing *Clubs* Carlton Madras Club Madras and Bengal Club Calcutta *Address* Eastwich Cottage Great Bookham Surrey High Court of Judicature Calcutta

GERRARD Charles Robert, J P A R C A R B A R O I F R S A, painter Director Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, Member of Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum Bombay *s* of John Thomas Gerrard Lancaster *m* Doris Warne *Educ* Antwerp Early training Lancaster School of Art, Royal College of Art London, 1913 20 A R C A studied art in France Belgium and Italy Exhibitor R A one-man exhibition London 1927 1929 and 1931 work exhibited in New *York Montreal Toronto, Winnipeg* Van couver, painting purchased for the Birmingham City Art Gallery two works purchased for the private collection of Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill one man show French Gallery London 1933, Portrait of Mrs Mollison (Amy Johnson) purchased by Lord Wakefield and presented to Hull Art Gallery painting purchased by the Contemporary Art Society *Publications* paintings reproduced in colour for the Studio and Colour Magazine *Recreation* Travel *Address* School of Art Bungalow Bombay India

GHIA Maganlal Chunilal M L A Bombay *b* November 6 1885 Started business in 1906 in machinery stores dyes and piecegoods Has been to Europe several times and to Japan also He is Chairman of Shri Ambica Mills Ltd Ahmedabad Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd, Baroda started in 1932 Heralds and Reeds Mfg Co of India Ltd Member Indian Merchants Chamber since 1923 and is on its Committee since 1933 was the Chamber's Vice-President in 1940 and represents it on the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Provincial War Supply Advisory Committee Elected President of the Indian Merchants Chamber for 1941 *Address* 28 Apollo Street, Bombay



GHOSAL Sir Jogna Kt (1936), C S I (1929), C I E (1918) K i H Gold Medal (1912) *b* June 13 1871 *Educ* Metropolitan & St. Xavier's Colleges Calcutta University College Oxford Passed into the I C S Bombay Presidency 1895 Retired as Ag Executive Member of Council 1930, Since then Member Council of State and Government Whip *Address* 3 Sunny Park Ballygunge Calcutta

GHOSE Aswinikumar Federal Court Advocate Joint Secretary Bengal Mahajan Sabha *b* June 12 1889 *m* 1913 3 *d* 1 son alive *e* Calcutta University & London University College former Prof Ripon & Serampore Colleges & Examiner Calcutta University Vakil Calcutta High Court 1917 sworn advocate O S 1927 enrolled Federal Court 1941 of foundation editorial staff *Servant* some time chief asst editor *Modern Review* and *Prabasi* & asst editor *Bengalee* Editor Bengali Weekly *Vachitra* elected member Bengal Provincial Congress Committee 1917 Member of its Executive Committee 1922 23 Asst Secretary Responsive Co-operation Party Bengal 1926 Secretary Bengal Pact Committee which gave evidence before Lothian Committee witness before Provincial Franchise Committee Jute Enquiry Committee gave evidence to Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament 1933 in London urging equality of India's status in an Indo British Commonwealth Secretary Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, 1933 35 Secretary Bengal Hindu Political Conferences on White Paper and Joint Select Committee Report 1935 & 36 founder Vice President Bengal Hindu Sabha Vice President Hindu Nationalist Party running general elections 1936 witness Floud Commission 1938 appointed member of Board of Economic Enquiry by Govt of Bengal 1938 reappointed 1940 member of its three Sub Committees *Publications* Contributions on literary and political subjects in periodicals and annotations of certain law books *Permanent Address* Nelphamari P O (Dt Rangpur)



GHOSE, Sri Aurobindo *b* Bengal, 15 Aug 1879 *Educ* Cambridge *Publications* The Life Divine 2 Vols Essays on the Gita 2nd edition Ideal of Human Unity National Education War and Self Determination 2nd edition Ideal and Progress 2nd edition Superman 2nd edition Evolution Thoughts and Glimpses, Kathopanishad, text and translation Ishopanishad, text translation and commentary 2nd edition Renaissance in India, The Ideal of the Karmayogin, Yoga and its Objects Uttarpara Speech Brahm of India Yogic Sadhan, 5th edition, The Age of Kalidasa, The Mother The Riddle of this World Lights on Yoga Basis of Yoga Nerachitra Views and Reviews Tilak—Banking—Dayananda — Ahana (Poems) 2nd edition Baji Prabhu (Poem)

Love and Death (Poems) Songs to Myrtilla (Poems) 2nd edition The Century of Life (a free translation in verse of Bhartrihari's Niti-Sataka) Six Poems Poems, Arabinder Patra 5th edition Dharma O Jatiyata 2nd edition Gitar Bhumika Kara Kahini Pondicherir Patra *Address* Pondicherry

GHOSE HEMENDRA PRASAD Author and Journalist Editor Basumati, Calcutta *s* of Girindra Prasad Ghose *b* 24 Sept. 1876 *m.* Monorama. *Educ* Calcutta Presidency College, B.A. 1899 Member Institute of Journalists London was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia 1917, representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918, *Publications* Press and Press Laws in India etc. *Address* 166 Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

GHOSE SIR SARAT KUMAR, ICS, M.A (Cantab) Kt. Puisne Judge High Court of Judicature, Calcutta *b* 3rd July 1879 *m* Belle *d* of Mr De M.A ICS *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Trinity College Cambridge Inner Temple London Magistrate Bengal District and Sessions Judge Acting Puisne Judge High Court Calcutta 1928 Confirmed 1929 Knighted, 1938 Retd 1939 *Address* 226/2 Lower Circular Road Calcutta

GHOSH SHUSIL CHANDRA Managing Proprietor Universal Trading Co 83 Canning Street Calcutta Managing Director South Jambad Coal Co Ltd New Gobindapur Coal Co Ltd Hiron & Co, Ltd Ghosh's Estate Ltd. Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines *b* in Calcutta on 15th February 1888 Director Bangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd. Rishra Twice elected as the Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940) Appointed by the Government of India as Employer's Delegate Adviser 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva (1931) Served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Calcutta Elected on the Calcutta Port Trust (1931-32) Elected on the Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927) Elected on the Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-33) Elected on the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34) Elected on the Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board) Elected on the Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33) Elected on the E I Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928-29 30-31) Elected on the Board of Income Tax Referees Bengal Elected on the Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal) Elected on the Asansol Mines Board of Health. *Address* 83 Canning Street, Calcutta



GHUZNAVI Sir Abdul Halim Abul Hossein Khan Kt. (1936) Landlord and Merchant *b* Nov 11 1876 *s* of late Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuznavi *m*, in 1896 Mariam Khatoon (dead) no children *Educ* St Xavier's College Calcutta Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly since 1926 Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London Member Consultative Committee in India (1933) Railway Standing Finance Committee Central Advisory Committee of Railway Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933 Member of the Advisory Board to the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference 1933, Member Court, University of Dacca and Aligarh Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member Governing Body Islamia College and City College Council Calcutta, President Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta Member Royal Asiatic Society Trustee Indian Museum Calcutta Chairman Calcutta Port Haj Committee, Member Governing Body I M T S Dufferin President Muslim Chamber of Commerce Calcutta (1939-1940) Sheriff of Calcutta 1934-35 Member Agri Horticultural Society Calcutta Member Export Advisory Council Member of Advisory Committee for Supply Member Industrial Research Utilisation Committee President Indian National Maritime Union Chairman Bengal Defence Loan Committee Member Evacuees Reception Committee Chairman, The Muslim Evacuees Sub-Committee Vice-President Civil Recruitment Committee *Clubs* Calcutta Club Royal Calcutta Turf Club New Delhi Gymkhana Club and New Delhi Aero Club Proprietor Messrs A H Ghuznavi & Co 19, Strand Road Calcutta Chairman, Messrs H J Borton & Co Ltd, 59 Mark Lane London Exn. *Residence* 16, Canal Street Intally P O Calcutta Country House Santikunja Tangail (Dt. Mymensigh) Bengal

GIBSON SIR EDMUND CURREY M.A (Oxon.) K C I E (1941) C I E (1938), Resident Western India States *b* 6th July 1886 *Educ* Merchant Taylors School St John's College Oxford University College London Indian Civil Service (Central Provinces) 1910 Indian Political Service from 1917 *Address* The Residency Rajkot Kathiawar

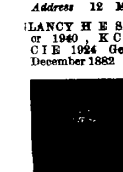
GIDNEY SIR CLAUDE HENRY, C.I.E (1932) C S I (1937), K C I E (1942) Resident at Hyderabad since October 1938 *b* 23rd November 1887 *m.* Muriel Katharine *d* of Lt.-Colonel H F Shairp O B E I A (retd.). *Educ* Halleybury College, Oxford and London University Appointed to Indian Civil Service 1911 and Political service of the Government of India, 1914 Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N W F Province 1928-32 Member, Executive Council of the Governor of N W F Province, 1932-38 and 1936-1937 *Address* Hyderabad Dn. C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6 Pall Mall, London S.W.1

GILDER, DR. MANCHERSHA DHANJIBHAI DORABJI, B A. L M. & S (Bombay), M.D (London) F.R.C S (Eng.), Formerly Minister of Health Govt. of Bombay *b* November 1882 *m* to Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L M & S *Educ.* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay Grant Medical College, Bombay University College, London. Formerly Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in Charge, Plaid Fever Hospital, Hony Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine,

Seth G S Medical College. *Publications* The Human Electrocardiogram (with Sir Thomas Lewis) The Pulse in Aortic Disease. *Address* 67 F Warden Road Bombay

INWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI Kt (1927) B A (Hist. Tripos Cambridge) Barrister at-Law Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal Director Steel Corporation of Bengal Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. (London) Member London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd *b* Nov 1875 *m* Frenny Bezonji. *Educ* Govt High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad Trinity Hall Cambridge, Called to the Bar 1899 Advocate Chief Court of Lower Burma 1905 Asstt *Govt Advocate* 1915 Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma 1916 resigned, 1920 President Rangoon Municipal Corporation 1922 23 Member, Legislative Assembly 1921 23 Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923 President 1926-1930 Resigned July 1930 Delegate Imperial Conference 1930 Member, Round Table Conference 1931 Ottawa Conference, 1932 World Economic Conference 1933 President, Indian Air Force Pilots Selection Board 1940 and 1941 *Address* 12 Mission Row Calcutta.

ILANCY H E SIR BERTRAND JAMES K.C S I cr 1940 , K C I E, cr 1935 C S I 1933 C I E 1924 Governor of the Punjab *b* 31st December 1882 *s* of Col T Glancy R E *m* 1914, Grace Steele one son *E* Clifton, Monmouth Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service 1905 served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant temporary Under-Secretary to Government of India Foreign Department March to November 1913 Assistant Resident Mewar May 1914 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana March 1915 1st Assistant to Resident in Kashmir December 1918 Deputy Secretary to Government of India Political Department October 1921 and again April 1927 employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921 Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, June 1922 Officiating Agent to Governor General. Punjab States, April 1929 in foreign service as President Council of State Jaipur October 1929 Officiating Resident and A G G Punjab States, April 1932. Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India Foreign and Political Department July 1932 and again July 1933, confirmed November 1933 Resident and A G G in Central India, June 1935. Member Council of State, variously from July 1933, Secretary, Chamber of Princes, October 1934, Political Adviser to H E. the Crown Representative, 1938



Club East India and Sports. *Address* Punjab Governor s Camp, India

GNANADICKAM THE RT REV MGR. A Vicar-General Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies Recipient of a gold medal from His Majesty's Government Director of Religious Communities, Manager of St Joseph's Girls' High School, and of Elementary Schools. Member Kumbakonam Municipality and Advisory Committee of the Excise Dept. *b* 1888 *Educ* Petite Seminaire College Pondicherry Parish Priest of Mayavaram Mandai Michaelpatty in succession *The Manager of St Mary's* Industrial School and Orphanage Censor deputatus of Catholic Publications As Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies, procured for Adi Dravidas house sites and cultivable lands in Tanjore Taluk had a few of them trained as teachers and organised many Co-operative Societies among them. As a member of Tanjore Taluk Board, Tanjore District Board and Kumbakonam Municipality he rendered great service to the poor An educationist he built two high schools and several Elementary schools and was member of the Selection Committee Kumbakonam First Grade College He built several churches and convents. On the death of Rt. Rev Mgr M. A. Xavier the Bishop made him Vicar-General *Address* Bishop s House Kumbakonam S.I

GODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO SAHEB (1934) B.A. LL.B Dewan, Phaltan State *b* 21st September (1889) *m* 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakutai *d* of the late Rao Bahadur G V Joglekar *Educ* at the New English School and Fergusson College Poona Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct. 1921 as First Class Sub-Judge, then Settlement Officer Huzur Chitnis, Registrar, Co-operative Societies and High Court Judge Appointed Dewan 9th Feb. (1929) Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh Bhor Jamkhandi Jath, Kurundwad (Senior) Miraj Senior and Junior Phaltan and Ramdurg, before a committee presided over by Mr R. A Butler, the then Under Secretary of State for India, and also gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933, was awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal Is regarded as possessing very intimate knowledge of matters concerning smaller States especially in the Deccan. *Publication* Maharashtra Shastrantil. *Address* Phaltan (Dist Satara).



GOENKA Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Kt C I E, B A, Merchant Banker Millowner and Zamindar Hindu Marwari, son of Ramchander Goenka deceased *b* 1883 Graduated from the Presidency College Calcutta in the year 1905 Partner Ramdutt Ramkissendass sole piece-goods brokers to Messrs Ralli Brothers Ltd, and Ketidewali Bullen & Co Ltd One of the proprietors Khaira Raj Estate Chairman, Board of Directors Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd. Hercules Insurance Co Ltd New India Investment Corporation Ltd. Kamala Mills Ltd., Calcutta Safe Deposit Co, Ltd. Director Imperial Bank of India (Central Board), Triton Insurance Co Ltd Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd, Titaghur Paper Mills Co Ltd, Dunlop Rubber Co (India) Ltd. Braithwaite & Co (India) Ltd. Alkali, & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd President Board of Directors Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Circle (1933) Vice-President Imperial Bank, 1932 and 1934 Fellow Calcutta University Trustee Calcutta Pinjrapole Society Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust 1928 40 Trustee Victoria Memorial Hall Calcutta Trustee, Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School and Widyasagar Institute, Shree Vishudhanand Hospital and Shree Vishudhanand School and Bagla Marwari Hindu Hospital Presidency Magistrate Calcutta President, Marwari Association 1928-30 Member Bengal Legislative Council 1923 35 Sheriff of Calcutta 1932 33 Municipal Councillor 1923 26 Made Rai Bahadur 1925 C I E 1928 and Knight Bachelor 1934 *Address* Goenka House 145 Muktaram Babu Street Calcutta.



GOENKA Keshav Prasad Mill owner Merchant and Zemindar *b* 1912 Son of Sir Badridas Goenka Kt C I E Partner Messrs Ramdutt Ramkissendass *Educ* at the Presidency College Calcutta Member of the Committee of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Indian Central Jute Committee Indian Jute Mills Association Bengal Economic Enquiry Committee (1938-41) Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta (1938-41) Director Auckland Jute Co Ltd Clive Mills Co Ltd Dalhousie Jute Co Ltd U P Sugar Co Ltd Upper Ganges Sugar Ltd Ranegunge Coal Association Ltd, Indian Malleable Castings Ltd Calcutta Investment Co Ltd Kamala Mills Ltd. *Club* Calcutta Club *Address* Goenka House, 145 Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta

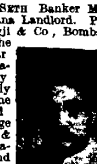


GONETILLEKE Oliver Ernest C M G Auditor General, Ceylon. *b* 20th October 1892 *m* Esther Beatrice Jayawardana *Educ* Wesley College Colombo. Asstt Auditor for Railways August 22, 1921 Asstt Colonial Auditor February 27 1925 Chairman, Compensation Committee, Katukurunda Railway Accident, 1928 Colonial Auditor June 25 1931 Auditor General, July 7 1931 Ceylon Government Delegate to the International Railway Congress January 1933, Chairman, Retrenchment Commission 1938 Civil Defence Commissioner January 1942 *Address* Evaldon Castle Street Colombo

GOR Nandvadan Jhaverilal, B A LL B Chairman and Managing Director Presidency Life Insurance Co Ltd. Graduated from Baroda College Baroda *m* to Miss Sarladevi Trivedi. 1 son 2 daughters Chairman, Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co Ltd and Provincial Investment Co, Ltd Director Kokan Industries Ltd Samsta Nagar Co-operative Bank, Ltd Ex Director Property and Loans Ltd Proprietor Gor & Co President Provident Insurance Companies' Association Member Insurance Advisory Committee appointed by the Govt of India Chairman, Indian Industries Fair Ltd Member Indian Merchants Chamber Founder Member Association of Indian Industries Member Passenger and Traffic Relief Association Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber Member of the Central Committee of the All India Manufacturers Organization Pioneer in establishing Bangles, Pins and Screws Industries in India Hon Secretary Indian Life Offices Association *Address* Mherwan Building Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort Bombay



GORDHANDAS Jadhavji Seth Banker Merchant and a Cutchi Lohana Landlord. Proprietor Doongarsey Gangji & Co, Bombay *b* December 1914 son of the late Seth Jadhavji Doongarsey Cutch. *e* at the Esplanade High School Bombay Entered business at the early age of 22 Director the National Savings Bank,Ltd the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. the Canara Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd. the Malabar Steamship Co Ltd., and the Noble Steel Products Co, Ltd. Member the Indian Merchants Chamber *m* the daughter of Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas. One son Trustee Cutch Lohana Anjar Boarding School Cutch, the Cutch Educational Society Cutch and the Cutchi Lohana Nivas Grihs, Bombay Donated the Lalji Doongarsey & Jadhavji Doongarsey Women s Hostel Building to Nowrosji Wadia College Poona, in memory of his late father and uncle. *Clubs* C C I, and the Orient. *Residence* 38 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. *Office* 84 Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay



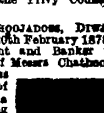
GOSALIA, SIR HARILAL NIMCHAND, Kt (1938) Diwan Bahadur (1933) M.A. LL.B Prime Minister Kotah (Rajputana) *b* 5 September 5 1877 *m* Jadavbehen *Educ* Alfred High School Rajkot Elphinstone College and Law College, Bombay Started life as a Vakil in Ahmedabad was Honorary Asst. Public Prosecutor Ahmedabad, Sub Judge in Ratnagiri and Thana Districts and transferred to Political Service under the Bombay Government in 1907 served as Deputy Political Agent Kathiawar Accounts and Finance Officer Kathiawar Political Agency Assistant Political Agent Palanpur Civil Judge and District and Sessions Judge Kathiawar services *lent by the Government of India to Barwani* State in 1930 as President of the Council of Administration on account of the minority of His Highness the Rana in which post he remained till he went over to Kotah service Appointed Prime Minister Kotah State in January 1942 prominent social reformer and pioneer of female education in Kathiawar Represented the States of Central India at the All India Conference on Medical School Education in India held in Delhi in Novem ber 1938 *Address* Kotah (Rajputana) and Rajkot (Kathiawar)

GOSWAMI KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A (Oxon.) Zemindar Indian Member Legislative Assembly 1923-30 Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore member of first Bengal Executive Council *b* 1898 *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Oxford and Paris Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association Canada and was Chairman of the Indian Section Member Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1937 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party *Address* The Raj Baree Serampore Rainey Park, Ballygunge Calcutta Kamachha, Benares Puri

GOULD Sir BASIL JOHN Kt C M G (1929) C I E (1921) I C S Political Officer in Sikkim *b* 1883 *m.* (late) Lorraine Mac donald (Kebbell) *Educ* Winchester New College, Oxford. *Address* The Residency Gangtok, Sikkim.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH Kt (1925) M.A., D Litt D.C.L, LL.D, Member of the Legis lative Assembly 1921 34 Barrister-at-Law *b* 26 Nov 1872 *Educ* Govt High School Sangor, Hislop Coll. Nagpur Downing Coll. Cambridge Presdt Municipal Committee Nagpur 1918-22, First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon D Litt., Delhi University re-appointed 1st May 1924 1926 Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University (1924 8), President of the High Court Bar Association Member of Indian Central Committee Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition 1927 1934 Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933 Hon. Member of the Authemeum Club National Liberal Club and British Empire Society *Publications* Law of transfer in British India 3 vols (6th Edition) Penal Law of British India 2 vols (5th Edition), Hindu Code (4th Edition) The Spirit of Buddhism (4th reprint), His only Love Lost Souls Story of the Indian Revolution Random Rhymes and other poems *Address* C/o Registrar, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London.

GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, DIWAN BAHADUR, Ex-M L C *b* 20th February 1878 Leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, Senior Partner of Messrs Chathoor bhoojadoss Khoosaidoss and Sons Sheriff of Madras 1914 Presented a statue of late H M King George V to Madras city a founder of the Southern India Chamber of Com merce Vice-President of the S P C A one of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank Ltd Director Madras Telephone Company was a Trustee of the Madras Port for 15 years was Director of the Central Bank of India Madras, and the Bank of Hindusthan Ltd Madras, Director and Vice-President, Madras City Co-operative Bank, President, Hindu Central Committee and Vice-President Servants of Dharma Society Madras, Member Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India Member Board of Studies, University of Madras *Address* 459 Mint Street Park Town, Madras *Telephone No* 2151 *Telegraphic Address* C/o Diamond



GRAHAM VERY REV JOHN ANDERSON C.I.E., 1911, V D F.R.G.S, F.R.S.A., Kaiser-i Hind Gold Medallist (Delhi Durbar 1903, Bar 1925) Silver Jubilee Medal M.A (Edin.) D.D (Edin.) and LL.D (Aberdeen) Moderator of Church of Scotland 1931 32 Mis sionary of the Church of Scotland at Kalimpong Bengal since 1889 Hon Superintendent of the St Andrew's Colonial Homes for Poorer Anglo-Indian Children *b* 8th Sept 1861, *s* of David Graham *formerly of H M. Customs*, London latterly of Cardross, N B *m.* 1899 Kate M'Conachie (d 1919) Edinburgh (Kaiser i Hind Gold Medallist, 1916) two *s* four *d*. *Educ* Cardross Parish School Glasgow High School Edinburgh University Was in the Home Civil Service in Edinburgh 1877-82, graduated, 1885 ordained 1889 *Publications* On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands Missionary Expansion of the Reformed Churches The Education of the Anglo-Indian Child Stray Thoughts on a Universal Religion *Address* Kalimpong, Bengal

GRANT LIEUT -COLONEL (Hony Colonel) LEONARD BISHOP *C I E (1935) T D (1922)*, Bt. Major (1919) Secretary United Service Club Simla Commanding the Simla Rifles, (A.F.I) *m.* to Eileen Staveley Shackle. *Educ* Felsted School, 1894-1900 Archi tect, 1900-14 Territorial Army 1909-1922 Army Service, 1914-1922 Auxiliary Force, India since 1923 Secretary United Service Club, Simla, since 1922 Agent to Council of Regency Nabha State, since 1924 *Address* United Service Club Simla.

GRAVELY, Fredbric Henry, D Sc, F.A.S.B., F N I. (Retd.) Superintendent Government Museum, Madras *b* 7th Dec 1885. *m* Laura Balling *Educ* Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ of Manchester *p* Demonstrator in Zoology Victoria Univ of Manchester Asstt superintendent, Indian Museum Calcutta Asstt Superintendent Zoological Survey of India Superintendent Government Museum Madras *Publications* Various papers on Indian Biology and Archæology mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum *Address* Association Hill Kodaikanal

GRAY Sir Alexander George Kt (1940) J P (1918) Manager Bank of India Ltd Vice-President Indian Institute of Bankers *b* 1884 *m* Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild 1922 *Educ* Macclesfield Grammar School. Parrs Bank Ltd. Manchester and District arrived India 1905 entered service of the Bank of India Ltd. 1908 Sheriff of Bombay 1937 *Address* 88 Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill Bombay

GREENFIELD Henry Challen C S I 1941 C I E 1934 B A (Oxon) I C S Adviser to the Governor of C P and Berar *b* 8th Dec. 1885 *m* Helen Macmillan *Educ* Lancing College and Pembroke College Oxon. Entered I C S 1910 served in the Central Provs as asstt Commr under-sec to chief commr. July to Sept 1913 asstt. Commr Ajmer Merwara May 1915 commr (temp) Ajmer Merwara Dec 1916 to Jan. 1917 2nd asstt to A G G in Rajputana July 1918 dep. Commr (provl.) Feb 1921 confd Aug 1923 rev sec to Govt April 1927 and again July 1928 secty in settlts and land records etc depts. Jan 1929 commr of settlements and dir land records Mar 1933 Offg commr May 1933 confd (provl) July 1934 asbet May 1936 Lempy member Gov's Exec Council Central Provs during March. 1937 *Address* Nag pur C P India

GREGORY Sir Theodore Emanuel Kt (1942) D Sc. (Econ.) London Economic Advisor to the Govt of India. *b* Sept. 10 1890 *Educ* London School of Economics Prof of Social Economics Manchester 1930-32 Prof of Economics London University 1928-37 *Publications* Various Works on Tariffs, Monetary Policy and Banking and Currency History *Address* New Delhi

GRIFFIN Arthur Cecil O B E (Mil Dn 1919) B E. Gen. Mgr North Western Rly *b* 30th March 1888, *m.* Beryl Kathleen Dillon Flynn, *d* late J D Flynn C I E *Educ* Privately and Liverpool Univ Came to India 1911 and posted as Asst Engineer N W Rly Employed on survey and construction and open line works until 1914 Being commissioned in the Royal Reserve Engineers recalled to military duty in 1914 War Service until 1919 Employed at War Office in connection with Peace Conference Paris with transportation Commission 1919-20 Services lent to Iraq as Dy of Ely's and later Dir. of Rlys. Returned to India in Nov 1925 Executive Engineer, and on special duty in connection with Railway working of Karachi Port Trust Deputy Agent, N W Rly and later Div Supdt. Secy Railway Board May 1938 and Gen. Mgr N W Railway since June 1940 *Address* 2 Mayo Gar dens Lahore

GRUER The Hon ble Mr. Justice Harold George M A Bar at Law, I.C.S. Judge High Court Nagpur *b* 6th May 1884. *Educ* Robert Gordon's Coll. Aberdeen, Aberdeen Univ and Christ Church Oxford apptd. after examination of 1909 arrived in India 26th Nov 1910 and served in the Central Provs as asstt commr addl. sr sub-judge July to Oct. 1915 sub Judge, June 1917 on mil service (I.A.R.P.) Nov 1917 to March 1919 Offg dist and sess. judge Feb 1923 confd. Nov 1925 offg. addl judl. commr June 1934, and again Sept 1935 Judge High Court Nagpur Jan 1936 *Address* Palm Road Nagpur C P

GULAMJILANI Rukenkan Sardar, Nawab of Wai. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief *b* 28 July 1888. *m.* sister of H H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora who died in 1930 Eldest daughter by the present Begum Saheba married to Prince Abdul Hamid Khan Mamavadar State and the younger to H H The Nawabsaheb of Kurwai State *Educ* Rajkumar College Rajkot Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years 1906-08, was Additional Member, Bombay Legislative Council and Member Legislative Assembly 1921 1923 was elected Vice President Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H E the Governor of Bombay in 1929 Was President of the State Council, Jaora State *Address* The Palace Wai District Satara.

Gulliland Major Colin Campbell, Secretary and Clerk of the Course 'Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd and Commandsane, H E The Governor's Body Guard Bombay *b* 2nd December 1892 *m* Margaret Patricia. Guilliland *(nee* Denehy). *Educ* Oundil School. Joined F W Heligers & Co London, 1912 Calcutta 1914-15 served with Indian Cavalry 1915-1919 saw active service with 32nd Lancers Iraq 1916 and 1918-19 with Croft and Forbes 1919 29 Partner Croft and Forbes Exchange Brokers, Bombay served as member of Committee Chamber of Commerce Bombay 1929 joined W I. T C as Asst Secretary Nov 1929 *Address* 5 Burnett Road Poona

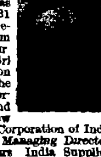
Gupta The Hon. Mr. Ghambyamsing B Sc, LL B Speaker the Central Provinces Leg. Assembly *b* 1886, *m* Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta. *Educ.* Raipur, Jubbulpore Akola bad. President, M. C. Drug Chairman D.B Ct. Drug, Chairman, Co-operative Bank, Drug Member C P Legislative Council (1923-29), Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C P Legislative Council (1926-29) Member A.I.C.C. (1921-34) M.L.A (Central) 1934-37; President of the Arya Samajas of C P and Berar, 1933-37

President, International Aryan League, 1937 *Publication* Bharat Shiksha Adarsh (Ideal of national education) *Address* Drag, C P

GUPTA LALA RAM GOPAL, Son of the Late Lala Bihariljit of Messrs Biharilal Ram Charan. *b* 1919 *m.* 1937 Managing Agent Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, India Supplies & Northern India Trading Co Director of Allumunium Corporation, Asansol connected with a large number of public institutions has given thousands of Rupees in charity Travelled all over the world in 1939-40 *Recreation* Driving, sports and travelling *Address* Behari Niwas, Chatal Mahal Cawnpore



GUPTA LALA RAM RATAN, Son of the Late Lala Biharilalji Proprietor of Messrs Biharilal Ram Charan Cawnpore *b* 1906 *m.* 1919 For several years Vice-President of the Local Congress Committee was imprisoned during the 1931 civil disobedience movement. On his return from jail went for a world tour In 1925 started Sri Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Cawnpore of which he is the Managing Director went to Europe for second time in 1938 Has now acquired the Alumunium Corporation of India Ltd. Asansol and is its Managing Director Managing Agent of Messrs India Supplies Northern India Trading Co, and Biharilal Ram Charan etc President of the Merchants Chamber U P for two years and member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce Executive Connected with several public institutions, has given lakhs of rupees in charities. *Publication* "Dwitiya Mahayuddha ke Purwa ka Sansar —5 Volumnous work on World Travel *Recreation* Riding driving and travel. *Address* Bihari Niwas, Chatal Mahal Cawnpore



GUPTA SATYENDRA NATH ICS BA (Cantab) C.I.E (1935) Magistrate and Collector Bengal *b* 29th July 1893 *m* to Frieda (*nee* Bodge) *Educ* St Paul's School London (foundation scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (classical scholar) Passed I C S Examination 1917, joined service 1918 Asstt. Magistrate and Collector Bengal Magistrate and Collector 1925 Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928 Indian Trade Commissioner Hamburg, 1931-37, Collector of Customs 1937 Joint Secretary Commerce Department Government of India, 1938 Collector of Customs, Bombay 1939 Collector of Customs Karachi 1940. *Publications Annual Reports of the Indian Trade Commissioner Hamburg Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs Karachi. Address* C/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta. National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S W.1

GUZDER NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, J P Hon Presidency Magistrate Bombay Parsee Zoroastrian *b* 6th May 1871 *m* Goolbanu a niece of Sir J Kohlare Kurrachi has 6 daughters 2 sons, senior Partner Nusserwanji S Guzder & Co Landing and Shipping contractors. Has widely travelled several times to China Japan America and Europe Freemason of 36 years standing a Past Master in 1930, appointed Hon Sub Grand Master A S F I He was the only person from whole of India to fly by Graf Zeppelin from Germany to Buenos Ayres *Via* Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back distance of 16,000 miles in 15 days First 5 000 miles non stop in 66 hours *Office Address* Canada Building also Bombay House Fort Bombay



GWALIOR HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF *See Indian Princes' Section.*

GWYER, THE HON SIR MAURICE LINFORD M.A., D C L (Oxon.), K.C.B (1927) K C.S.I (1935), Chief Justice of India and President of Federal Court, since Oct 1, 1937 Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University since 1938. *b* 25th April 1878, *m.* Alma Helen Marion Burdett elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett K.C.B K C V O *Educ* Westminster Christ Church Oxford (hon Student, 1937) Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford 1902 1915 Barrister-at-Law Inner Temple, 1902 (Hon Bencher 1937) K C 1930 Legal Adviser Ministry of Shipping 1916-19 Legal Adviser Ministry of Health 1919-26 H M Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury 1926-33 First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury 1934-37 *Address* Chief Justice s Lodgings, New Delhi

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, KT (1922), K C.S.I (1927) K C.I E. (1924) LL.D *b* Sept. 22, 1869 *m.* Sadathun Nisa Begum. *Educ.* Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1892 In 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria from 1901 devoted whole time to local self government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres Taluk Board and Pres. Dist Board, Khan Bahadur, 1905 Member Legislative Council, 1909-12 appointed Temporary Member Madras Executive Council 1919, was Commissioner of Madras Corporation 1920 Gave evidence before Royal Commn on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India Nov 1923, March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras 1926-1934, Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1935-1936, Leader of the Indian Delegation to South

Africa, 1926-27 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929) Dewan of Travancore 1934-36 *Address* Malabar Hill Bombay

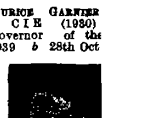
HAJI WAJIHUDDIN KHAN BAHADUR (1926) M B E (1936) Director of Pioneer Arms Co Delhi Treasurer Red Crescent Fund 1910-12 During Great War (1918) worked as Hon Secretary Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee Elected to Municipal Board 1916 to 1922 Elected Cantonment Committee 1926 to 1930 Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1920 1923 and 1930 and remained in office for 10 years Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon Magistrates in 1930 Special First class powers conferred and in 1935 same powers for life awarded Hon Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India 1922, President U P Punjabi Sowdagar Conference 1930 Chairman All India Muslim Conference 1936 President Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi Anjuman United Provinces Meerut since 1930 Member U P Provincial War Council *Address* Kashmiri Gate Delhi Phone 5341

HAKSAR, COL SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt 1923 C I E LL D Mashir I Khas Bahadur Personal Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and Guardian to the Heir Apparent *b* 20th February 1878, *s* of Pt Har Narain Haksar *q s* of Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar C I E one *s* three *d* *Educ* Victoria College Gwalior Allahabad University B A Hons Professor of History and Philosophy 1899-1903 Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12 Under-Secretary Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907 Capt 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry 1903 Major, 1904 Lt-Col 1907 Col 1924 Senior Member Board of Revenue 1909 14 Delegate to both Round Table Conferences and served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees the Federal Finance Committee, Secretary General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference Political Member Gwalior Durbar 1912 1937 Prime Minister Bikaner State 1926 30 *Publications* (with H M Hull) Madho Rao Scindia 1925 (with K M Panikkar) Federal India 1930 *Address* Jammu Tawi, Srinagar

HALDAR HIRALAL M A (1887) Ph D (1910) *b* 30th April 1865 *m* Subala Datta *Educ* General Assembly s Institution Calcutta Teacher City Collegiate School Sova Bazar 1888 90 Professor of Philosophy and English, Raj Chandra College Barisal 1890-92 Professor Philosophy and English Literature Berhampur College Bengal 1892-1911 Professor of Philosophy City College and University Lecturer in Philosophy 1911 14 University Lecturer in Philosophy 1914 21 Professor of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta, 1921 31 George V Professor of Philosophy 1931-33 President Council of Post Graduate Teaching in Arts, 1933-34 Ordinary Fellow Calcutta University 1913-23 1925-38 *Publications Neo-Hypotheses Two Essays on General Philosophy and Ethics Psychical Research and Man s Survival of Bodily Death* various articles on philosophical subjects. *Address* P 49 Manick talla Calcutta

HALL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK Kt *cr* (1938) C S I (1937) C I E (1931) O B E (1919) Chairman Madras Public Service Commission *b* 1882 *s* of late John Hall of Hull *m* 1908 Lucy Elizabeth *d* of Rev John Tate Thomsion Canada one *s* one *d* *Educ* Hymers College Hull Clare College Cambridge Entered I C S 1905 Collector and District Magistrate, Secretary to Government Revenue Department Commissioner of Labour Member of the Board of Revenue Madras Retired from I C S 1940 *Address* Victoria Buildings Egmore Madras *Clubs* East India and Sports Madras

HALLETT H E SIR MAURICE GARNIER K C S I B A. (Oxon) C I E (1930) C S I (1934) I C S Governor of the United Provinces Dec 6 1939 *b* 28th Oct 1883 *m* G C M Veasey *Educ* Winchester College and New College Oxford Appointed to I C S 1907, Under Secretary Bihar and Orissa 1913 15 Magistrate and Collector 1915-20 Secretary Local Self Government Dept Bihar and Orissa 1919-24 Magistrate-Collector 1925 29 Commissioner 1929-30 Chief Secretary to Govt of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32 Home Secretary Govt of India 1932 36 Governor of Bihar 1937-39 *Address* Governor s Camp U P



HAMIED A KHWAJA DR B Sc M A, Ph D (Berlin) A I C F C S (London) M L C Bombay Graduated in science from Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Muslim University Aligarh as Reader in Chemistry upto 1922 In 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim Nernst, Haber Spranger and Freundlich He obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of chemical and pharmaceutical industry He settled down in Bombay in January 1931 and soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines He was a member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University till October 1936 and is at present a member of the Court His latest industrial enterprise is the Chemical Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd briefly known as CIPLA " of which he is the Technical Expert and also Managing Director He is a Member of the Drug Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Industrial Research Board *b* October 31 1896 *Address* 12 Rampart Row Fort Bombay



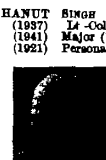
HAMILL Harry B A Deputy Director Public Instruction Bombay Province Formerly Secretary Federal Public Service Commission Principal Elphinstone College Bombay *b* 3 Aug 1891 *m* Hilda Annie Shipp *Educ* Royal Academical Institution Belfast and Queen's University Belfast After graduation served in British and Indian Army Appointed to the I E S in 1919 *Address* Poona

HAMILTON Archibald Henry du Burgh B A Puisne Judge High Court of Judicature Allahabad *b* 4th July 1886 *m* Susanne Migneau *Educ* King's School Canterbury Corpus Christi College Cambridge Indian Civil Service District and Sessions Judge (1925) Offg Legal Remembrancer (1928) Judicial Secretary to Government (1928) Acting Judicial Commissioner N W F P (1936) *Address* Allahabad

HAMMOND William Henry M A J P F R G S M R S T V D A D C Hon Presidency Magistrate Late Principal Anglo Scottish Education Society Col Commandant, Bombay Contingent 1937 A D C to H M The King Emperor *b* April 20 1886 *m* Dorothy Dymoke *d* of late H Dymoke of Scrivelsby Hall Lincolnshire *Educ* Warwick School, Worcester Coll Oxford, Trinity Coll Dublin *Address* Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fort Bombay

HAMPTON Henry Veerker, M A Dip Ed J P Member Bombay Sind Public Service Commission Fellow Univ of Bombay *b* 1 May 1890 *Educ* Trinity Coll Dublin *m* Stella only *d* of the late Sir Townsend Fenwick, K C M G Appt to I E S 1913 Prof Gujarat Coll Ahmedabad and Elphinstone Coll Bombay 1914 20 Vice Principal Karnatak Coll, Dharwar 1920 23 and Principal, 1923 30 Principal Secondary Training Coll Bombay 1930 39 Federal Public Service Commission, 1939 40 Principal Secondary Training Coll Bombay 1940 42 Member Bombay Sind Public Service Commission 1942 *Address* Malabar Court Ridge Road Bombay

HANUT Singh Rao Raja—Rao Bahadur (1937) Lt -Colonel (Jodhpur State Forces (1941) Major (1934) Captain (18th K E O (1921) Personal Military Secretary to His Highness Jodhpur *b* 1900 *s* of His late Highness General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Bahadur *m* 1921 *d* of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhosinghji Bahadur of Jaipur First wife died 1931 *m* again (1934) *d* of His Late Highness Maharaja of Sirmoor Nahan. Has 3 sons. Holds Jagir Served European War 1914-18 Private Secretary to His Late Highness Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur 1917-22 Comptroller of Household to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur 1923-25 Nigrani Officer Stables, 1925-33 Comptroller of Stables to H. H 1933-41



Also worked as Military Secretary to His Highness. Is one of the two 9 handicap Polo Players in India. A player of international repute considered as an authority on Polo Played for Jodhpur Jaipur and several other Indian and English teams and has won innumerable trophies in India and England Medals—Coronation 1911 1914-15 Star General Service French War Victory 1918 Jubilee 1935 Coronation 1937 *Recreations* Polo shooting pigsticking, racketa. *Address* Sarkar's Bungalow Batanada Jodhpur

HARBANS Singh Brar, Sirdar Bar at-Law Chief Justice and Judicial Minister Malerkotla State large landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab) *b* September 1905, F C College, Lahore, Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London called to the Bar in 1927, M R A S (1925) F R G S (1926) and Governor Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927) took training in Railway Traffic on L M S (England) *m* Jaswant Kaur M R A S F B G S daughter of Rai Bahadur S Bishan Singh I S E of New Delhi one *s* five *d* has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice, President, Khalsa Jatha (Association) British Isles (1926-27) Joint Secretary Indian Majlis, London (1925 26) Vice-President, Bhupindra High School, Moga Member Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36) Member, Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37) Member District Board Ferozepore since 1930 and as Senior Vice-Chairman held charge of the Departments of P W D Public Health Medical Fairs and Ferries, and was Chairman of the following Committees of Board —Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mess Female Education (1934-37) elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly 1930-34, Member Standing Finance Committee, Government of India (1931-34) Member Standing Finance Committee for Railways (1932 34) Member Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Committee (1932-34) in 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly a Member of the Court of Delhi University practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927 32) appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932 Chief Justice and Judicial Minister Malerkotla State since 1936 (In charge of the Departments of Law & Justice Jail, Municipalities and P W D held charge of Education and Medical, (1938-40). He is also President Chairman and Advances Committees State Scout Commissioner since 1938 *Recreations* riding, gardening and Tennis. *Address* Malerkotla.



HAR Bilas Sarda, Diwan Bahadur, 1932, F R.S.L, M.E.A.S., F.S.S., & 2 June 1897 appid Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894 was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub

Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar till 1921 Judge Small Causes Court Ajmer 1921 23 officiated as Addl Dist and Sessions Judge retired 1923 Judge, Chief Court Jodhpur 1925, Member Leg Assembly 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930 was Dy Leader Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly Was one of the Chairman of the Leg Assembly Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore 1929 and All-India Vaish Conference at Bareilly in 1925 Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal. Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act' *Publications* Hindu Superiority Ajmer Historical and Descriptive Maharana Sanga etc Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and Secretary of the Parmarkarini Sabha of India. Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct. 1937 *Address* Harniwas Civil Lines, Ajmer

HARES WALTER PULLIN B A (Durham) 1st class Camb Prelim 1903 C M S Missionary *b* 12th April, 1877 *m* to Marion Pullin. *Educ* at King's Lynn, Durham University Principal and Warden of St John s Divinity College Lahore 1912-1913 Missionary in charge, Narowal 1906-1911 and 1913 1916 Missionary in charge Gojra 1916-1939 Hon. Canon of Lahore, 1928 Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Lahore 1916 Staff Major of Civil Liaison Organisation General Headquarters 1940 *Publications* An English Panjabi Dictionery A compilation of 900 Punjabi Proverbs and 6000 Idiomatic Sentences in Roman Punjabi A History of the Christian Church of the First Six Centuries in Persian Urdu (2nd Edition.) *The Story of the Jhang Bar Mission The Teaching & Practice of the Church of Rome in India* (2nd edition) etc *Address* 32 —Mozang Road Lahore

HARTLEY, GME SIR ALAN FLEMING K C S I 1941 C B 1936 D S O 1917 Q M G in India b 1882 *s* of late Reginald Hartley M D *m* 1914 Phillippa *d* of late P H Osborne Currandooly N S W *Educ* Charterhouse R. M. C Sandhurst Joined 68th Durham Light Infantry, 1901 transferred 11th Bengal Lancers (Prebyn's Horse) 1905 Served S. Africa 1901 2 (Queen s medal with three clasps) European War 1914-18 in France Belgium the Balkans and Iraq (despatches thrice D S O 1914 star two medals) N W Frontier of India 1930 (despatches) G S O 2 A.H.Q. India 1921 23 Instructor Staff College Quetta 1925-26 Commandant Probyn's Horse 1927 30 Imperial Defence College, 1931 Commander 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade, 1932-33 Director of Military Operations and Intelligence A H Q India 1933-36 Major-General 1936 Commander Waziristan District 1937 38 Rawalpindi District, 1939-40 Quartermaster-General in India. Since 1940, with a brief period as Commander-in-Chief *Address* Delhi. *Clubs* Cavalry United Service

HASAN SAIYID NAJMUL born 24th February 1911 - *Educated* in Patna Graduated in 1933. *m* 1936 6 sons and 1 daughter Travelled extensively in Europe England, Egypt, Iraq and Iran. Elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1937 Nominated Municipal Commissioner Patna City Municipality 1938 Director The Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Limited, Patna.



Proprietor of N Hasan & Sons, Government Contractors, Joint Secretary Bihar Provincial War Committee Member Industrial Research Utilisation Committee. Hobbies—Motoring and Bridge Clubs—Calcutta Club Overseas League, London, New Patna Club *Address* Sultan Palace Patna

HAY LT-COL. WILLIAM RUPERT, C.I.E 1934 Indian Army Indian Political Service, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and H M. s Consul-General, Bushire, since 1941 *b* 16 Dec 1893 *s* of William Alfred Edward Hay and Louisa Tucker *m.* 1925 Sybil Ethel, *d* of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading three twin *d Educ* Bradfield University College, Oxford. Served European War in Mesopotamia entered Political Dept Government of India, 1920 Political Agent South Waziristan, 1934-36 Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner Mardan, 1933-34. Political Agent Malakand 1937-38 Counsellor British Legation, Kabul, 1933-36 Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in the External Affairs Department 1936-40 Resident in Waziristan, 1940-41 *Publications* Two Years in Kurdistan 1921 few articles in the Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals *Recreations* Tennis and shooting. *Address* British Consulate-General, Bushire Iran.

HAYE MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919) M.L.A , Advocate, Lahore High Court *b* Oct 1883. *Educ* at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B. 1910, started practice at Ludhiana, elected Municipal Commissioner same year elected Jr Vice-Presidents, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Was first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1923. Member, Legislative Assembly 1923-30 Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Northern India Electric Supply Co., Ltd., M.L.A. (Punjab) and Hon. Minister for Education. *Address* Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, *The Mail b* March 7 1887 *m.* Ethel Anne Copeland, 1926. *Educ.* London and Paris. Freelance journalism, London, till 1912 joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912 Asst. Editor *The Madras Mail*, 1914 becoming Editor 1922. Chairman, Automobile Association of South India

Publications "10,000 Miles in Africa." *Address* Sunny-side, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

HENDERSON THE HON MR. JUSTICE ALAN GERALD RUSSELL M.A (Oxon.) 2nd class Hons. Moderation 1906, 2nd class Lit. Hons 1908 Judge Calcutta High Court *b* March 22, 1886 *m* Joan Margaret Wake *Edu.* Westminster School, Christ Church Oxford Joined I C S in 1910 appointed District and Sessions Judge 1932, Legal Remembrancer & Secy to Govt of Bengal 1932 Judge Calcutta High Court since 1933 *Address* High Court Calcutta

HERAS, HENRY S J M.A., Professor of Indian History Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute St. Xavier's College Bombay University Professor of History and Ancient Indian Cultures, University of Bombay, Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and of Academia Hispanola de la Historia, Madrid, corresponding member Instituto Italian Per il medio Ed. Estremo Oriente, Rome b. September 11 1888 *Educ* Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland Ohio (U.S.A.) Professor of History Sacred Heart College Barcelona Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain) *Publications* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish) 3 Vols. The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. I, Light on the Mohenjo Daro Riddle The Religion of the Mohenjo Daro People, Mohenjo Daro and Sumer The Origin of Indian Philosophy and Ascetism, More about Mohenjo Daro The Cradle of the Aryans The Aryans in their Home Land, etc., etc. *Address* St. Xavier's College Bombay

HERBERT H E, SIR JOHN ARTHUR, G C I E, *cr* 1929 D L J P Governor of Bengal since 1939 *b* 1895, *s* of late Sir Arthur Herbert G C V O., and Helen Louise Gammall Providence R L of Coldbrook Abergavenny Mon. married 1924 Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, *d* of 6th Earl of Ilchester one *s* *Educ* Wellington Harvard, U S A. Served Great War Royal Horse Guards, 1914-18, A.D C to Viceroy 1926-28 M P Monmouth 1934-39 Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary Admiralty, 1935 and to Under-Secretary of State for India, 1936. Assistant Whip, 1937 Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal, 1939 *Address* Government House Calcutta.



HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I Minister, Govt. of Sind, b. January 1879. *Educ.* Shikarpur High School, D J. Sind College and Government Law School, Bombay Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period. In public life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break. Vice-President of the [illegible] Sind Municipality and [illegible] President of the Hyderabad [illegible] Local Board. Entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1912 and was an official member of that body till 1916. A Minister of the Government of Bombay January 1921 to June 1928, three successions, was a Member of the Executive Council of H E the Governor of Bombay 1928 to 1934 Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H E. the Governor of Bombay Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions Member of the Council of State for six months Subsequently elected as a Member of Indian Legislative Assembly President, Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Member, Sind Legislative Assembly and Ex-Chief Minister Government of Sind *Address* Seafield Road Karachi

HIGHAM BERNARD C I E. (1935), Lt.-Col. I M S (retired) M.B B.S (Lond.) M.R.C.S L.R.C P Secretary Willingdon Sports Club Bombay *b* 14th December 1868 *m* to Florence eldest daughter of the late Richard Parsons of Ootacamund, South India. died. 1941 *Educ* Wilson s Grammar School, London St Tomas s Hospital, London Clin. Asst Skin Dept 1894 House Physician (1894-95) Casualty Officer, (1905) Indian Medical Service, 1896-35, N W Frontier 1908 Medal & Clasp European War, 1915 Star, Victory & General Service Medals Chemical Analyser to Govt of Bombay, 1920-25 Dean Grant Medical College, Bombay 1922-24 *Address* Willingdon Sports Club Bombay 11

HODSON, HENRY VINCENT Reforms Commissioner Secretariat of Gov Gen. b. 12 May 1906 *er s* of Professor T C Hodson I.C.S (*retd.*) *m* 1933 Margaret Elizabeth Honey Sydney, two *s* *Educ* Gresham s School Balliol College Oxford Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1928-1935 Staff of Economic Advisory Council 1930-31 Assistant Editor later Editor of the Round Table 1931-41. *Publications* Economics of a Changing World 1933 Slump and Recovery 1929-37, 38 (Editor) The British Commonwealth and the Future 1939 (part) The Empire in the World 1937 sections in annual Survey of International Affairs many articles in reviews etc *Address* New Delhi, Simla

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY TRENTHAM Kt. (1926) C I E (1920) M.B Ch.B. F.R.C.S.E. Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 2nd class (1910) Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal (1925) In charge of C. M. S Hospital Quetta b. Feb. 12, 1875 *m.* Florence Ethel Tunbridge *Educ.* Loretto School and Edin. Univ., Came to C.M.S Hospital, Quetta, May 1900 Civil Surgeon, Sibi, 1914, Hyderabad, 1915-17 C.M.O. Baluchistan and Civil Surgeon, Quetta 1917-18. *Publications* Joint Author of Text-book on Catachet Articles in the Indian Medical Gazette, etc *Address* C.M.S. Hospital, Quetta Baluchistan.

HOOD Sir Hugh Meggison K C I E (1942) C S I (1939), C I E (1934) *b* June 5 1885 *s* of Christopher Hood *m* 1916 Alice Fenton Millar one *s* *Educ* Middlesborough High School Jesus College Cambridge Joined I C S 1909 War Service 1916 19 Collector 1923 Registrar Co-operative Societies 1923-24 and 1926 29 Chairman Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee 1929 30 Financial Secretary to Govt of Madras 1931 Collector 1935 Home Secretary 1936 Ag Chief Secretary 1938 Adviser to H E the Governor of Madras 1939 *Address* Madras S India

HOPE His Excellency Captain The Hon Sir Arthur Oswald James G C I E M C *cr* 1939 Governor of Madras, 12th March 1940 *b* 7th May 1897 *e s* of Baron Rankeillour *q v* *m* 1919 Grisel *y d* of late Brig Gen Sir R Gordon Gilmour 1st Bt C B C V O D S O four *d* *Educ* Oratory School Sandhurst Joined Coldstream Guards 1914 served in France 1915 19 (M C Croix de Guerre despatches severely wounded) served in Turkey 1922 23 M P (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire 1924 29 M P (U) Aston Division Birmingham 1931 39 Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col G R Lane Fox Secretary of Mines 1924 29 Assistant Whip (unpaid) 1935 a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) 1935 37 Vice Chamberlain of H M Household, May October 1937 Treasurer of H M. Household 1937 39 *Recreations* hunting shooting cricket *Clubs* Turf Guards Buck s Carlton *Address* Government House Madras



HORNIMAN Benjamin Guy Editor The Bombay Sentinel *b* 1873 *Educ* Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen s Service House 48 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India Political Leader in India, now in a position of detachment President Journalists Association of India *Address* Bombay

HORSLEY The Right Reverend Cecil Douglas, M A (1931) (Cantab) B A (1927) Bishop of Colombo *b* 26th July 1903 *Educ* Brighton College, Queen s College Cambridge, Westcott House Cambridge Asst Curate Bomsey Abbey Hampshire 1929 33 Asst Curate St. Saviour s Ealing London, 1933 34 Vicar of St. John the Evangelist Upper Norwood Diocese of Canterbury 1934-38 Consecrated Bishop of Colombo in Westminster Abbey 1st November 1938 Senior Chaplain Ceylon Defence Force *Address* Bishop s House Steuart Place Colombo Ceylon

HORTON Ralph Albert C I E (1928) Inspector-General of Police United Provinces *b* 11th October 1885 *m* Mabel St Aubyn Wemyss Horton *Educ* King Edward VI School Birmingham Joined Indian Police United Province, November 1906 as Assistant Superintendent, special famine duty 1908 special duty, Delhi Darbar 1911 Supdt. of Police Jhansi 1913 Cawnpore 1915 I A R O 1918 Capt 1st/31st Infantry (Police Battalion) Assistant to D I G C I D 1923 25 special duty Lucknow Kakori Conspiracy Case 1926 27 special duty intelligence bureau, Government of India Meerut Conspiracy Case 1929-30 Deputy Inspector General C I D 1933 Inspector General of Police United Provinces 1935 1940 Inspector General and Member in Charge of Police Holkar State 1941 42 *Address* Indore C I

HORWILL The Hon ble Mr Justice Lionel Clifford A R Sc B Sc (1st Hons Maths) Bar at Law Judge High Court Madras *b* 19th September 1890 *m* to Vera Merrick Walker M B Ch B (Ed) *Educ* Plymouth Technical School Royal College of Science University College, London and Wadham College Oxford Entered I C S in October 1915, served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia 1916 1919 Asstt Commissioner Vizagapatam Agencies 1919-1924 appointed Acting District Judge 1925 confirmed 1929 Acting Judge Madras High Court 1936-38 Judge Madras High Court, since February 18th 1940 *Address* The Grange Adyar Madras

HUQ Hon ble Mr Abul Kasem Fuzlul Prime Minister Bengal Member National Defence Council *b* October 1873 in the famous Kazi family of Chakhar District Barisal (Bengal) *Educ* at home and Barisal Zilla School graduated from Presidency College Calcutta with triple honours 1894 M A 1895 in Mathematics B L 1897 *m* 1896 eldest daughter of late Nawab Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur 1 *s* and several *d* of whom one survives Khurshed Vakil High Court 1900 Professor Rajchandra College 1903 4 Editor *Balak* 1901 6 Jt Editor *Bharat Suhrid* 1900 03 Dy Magt Collector 1906 Asstt Registrar Co-operative Bengal Bihar and Assam 1906 12 Resigned Government Service due to difference with higher authorities, joined Bar gave evidence before Royal Commission on Public Services in India 1913 elected member (Jt electorate) old Bengal Legislative Council 1913 20, elected Member Montford Reformed Council 1920 35 Central Legislature Delhi 1935 37 Education Minister 1924 Secretary Provincial Muslim League 1918 19 President Muslim League 1916 21 President, All India League Session Delhi, 1918 General Secretary Indian National Congress 1918 President Bengal Provincial Conference Midnapore 1920, Signatory to the famous League Congress Pact Lucknow 1916 Member Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1931 32 Founder Leader and President Krishak Proja Party since 1927 Mayor of Calcutta 1935-36 elected member Reformed Provincial Assembly *Address* 88 2 Jhautola Road, Calcutta

HUQUE HONOURABLE SIR MOHAMED AZIZ-UL Kt C I E D Litt High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom *b* 1892 *m* Kenis Khatun *Educ* Presy Coll Calcutta and Univ Law Coll Calcutta Minister of Education, Bengal 1934 1937 Speaker Bengal Leg Assem 1937 1942 Vice-Chancellor Univ of Calcutta 1938 1942 Member Indian Franchise Ctee Bengal Banking Enquiry Ctee Bengal Jute Enquiry Ctee Public Accounts Ctee Kamal Yar Jung Education Ctee *Publications Man Behind The Plough A Plea for Separate Electorate in Bengal History and Problems of Muslim Education Address* India House Aldwych London W C 2

HUSAIN DR IQBAL M A B L Ph D *Assistant Professor of Persian* Patna College *b* 22 November 1905 *Educ* Patna and Law Colleges Patna University Prizeman Gold Medalist and Research scholar first Ph D of Patna University Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service 1935 Lecturer in Persian Ravenshaw College Cuttack 1935 36 Member Board of Studies in Persian of Patna University 1936-41 Member Bihar and Orissa Madras Examination Board Examiner in Persian upto the M A standard in various Universities of Northern India *Publications* The Early Persian Poets of India and the Tuhfa Sami *Address* Patna College Bankipore Patna

HUSSAIN SIR AHMED NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR M A (1890) B L (1889) LL D (1924) C S I (1941) Nawab (1917) K C I E (1922) Peshi Minister *i e* Minister in waiting upon H E H the Nizam from 1915 to 1935 *b* 11 Aug 1863 *m* Fatima Lady Amin Jung 1907 Has 4 *s* 3 *d* *Educ* Christian College and Presidency College Madras *Governor's* Scholar 1882 1885 High Court Vakil (1890) Advocate (1923) Deputy Collector and Magistrate 1890 92 Asstt Secretary to the Nizam 1892 Personal Secretary to Nizam 1895 Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt 1905 *Publications* Notes on Islam Philosophy of Faqirs articles in Periodicals One of Hyderabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference 1930 31 Member of the Viceroy's Executive Committee 1904 1936 Retired 1937 *Address* Amin Munzil Hyderabad Deccan

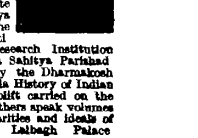
HYDARI MUHAMMAD SALEH AKBAR (son of Rt Hon ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari) I C S C S I (1941) C I E (1935) India's Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council *b* 12th October 1894 *m* to Sigrid daughter of W Westling Pitea Sweden *Educ* at Bombay University Balliol College Oxford District Officer Madras Presidency 1920-23 Under Secretary, Development Department Government of Madras, 1923 Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands 1924 Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon 1927 29 Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research 1929-31 Joint Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, Second Session 1931 Adviser to Delegation from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the Indian Round Table Conference London and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Third Session 1932-34 Joint Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education Health and Lands, 1934-38 Secretary to the Government of India Department of Labour 1938 *Address* 8 King George's Avenue New Delhi Greenwood Court Simla

ICHALKARANJI SHRIMANT NARAYAN RAO BABASAHEB GHORPADE of Ichalkaranji *b* in 1870 Adopted to the *Gadi* in 1876 and invested with powers in 1892 *Educ* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Elphinstone and Law College Bombay As a First Class Sardar in the Deccan represented the Sardars in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with conspicuous ability During the 50 years of his illustrious rule various reforms have been introduced in the State chief among them being free Primary Education, Co-operative Societies, rural uplift encouragement to power looms and other industries and promotion of higher education by several endowments and free gifts He has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice *Address* Ichalkaranji (Deccan)

IMAM SYED NAQUI B A (Hons) (Cantab), Barrister Deputy President, Bihar Leg Council (1937 1940) *b* 30th August 1902 *Educ* Oxford Preparatory School Leighton Park Public School, Reading Manchester University and Cambridge University Member Silver and Gold Medalist of Royal Life Saving Society member of Bihar Leg Council and Deputy President Secretary A I L T A (Bihar and Orissa) travelled nearly all over Europe Near East and Egypt performed the Haj in 1935 Appointed District Judge in 1940 *Address* Monghyr (Bihar)

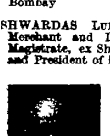
INDORE *(See Indian Princes Section)*

INDORE HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SAU BHAGYAWATI MAHARANI INDIRABAI HOLKAR, is the grand-daughter of the late Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna J P and of the late Rao Bahadur Mukundrao Ramchandra Educated privately and married to His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913 Has been thrice to Europe Her Highness was managing the Educational Medical, Charitable and Household Departments of the State in 1923 24 The Andhya Sevasadan of Indore the Rajwade Historical Institute and the Ramdas Research Institution of Dhulia the Maharastra Sahitya Parishad the Vedic Research Society the Dharmakosh Karyalaya and the All India History of Indian Philosophy, the village uplift carried on the Indoor State and several others speak volumes of the richness of the charities and ideals of Her Highness. *Address* Lalbagh Palace Indore



IRWIN Joseph Boyd C I E B A (T C D), M.C D S O Secretary to the Governor Bombay *b* 8th March 1895 *m* to Helen Clark. *Educ* Foyle College Magee College, and Trinity College Dublin. Army service 1915-1919 I C S in Bombay Presidency Revenue Department 1920-1933 Revenue Minister Jodhpur State 1933-35 Secretary to the Government of Bombay Home Department, 1936-38 *Address* Secretariat Bombay

ISHWARDAS Lukhmidas Sir Kt. J P Merchant and Landlord Hon Presidency Magistrate, ex Sheriff of Bombay (1924 25) and President of his own community Kapole Bania Caste *b* in 1872



Educ St. Xavier's High School Bombay Member Bombay Municipal Corporation since many years Is on the Directorate of several well known Companies —The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co Ltd The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co Ltd The S S & W Co Ltd The New Union Mills Ltd Khandala Lonavala Electric Supplying Co The Panvel Taluka Electric Supply and Development Co The Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co Ltd The Oxy Chloride Flooring Products Ltd The National Studios Ltd The Electric Undertakings Ltd He is President of the Managing Council of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital is a Trustee of Peachy Phipson Sanitarium for women and children at Nasik Trustee and a Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and Member of the Board of G T Hospital Nursing Association Served on the Committee of the Hon Presidency Magistrates for a number of years and was its President (1927 28) and on the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School Represented the Indian Merchants Chamber on the Bombay Corporation and Port Trust for several years. Knighted 23rd June 1936 *Address* Garden View 19 Hughes Road Bombay

ISMAIL Haji Hasham Haji Moosa Partner Haji Moosa Ismail & Sons Bombay Amreli wala Pump Supply Co Bombay General Shoe Supply Co Bombay *b* Amreli Baroda State 26th August 1906 son of Haji Moosa and Marhumbai Ismail *Educ* Panchgani Muslim High School and Dawar's College Went to Mecca on pilgrimage, 1923 *m* Fatimabai Hasham, 15th May 1925 3 *s* and 3 *d* Joined father's Firm, 1926 Visited Japan Iraq Syria Palestine Egypt Europe United States and Strait Settlements on business Member Managing Committee The Memon Educational and Welfare Society Ltd Calcutta vice-President, The Memon Chamber of Commerce Bombay



Hon. Jt Secretary and Treasurer Muslim League Emergency Committee, Bombay Member Managing Committee All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Bombay *Clubs* Tokyo Lawn Tennis, Bombay Radio *Recreations* Tennis Cricket, Riding Swimming *Address* Jamal Building 211/17 Nagdevi Street Bombay 3

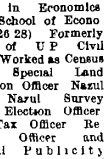
ISWAR Saran Munshi B.A (Allahabad) Advocate Allahabad High Court. *b* 26 Aug 1874 *m* Srimati Mukhrani Devi. *Educ.* Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School Gorakhpur U P and Muir Central College Allahabad member firstand third Legislative Assembly, and also from January 1935 to March 1935 a member of the Court of Allahabad University and of the Court and Council of the Benares Hindu University President, Kayastha Pathshala Allahabad 1925-29 was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls College Allahabad Hon Secretary MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House Allahabad was Hon. Secretary U P Industrial Conference Political and Social Conferences some time Member All India Congress Committee was President U P Political and Social Conferences Hon. Secretary Reception Committee Indian National Congress, 1910 ex President Allahabad Swadeshi League and President Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India *Address* 6 Edmondstone Road Allahabad U P

JADHAV, Bhaskarrao Vithojirao M.A LL.B *b* May 1867 *m* Bhagirathibai *Educ* Wilson College Elphinstone College and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodak movement in 1911 and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Marathas and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 Minister of Education 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture 1926 1930 Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency, President of the Satyashodhak Samaj 1930-33 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly 1930-34 Delegate to Round Table Conf 1930-31 Director of several Limited Concerns. *Address* Shahupuri, Kolhapur and Kohinoor Road, Dadar Bombay 14

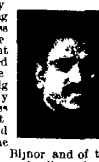
JAFRI DR S N A BA LL D Bar at Law Practising as an Advocate Allahabad High Court Gold Medalist and Life Member of International Society of France Research Scholar in Economics London School of Economics (1926 28) Formerly Member of U P Civil Service Worked as Census Officer Special Land Acquisition Officer Nazul Officer Nazul Survey Officer Election Officer Income Tax Officer Recruiting Officer and Provincial Publicity Officer in U P Deputed as special Publicity Officer to Behar and Quetta Earthquakes was Deputy Director of Public Information Government of India for five years Additional Director and Officiating Director for 14 months Member Provincial Muslim Education Committee U P Member U P and All India Muslim League Councils Member U P War Board & Publicity Committee and President of U P Cantonments Association Khan Bahadur Recipient of King's Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals *Publications* History and Status of Taluqdars and Tenants Constitutional Series Flash lights on Islam etc etc *Address* Patna Estate Allahabad



JAGANNATH PRASAD BABU B A B L Zemindar Banker and Leader *b* 30th July 1904 son of Rai Bahadur Ramji Prasad *m* 1921 two sons and three daughters *Life* Patna High School Central Hindu College Benares Hindu University Scottish Churches College Calcutta and Patna Law College joined Sitamarhi Bar 1929 Was Hon Treasurer of the Sitamarhi Central Co operative Bank for a number of years Member Managing Committee Shree Sanatan Dharma Pustakalaya Sitamarhi for about 10 years its Auditor for about 4 years and its Assistant Secretary since 3 years Assistant Editor of the monthly magazine Bihar Member Sub Divisional War Committee Publicity Sub Committee and Price Control Committee Sitamarhi Assistan Secretary Sub divisional Agricultural Advisory Committee and Sub divisional Library Association Sitamarhi Deeply interested in journalism *Recreation* Photography and Bridge *Address* Sitamarhi B N W Rly



JAIN RAJENDRA KUMAR Director in Charge Bharat Insurance Co Ltd Lahore *b* 1902 comes of a leading Jain family of Bijnor (U P) having extensive Zemindari business at Benares Hindu University Immediately after leaving college he took to business in export and import trade banking and Government contracts Has gained experience in the management and control of big industrial concerns specially of sugar cement glass and chemicals Is interested in agriculture and horticulture He is the owner of the Jain Farm Bijnor and of the Bahadurpur Farm the two leading farms in U P employing up to date methods for the cultivation of sugar cane cotton and wheat He has associated himself with a number of public activities and has been helping the cause of social reform education and technical training in all possible ways He was a prominent figure in the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Vice Chairman of the Local Boards for 12 years and Managing Director of the Co operative Bank For 10 years he was the Hony publisher of the Jain paper The Veer and served the cause of the community and Jain literature through the All India Jain Parishad Publishing house as its Hony Secretary Worked as Secretary of All India Jain Association and of Aggarwal Mahasabha Director Bharat Insurance Co Ltd Lahore Lahore Electric Supply Co Ltd Lesco Chemicals Purrukhabai Electric Supply Co Calcutta Tanneries Ltd S K C Sugar Mills Ltd Ashuek Sewing Machine Co Ltd Lesco Enamelling Co Ltd etc He also holds the following positions Presidency Insurance Society Lahore Hindustan Scouts Association Lahore Rajputana Bhasha Prachrak Sangh Lahore Vice President Indian Chamber of Commerce Lahore *Hobbies* Gardening flower and fruit culture *Address* Bharat Insurance Co Ltd Lahore



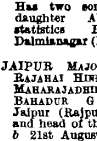
JAIN SHANTIPRASAD B Sc *b* 1912 Najibabad in the U P Studied Jain scriptures and theology under the guidance of competent tutors *Educ* Benares Hindu University and Agra University *m* April 1931 Shrimati Rama the only child of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia Joined Rohtas Industries Ltd as Managing Director and helped the expansion of Industries at Dalmianagar He conceived the possibilities of cement and paper industries in Bihar and a 500 ton cement factory a 20 ton paper mill and a chemical plant were put up at Dalmianagar mainly through his efforts Was elected Director Reserve Bank of India in the year the Reserve Bank was inaugurated He is one of the Managing Directors of all the companies of the Dalmia group A keen



student of sociology economics and finance. Has two sons Ashok and Alok and a daughter Alka *Hobbies* collection of statistics Riding Tennis *Address* Dalmianagar (Bihar)

JAIPUR MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD I RAJAHAI HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SHRI MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR SAWAI MAN SINGH BAHADUR G C I E (1935) Maharaja of Jaipur (Rajputana) 39th Ruler of Jaipur and head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs *b* 21st August 1911 Adopted son of Lt General Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur whom he succeeded on 7th Sept 1922 assumed full ruling powers on 14th March 1931 *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer and Royal Military Academy Woolwich Apptd Hon Lieut Indian Army on 20th April 1931 promoted Hon Captain 1st Jan 1934 and Hon. Major on 24th Sept 1940 Commissioned in H M s Life Guards (1939) and promoted Captain on 9th May 1941 Permanent salute 17 guns local salute 19 Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawai Man Guards Jaipur Member Chamber of Princes In his own right member National Defence Council in India hereditary member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University and member Working Committee of the Mayo College Ajmer Patron Indian Gymkhana Club London the National Horse Breeding and Show Society Delhi Rajputana Cricket Club Ajmer Acro Club of India and Burmah and Jaipur Flying Club noted polo player *m* firstly sister of Lt Col His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924 secondly *d* of His late Highness Sir Sumer Singh Maharaja of Jodhpur on 24th April 1932 and thirdly the younger sister of His Highness Jagadd pendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur Maharaja of Cooch Behar on 9th May 1940 3 s 1 d *Recreation* Polo Tennis and Shooting *Clubs* Marlborough Guards (London) Hurlingham Roehampton Jaipur Ootaca mund (Nilgiris) and Jodhpur Flying *Address* The Palace Jaipur Rajputana India

JAIPURIA SETH MUNGTURAM Mill owner Merchant Financier and Zemindar *b* 1900 Son of Seth Anandram Jaipuria Deceased belongs to the famous Jaipuria Family of

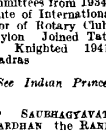


Nawalgarh (Jaipur) One of the Pioneer Textile Dealers in India Director and Managing Director of Nine Industrial Concerns owns One Cotton Mill Sugar Mill Silk Weaving Factory Bakelite Factory China Clay Mines Oil Mills Dal Mills President Marwari Chamber of Commerce Calcutta 1940 41 1941-42 Director Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of Educational Institutions in various parts of the Country and a free Eye Hospital at Nawalgarh in memory of his father Holds a good reputation for his impartial judgment in arbitration on Sugar piecegoods and other Commercial disputes Staunch advocate of Social reforms. *Address* Jaipuria House 51 Vivekananda Road Calcutta

JAMES, SIR FREDERICK ERNEST KT M A O B E (1918) Chevalier de l ordre de Leopold (1920) *b* 1891 *m* Eleanor May Thackrah (1919) War service 1914 20 General Secretary Y M C A Calcutta Member Bengal Legislative Council and Whip of European Group 1924 29 visited Persia *re* Welfare British employees A P O C 1924 and Java *re* Establishment of Students Hostels 1927 Political Secretary United Planters Association of Southern India 1924 Member Madras Legislative Council Madras Corporation Senate Madras University Madras Retrenchment Committee 1931 Madras Franchise Committee and P W D Reorganisation Committee 1932 Member Central Legislative Assembly from 1932 Chief witness for European Association before Joint Parliamentary Committee 1933 Member Standing Emigration and Railway Finance Committees from 1934 Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs and first Governor of Rotary Clubs in India Burma and Ceylon Joined Tata Sons Ltd in 1941 Knighted 1941 *Address* Madras Club Madras

JAMKHANDI Raja of *See Indian Princes Section*

JAMKHANDI SHRIMANT SAUBHAGYAVATI LILAVATIBAISAHEB PATWARDHAN the RANI SAHEB of Jamkhandi she is the consort of Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwar dhan the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi She is the only daughter of Shrimant Madhavrao Moreshwar Pandit Pant Amatya the late Chiefsaheb of Ravada *b* in 1910 *m* the Rajasaheb in 1924 and has a son and a daughter *Educ* Privately On more than one occasion she was in sole charge of the administration of the State And also acted as Regent during the Rajasaheb s absence in England and the Continent She has been managing the khasgi Department with much success thus helping to lighten the burden of the Rajasaheb in the management of the affairs of the State She is a recipient of the Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal in the New Year s Honours List of 1941 She has taken a lead in the matter of collecting Funds in aid of Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund and Red Cross Work and is actively helping the Rajasaheb in his attempts to aid the War Efforts in the State *Address* Ramchandra Prasad Ramtirth Jamkhandi (Deccan).



JAMMU AND KASHMIR LT -GENERAL H H SHREE MAHARAJA HARISINGHJI BAHADUR, INDAR MAHINDAR, Sipar i-Saltanat-i Inglishia Maharaja of G C S I (1938) G C I E (1929), K C I E (1918) K C V O-

(1922) Hony A D C (extra) to H I M the King Emperor (1936) Hon LL D Punjab Salute 21 Guns Son of late General Raja Amarsinghji *b* 1895 *s* in 1925 his uncle Lt Genl H H Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghji Bahadur *Educ* at Mayo College Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun Heir Apparent Shree Yuvaraj Karansinghji *b* at Cannes (S France) 9 Mar 1931 *Address* Jammu Tawi and Srinagar (Kashmir)

JAMSHED NUSSERWANJEE Merchant *b* 27th January 1886 *Educ* at Karachi Member of Municipality 1914-1934 President of Municipality 1922 33 Mayor Karachi 1933 34 Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind Chairman Buyer s and Shipper s Chamber President Karachi Health Association President Sind Tuberculosis Relief Association and Deepchand Tejbhandas Ojha Sanatorium President Poor Patients Society President Jiv Daya Mandal Vice President Leper Asylum Secretary Idarrieu Poor Welfare Association Secretary School for the Blind Chairman Local Self Government Committee Sind President Board of Indian Systems of Medicine Sind *Publications* Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life *Address* Bonus Road Karachi

JANJIRA H H LADY KULSUM BEGUM Dowager Begum Saheba of Janjira *b* 6th January 1897 *m* in 1918 Has only one son H H the present Nawab Saheb of Janjira Knows Urdu English and Marathi which is the court language of the State is a keen sportswoman and is well versed in many other accomplishments During the Regency period of about 10 to 11 years after the sad demise of H H the late Nawab Saheb she carried on the administration of the State most ably and creditably *Address* Janjira—Murud

JANJIRA H H RAMA SULTANA JEHAN Begum Saheba of Janjira She is the daughter of H H the Nawab Saheb Jaora *m* to H H the Nawab Saheb Janjira in November 1933 Has three daughters *Educ* Privately Knows English Persian and Urdu and is well versed in music and other fine arts *Address* Janjira—Murud

JARIWALA LALLUBHAI CHAKURAM Consulting Chemist Managing Director and Technical Adviser Estrela Batteries Limited Bombay *b* 31st December 1900 *s* at St Xavier s and Sydenham Colleges Bombay University of Vienna (Austria) University of Frankfort on Main (Germany) Took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfort First Indian to start successfully large scale manufacture of Dry and Inert Cells and Batteries several Pyro technic articles and drugs in India Has made several trips to Europe and Africa and has



travelled extensively in almost all European countries for study of conditions in certain industries and on business *Address* Ram chandra Lane Malad Bombay (B B & C I Ry)

JATAR KASHINATH SHRIRAM C I E (1926) Government Pensioner *b* 6th August 1871 *m* Umabai Jatar *Educ* Deccan College Poona Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad Superintendent Residency Bazaar Hyderabad Dn Dy Commissioner Berar Inspector General of Registration C P Income Tax Commissioner C P & Berar Commissioner Chattisgarh Division C P Official Member Legislative Assembly Delhi retired in 1926 *Address* 388 Narayan Peth Poona 2

JATAR LT (COLONEL) NILKANTH SHRIRAM C I E (1938) I M & S (Bombay) L R C P (Lon) M R C S (England) B Sc Inspector General of Prisons C P & Berar *b* 26th May 1887 *m* to Durgabai (died 1922) 2nd Vimala *d* of Mr B S Dixit of Saugor C P (died 1941) *Educ* Poona High School Wilson College Bombay and University College London Received Commission Indian Medical Service 1914, served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force Mesopotamia 1915 1918 awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords a D S O and mentioned in despatches was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the seige of Kut served with the Waziristan Field Force 1919 1920 and was awarded bar to his D S O joined Jail Department C P & Berar 1922 Inspector General of Prisons since 1934 *Address* Nagpur C P

JAVLE MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN DR J P and Hon Presidency Magistrate since 1912 *b* 28th Oct 1880 *m* Miss Rogers *Educ* Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society s High Schools studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College Bombay Private medical practitioner for over 30 years Elected Councillor Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910 re-elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939 Chairman Standing Committee of the Corporation 1922 23 Chairman Schools Committee, 1922 Chairman Medical Relief and Public Health Committee 1929 30 Chairman of the Improvements Committee 1929 30 Mayor of Bombay April 1933 1934 *Address* Mayor Building opposite B B & C I Railway Station Dadar Bombay 14.

JAYAKAR THE RT HON BH MUKUND RAMRAO M A LL D D C L P C Member Judicial Committee of the Privy Council London *Educ* at Bombay University practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court took to public life in 1916 elected to Bombay Legis Council in 1923 and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925 Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926 continued a member thereof till 1930 Deputy Leader of

the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee Member Indian Delegation Co operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper Appointed Judge of the Federal Court India from October 1937 Appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January 1939 Resigned in March 1942 *Publications* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924 *Address* Winter Road Malabar Hill Bombay

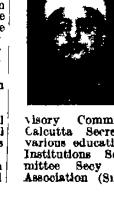
JEEJEEBHOY SIR JAMSETJEE 6th Bart J P *b* 10th May 1909 *s* of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 4th Bart K C I E whom he succeeded his father in 1931 assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee *Educ* Cathedral and John Connon High School Bombay and at Oxford and Cams College Cambridge (B A 1933) Member Bombay Municipal Corporation 1934 re elected 1937 re elected the seat till 1940 J I 1934 Hon Presidency Magistrate December 1935 Appointed Dist Scout Commr Bombay City Sept 1934 and Provincially Scout Commr Bombay Presidency Jan 1937 which he resigned as a sequel to the Baden Powell dispute Commander Bombay Civic Guards Northern Div 1940 *Public Activities* Chairman Board of Trustees Sir J J Parsee Benevolent Institution Sir J J Charity Fund N M Wadia Charities The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals founded by the first Baronet) the District Benevolent Society etc Trustee The Parsee Panchayat Funds and Property Sir J J School of Art Deccan College Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital Bai Jerbai Wadia and Motlibai Wadia Hospital Royal Western India Turf Club etc Director of a number of Joint Stock Companies *Clubs* Willingdon Rotary Cricket Club of India etc *Address* Mazagon Castle Bombay Mount in Hall Poona

JEHANGIR COWASJI SIR (Bart) M A (Cambridge) K C I E (1927) C I L (1920) O B E M I A Member National Defence Council *b* February 1879 *m* Hirabai Kaisar I Hind (Gold Medal) M B L *Educ* St Xavier's College Bombay and at St John's College Cambridge Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904 1921 Chairman of the Standing Committee 1914 1915 President Bombay Municipal Corporation 1919 1920 Honorary Secretary War Loan Committee, 1917 1918 Member of the Legislative Council Member of the Executive Council Government of Bombay 1921 1922 and 1923 1928 Elected Member Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay 1930 Delegate to the Round Table Conference 1930 1931 1932 Delegate London Monetary and Economic Conference 1933 Delegate Empire Parliamentary Conference London 1935, representing the Central Legislature President National Liberal Federation of India 1936 one of India's representative of the Coronation London 1937 Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26 1934 *Clubs* Marlborough and St James London Asian Ripon Orient Willingdon Bombay *Address* Ready money House Malabar Hill Bombay

JENKINS WILLIAM JOHN O I E (1939) M A B Sc (Agric Edin) Director of Agriculture Bombay Presidency *b* 27th October 1892 *m* Lilian Kathleen Margaret Wilson *Educ* George Watson's College Edinburgh Edinburgh University Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture Indian Agricultural Service on 1st Dec 1920 Deputy Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee 27th May 1926 Officiated as Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee in 1926 and as Director Institute of Plant Industry Indore 1927 Appointed Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind 1930 Director of Agriculture Bombay Presidency 1936 *Publications* Numerous articles on agriculture and allied subjects. *Address* Office of Director of Agriculture B P Poona

JHA PROF AMARANATH M A F R S I Vice Chancellor Allahabad Univ *b* Feb 25 1897 *m* Satyabhama Devi (*d* 1940) *Educ* Govt High School and Muir College Allahabad Prof of English Muir College 1917 Univ Prof of English 1930 Senior Vice Chairman Allahabad Municipality 1932 Chairman Inter University Board 1936 President All India Education Conference 1941 addressed Convocations at Patna Allahabad and Mysore President First All India Conference of English Teachers 1940 member of League of Nations Committee on the Training of Youth 1934 President U P Lawn Tennis Association Vice President All India Lawn Tennis Association Vice President All India Art Association President Allahabad Gymkhana President All India Hindi Sahitya Sammilan *Publications Selections from Lord Morley* (Macmillans 1940) *Selected Essays of Frederick Harrison* (Macmillan 1942) *Hamlet* (1928) *Merchant of Venice* (1930) *Literary Studies* (1930) *Shakespearean Comedy* (1931) *Psalms of Cold* (Oxford 1935) *Occasional Papers and addresses* (1940) *Literary Studies second series* (in the Press) *Address* Mayo George Town Allahabad

JHAJHARIA HARI KRISHNA Merchant and Zemindar *b* 1912 partner of Messrs Baldeo Dass Dungarsulas Shree Jhajharia and Company Ltd Late Managing Director of Shri Gauri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd Spokesman of Small Jute Mills Working Time Agreement 1938 Member Advisory Board appointed by Government of Bengal under Jute Ordinance 1938 Vice President and Secretary A I Sanatan Dharma Marwari Yuvak Sammelan Committee Member All India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh Member Advisory Committee Commercial Museum, Calcutta Secretary and Vice President of various educational Social and Charitable Institutions Secy Temple Defence Committee Secy Calcutta Yarn Merchants Association (Since 1940) Secy Marwari



Association Calcutta since 1940 Member Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal (Since 1940) *Publications* South Indian Pilgrimage Tour *Address* Jhajharia House 174B Cross St Calcutta

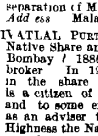
JHAVERI KRISHNALAL MOHANLAL DIWAN BAHADUR (1929) M A LL B J P Sometime Officiating Judge High Court (Retired) Chief Judge Court of Small Causes Bombay (1928 Dec) Judicial Adviser Palanpur State (1929) *b* December 1868 *m* 1886 *Educ* Surat Broach Bhavnagar Bombay B A (First Class Honours English and Persian) (1888) Gavri Shankar Gold Medal st Perry Prizeman of Jurisprudence Dakshina Fellow of Elphinstone College Bombay Lectured on Persian Advocate Appellate Side Bombay High Court (1893 1905) Judge Court of Small Causes Bombay (1901) Syndic and Member of Academic Council Dean Faculty of Law Chairman Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee Un versity of Bom bay Knows Gujarati Marathi Hindi Bengali Urdu English and Persian Languages Has travelled extensively Connected with f ont thirty five Public Social and Educa tional Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay *Address* Pitale Mansion Kande wadi Girgaum Post Bombay 4



JIND H H FARZAND I DILBAND RASIKUL KHAS DAULAT IN DISHIA RAJA I RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR COLONEL G C S I G C I E *b* 1879 *s* 1887 *Address* Sangrur Jind State Punjal

JINNAH MAHOMED ALI Bar at Law *b* 25th Dec 1876 *m d* of Sir Dinshaw Petit (*d*) *Educ* Karachi and in England Enrolled as Advocate Bombay High Court 1906 Member Imperial Legis Council 1910 President Muslim League (special session) 1920 Attended Round Table Conference 1930 President Muslim League Member Central Legislative Assembly Author of *Pakistan* Point with advocates the separation of Muslim India from Hindu India *Address* Malabar Hill Bombay

JIVATLAL PURTAPARI DALAL Director The Native Share and Stock Brokers Association Bombay 1886 First ventured as a Bullion broker in 1915 he commenced business in the share bazar He is a citizen of Kadi anpur and to some extent acted as an adviser to His late Highness the Nawab Saheb on whose recommendation the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him Director of the Bullion Exchange Ltd for 17 years and Chairman at present Member of the East India Cotton Association Vice Chairman Messrs Amco Ltd Bangalore Managing Agent The Indian Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd Ahmedabad Chairman The Broach Electric and Dev Corp Ltd Bombay Chairman The Chhotani Electric Co Ltd Bombay Director The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd Arrah Director The Jagdishpore Zamindari Co Ltd Arrah Director The Marsland Price & Co Ltd Bombay *Address* Bullion Exchange Buildings Bombay 2



JOGENDRA SINGH THE HON SIRDAR SIR Kt (1929) Appid Member Governor General s Executive Council (*Education Health and Lands*) Taluqdar Alra Estate Kheri District Minister of Agriculture 1926 to April 1937 *b* 25 May 1877 *m* Winifred May Donoghue Contributes to several papers in India and England Has been Home Minister Patiala State Fellow of the Punjab Univ President of Sikh Educl Confce served on Indian Sugar Committee Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee Army Indianisation Committee Member of Council of State Prime Minister of Patiala and now Member of H E The Viceroys Executive Council Editor of *East and West Publications* Kamla Nurjahan Nasrin Life of B M Malabari Kamla Abdulla Ansari Thus spoke Guru Nanak Sikh Ceremonies *Address* Alra H ise Simla E



JOLLY Lieut General Sir Corion Gray M B Ch B (Edin) D P H (Edin) D T M & H (Lond) C I E (1919) K H S (1945) K H P (1939) K C I E (1941) Dire tor General Indian Medical Service *b* 6th April 1886 *m* Doreen Marion Stan per *Educ* Watson s College Edinburgh Edinburgh University First Commission I M S 1st August 1908 Great War 1914 18 East Africa mentioned in despatches and award d C I E M O H New Delhi 1931 Asst Director of Public Health Burma 1922 Director Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health Rangoon, 1927 Director of Public Health Burma 1928 1933 Dy Director General I M S 1933 35 Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India 1935 36 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Punjab 1937 1939 Appointed Director General I M S November 1939 *Publications* Numerous contributions to the medical press *Address* Director General Indian Medical Service New Delhi

JONES CYRIL EDGAR M A (Cantab) C S I (1941) C I E (1937) Secretary to Government of India Finance Department *b* 29th December 1891 *m* to Irene Lilian Hill (1925) *Educ* Jesus College Cambridge Entered I C S 1914 Madras Presidency Military Duty in India 1917 1919 Secretary to the Government of Madras Finance Department 1934 1939 Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department April 1939 *Address* 1 York Place New Delhi

JONES SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN Kt *cr* 1936 M L C Upper House United Provinces Legislature since 1937 Managing Director Cawnpore Chemical Works Director Muir Mills Co Ltd *b* India 18/2 *s* of Gavin S Jones and Margaret French Kent *d* one *Educ* Clifton Trained as Mechanical and Mining Engineer served as Mining Engineer in Rhodesia 1890 1896 founded Empire Engineering Co Cawnpore 1896 British India Corporation 1919 1924 founded Cawnpore Chemical Works 1926 served Matabele War Rhodesia Horse 1896 United Provinces Horse Officer Commanding 1912 18 President Upper India Chamber of Commerce 1921 23 1934 1935 1942 43 and Member United Provinces Council 1922 26 Member Legislative Assembly 1926 29 Round Table Conference London 1930 and 1931 Deputy President Associated Chambers 1929 30 Vice President European Association 1930 31 and 1932 President United Provinces Branch European Association 1930 31 1932 1933 and 1934 Chairman Employers Association of Upper India 1937 38 *Address* Cawnpore Club Cawnpore India *Clubs* Constitutional Bengal Calcutta Cawnpore Cawnpore



JOSHI SIR MORAPANT VISHVANATH Kt K I E B A LL B Hon LL D (Nagpur Univ 1940) *b* 1861 *Educ* Deccan Coll Poona and Elphinstone Coll Bombay Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr s Court in Berar from 1884 1920 Home Member C P Govt 1920 25 President All India Liberal Federation 1925 Chairman Age of Consent Committee 1928 29 Advocate Nagpur High Court *Address* Camp Amraoti

JOSHI NARAYAN MAHAR B A M I A J P *b* June 1879 *Educ* Poona New English School and Deccan Coll Taught in private schools and Govt High Schools for 8 years Joined servants of India Soc 1909 Sec Bombay Social Service League since 1911 and Sec Bombay Prov Social Reform Assoc 1917 1929 Sec W India Nat Liberal Assoc 1919 1929 Genl Secretary All India Trade Union Congress 1925 29 and again since 1940 Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I L O 1932 1933 Kaisar i Hind Silver Medal (1919) Member Bombay Municipal Corpn 1919 1923 Nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924 1927 and 1931 and 1934 to represent labour interests Member Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative Attended Round Table Confce 1930 1931 and 1932 Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I L O Geneva in 1934 and again in 1937 Member National Planning Committee and Chairman of its Labour Sub Committee Again elected General Secretary All India Trade Union Congress 1940 *Address* Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road Bombay 4

KABALEE PURSHOTTAM MEGHJI *b* 8th April 1906 *m* Narayenee Deoji Shivadas three sons one daughter Merchant Landlord Trained in Aeronautical Engineering at Junkers Flugeug und Motorenwerke A G Dessau Germany Piloting in England (First Indian to get Commercial flying Licence) Air Transport Operations at Imperial Airways England Luft Hansa Germany Aerial Survey—Junkers—Luft Build Germany Founder Indian Gliding Association First to get Gliding Licences in India Technical Director Air Services of India Chairman Indian Gliding Association Member Bombay Flying Club Ltd Cricket Club of India Ltd Indian Merchants Chamber Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce etc *Address* Brabourne Stadium Churchgate Street Fort Bombay



KADRI SIR MAHBUBMIAN IMAMBUX B A LL B Khan Sahib (1916) Khan Bahadur (1918) O B E (1924) Kt (1934) Retired Dist & Sessions Judge and Landholder *b* 4th November 1873 *m* to Kamrunnisabegum Bukhari *Educ* Gujerat College Ahmedabad St Xavier s Bombay Government Law School Bombay Assistant Master Bombay Educational Department 1893 96 Principal Mahabat Madresa Junagadh 1897 1901 Tutor to Heir Apparent Junagadh 1901 1903 Sub Judge Bombay Presidency 1903 18 Assistant Judge 1918 19 Member Special Tribunal for Riot Cases 1919 Assistant Judge 1919 24 District Judge 1924 27 Chief Justice Junagadh 1927 31 Member Age of Consent Committee, 1929 30 Hon Secretary War & Relief Fund Ahmedabad 1914 18 President Anjumane Islam Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee Child Protection Society Ahmedabad Sabarmati Central Jail Moral Instruction Committee Gujerat Muslim Education Society *Publications* Rise and Fall of Musalmans in India Life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan The Conciliators Guide *Address* Mahbab Manzil Delhi Gate Ahmedabad

KAJI DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLUBHAI, M A B Sc Advocate (A S) F R G S F S S F R S A J P I E S (Retd) Kaisar i Hind Medalist II Class (1930) Chairman Vasant Insurance Co Ltd Vice President Bombay Co operative Marketing Society Ltd Director, Bombay Provincial Co operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd Formerly Principal Gujerat College Ahmedabad Professor of Geography and Statistics Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay *b* 10 April 1886 *m* Miss Vasantgavri B Sheth of Surat. Fellow Bombay University Syndic Indian Women s University A Co operative leader and writer of All India reputation. All India Co operative Institutes

Association Hon Secretary (1929 33) and Vice President, 1934-37 Founder Bombay Co operative Insurance Society and its Pre sident (1930 35) Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929 32) Presided over Provincial Co operative Conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana Central India and Gwalior (1937) Bombay Geogra phical Conference (1935) *Publications* Exercises in Geometry (1911) Outline Atlas of Indian Empire (1928) Primer on Co opera tion (1928) Co operation in Bombay (1930) Co operation in India (1932) Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey (1934) Principles of General Geography (1938) Great Mystery of Life beyond Death (1938) Lands beyond the Border (1939) *Residence* Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

KAJROLKER NARAYAN SADOBA Proprietor of the Star of India Dairy Co *b* 9th July 1896 *s* of late Subedar S S Kajrolker of 108th Maratha Light Infantry *Educ* at the S P G Mission Society Dapoli Ratnagiri Dist Is keenly interested in the up lift of the Depressed Classes General Secretary the De pressed Classes Mission So ciety of India Member Harijan Sevak Sangh Cen tral Board Delhi and Provincial Board of Bom bay Member Govt of Bom bay Backward Class Board General Secretary Indepen dent National st Harijan Party Bombay took a pro minent part in signing the Poona Pact Trustee Rohidas (Chambhars) Samaj and Vithal Rukmai Temple President Rohidas Education Society Harijan leader and public worker Municipal Corporator Member Municipal Schools Improvement Trust and Public Health Committees *Address* 112 Medows Street Fort Bombay



KALE VAMAN GOVIND Retired Professor Fergusson College *b* 1876 *Educ* New English School and Fergusson Coll Poona Joined the Deccan Education Socy of Poona as a life member in 1907 Fellow of Bom bay Univ for five years since 1919 Prof of History and Economics Fergusson Coll Member Council of State 1921 23 and member Indian Tariff Board 1923 25 Secretary D E Society Poona from 1925 to 1928 Chairman Bank of Maharashtra Poona etc takes active part in co operative movement Liberal in Politics has addressed numerous public meetings has published many articles on economics and political and social reform and the following works In dian Industrial and Economic Problems Indian Administration Indian Economics Dawan Inf Modern Finance in India Gokhale and Economic Reforms India s War Finance Currency Reform in India Constitutional Reforms in India Econo mics of Protection in India Economics in India Problems of World Economy India s Finance since 1921 etc Organiser Co-operative Movement in Gwalior State Editor Marathi Weekly *Artha* *Address* Durgadhivasa Poona No 4

KAMAT BALKRISHNA SITARAM B A Mer chant *b* 21 March 1871 *Educ* Deccan Coll *m* Miss Yamunabai R M Gawankar of Cochin Member Bombay Legis Council 1913 16 1916 20 Member Legislative Assem bly 1921 23 (Liberal) Member Kenya Depu tation to England 1923 Member of various educational bodies has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform lately Member Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture Member Provincial Bank ing Enquiry Committee Member Bombay Leg Council 1930 36 Vice President Deccan Education Society Poona Chairman Deccan Agric Association Vice President Deccan Sabha Poona *Address* Ganeshkhind Road Poona 5

KAMBLI SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA B A LL B DIWAN BAHADUR SIR (KT 1937) *b* Septem ber 1882 *Educ* At Deccan College Prac tised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts Non official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930 President Dharwar Dist Local Board in 1929 and 1930 Member of Bombay Council since 1921 Deputy President Bombay Council 1927 30 organised first non Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920 was member Railway Advisory Committee, M S M Railway for about two years Presided over 1st Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist in 1927 Presi dent All India Veerashaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927 and at Raichur in 1936 was President Dharwar non Brahmin League member Lingayat Education Association Dharwar appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930 and also in the Interim Ministry of 1937 *Address* Hubli Dharwar Distt

KANDATHIL MOST REV MAR AUGUSTINE D D Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam since 1911 *b* Chemp Vaikam Travancore 25 Aug 1874 *Educ* Papal Seminary Kandy Ceylon Priest 1901 Parish Priest for some time Rector of Prep Sem Ernakulam and Pri vate Sec to the first Vicar Apostolic of Erna kulam to end of 1911 Consecrated Bishop December 8 1911 *s* Rt Rev Dr A Pare parambil as Second Vicar Apostolic 9 Dec 1919 Installed on 18 Dec 1919 was made Archbishop Metropolitan 21st Dec 1923 (Suffragan sees being Changanascherry Trichur and Kottayam) Installation 16 Nov 1924 Assistant at the Pontifical Throne 8 Dec 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration) *Address* Archbishop s House Ernakulam Cochin State

KANGA SIR JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJI KT (1928) M A LL B *b* 27th Feb 1875 *s* of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker *Educ* Elphinstone High School Wilson College and Government Law School Bombay Advocate High Court, Bombay 1903 Additional Judge Bombay High Court 1921 Advocate-General 1922 1935 *Address* Walkeshwar Bombay

KANHAIYA LAL RAI BAHADUR M A LL D ex Judge High Court Allahabad *b* 17 July 1866 *m* Shrimati Devi *d* of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra *Educ* The Muir Central College Allahabad joined the U P Civil Service on 22 April 1891 at Munsif acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907 appointed Asst Sessions Judge 1908 acted as District and Sessions Judge 1911 appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner Oudh July 1912 acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922 Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923 Retired July 1926 Vice President Age of Consent Committee 1928 29 Member Hindu Religious Endowments Committee 1928 30 Member Board of Indian Medicine U P 1926 38 Member Court Senate and Council Benares Hindu University since 1923 Honorary Treasurer Allahabad University since 1927 *Address* No 9 Elgin Road Allahabad

KANIA HARILAL JEKISONDAS B A LL B (The Hon Mr Justice), Judge High Court Bombay *b* 3rd Nov 1890 *m* *d* of Sir Chunilal V Mehta K C S I About eighteen years practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court Acting Judge High Court Bombay 1930 1931 and 1932 *Address* 50 Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

KANIKA RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO Kt (1933) O B E (1918) RAJA OF *b* 24 March 1881 *m* *d* of late Raja Lalukishore Mandhata Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State Orissa in 1899 *Educ* Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College Cuttack Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards 1902 Conferred with the personal title of Raja 1910 Member Legislative Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council at various times Fellow of Patna University 1917 to 1919 Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919 Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co opt with the Simon Commission 1928 Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa January 1929 and Vice President of the Executive Council December 1931 to January 1934 Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction 1934 Member of the Advisory Council of the Government of Orissa 1936 *Address* Rajkanika Cuttack Orissa

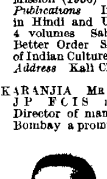
KANITKAR KESHAV RAMCHANDRA M A B Sc *b* 22 Aug 1876 *Educ* New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College Poona Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D E Society's Institutions 1903 32 was in charge of the Boarding House New English School in 1905 in charge of Fergusson Coll Hostels 1906 14 in charge of Navin Marathi Shala 1914 21 has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 25 years was on the Syndicate 1921 29 and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman Poona District School Board for six years represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Vaweshwaraya Technical Education Committee 1920 Secretary Physical Training Committee appointed by the Government 1928 Principal Fergusson College Poona 1921 1929 with a short break in 1924 was given King's Commission in 1922 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society Prof of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College Poona Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science Univ of Bombay for 1933 34 Elected Dean of the faculty of Technology Univ of Bombay for 1938 39 *Address* 12 Ganesh Wadi Poona 4

KANTAWALA MOHAN HARGOVINDDAS M A (Cantab) B A Geography Diploma I (Cantab) Bar at Law (Gray's Inn) Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India (Ceylon Civil Service) *b* 3rd December 1890 *m* Kashi Gauri Jhadhar Mehta *Educ* Baroda College Baroda and Queen's College Cambridge Appointed to Ceylon Civil Service 1915 and served there in various capacities and finally as Secretary to the Commerce Ministry before being appointed as the first Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India *Publications* *Ceylon Court Law* (Two Editions) *Thesis on the Thesawalamai* (Ceylon Hindu Law) *Sansarno Kansat* (Gujerati Novel) *Address* Kantam Poolikhana wala Road Worli Bombay

KANWAR SAIN RAI BAHADUR M A Bar at Law Chief Justice High Courts Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C I) Educ Scotch Mission High School Sialkot Government College Lahore Wren's Powys Square and Lincoln's Inn London Scholarship holder throughout School and College career First Class First Punjab University B A (1895) Fuller Exhibitioner and Prizeman Arnold Silver Medalist M A (Physics) 1896 First in the University Maclagan Gold Medalist M A (English) 1897 Asst Prof Government College Lahore Called to the Bar 1900 Practised as Advocate High Court Lahore 1901 1911 Principal Law College Lahore 1911 1921 Nominated Fellow Punjab Univ Elected Syndic and Secretary Oriental Faculty Punjab Univ Private Secretary to H H The Maharaja of Bikaner (1918) Chief Justice High Court Jammu and Kashmir (1921 1931) Member Delhi Conspiracy Commission 1931 1933 Elected Trustee Tribune Trust (1932) Elected Fellow Punjab Univ (1935) President Special Tribunal Mithri Notes Forging Case Jodhpur (1935) Judicial Minister Jodhpur State (1936) Judicial Minister and Chief Justice Alwar State 1940 1942 Chief Justice High Courts Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C I) *Publications* Papers on Art and Architecture The Qutab Minar of Delhi Essays in Urdu *Muraqqa e Kanval* Urdu Drama—Brahmand Natak *Address* Dalauwala Dehra Dun (U P)

KAPUR KALIDAS M A L T Head Master Kali Charan High School Lucknow *b* 11 Aug 1892 *Educ* Govt Jubilee High School and Canning College Lucknow B A (1915) L T (1916) and M A (1921) Head Master since 1921 Representative of U P Head Masters on the Board of H S and Inter Education (1925 27) President U P Secondary Education Association (1925 26) Secretary Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All Asia Conference (1930) Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of H S and Inter Education (1931 37) Chairman, Teachers Co operative Provident Society Ltd (1933 39) and of U P S E A Co operative Credit Society Ltd 1940 General Secretary U P S E Association (1934 35) Visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936) Hon Editor Education *Publications* Introductory History of India in Hindi and Urdu Hindi Sar Sangrah in 4 volumes Sahitya Samiksha Towards a Better Order Shiksha Samiksha Evolution of Indian Culture in Hindi and Urdu Kashmir *Address* Kali Charan High School Lucknow

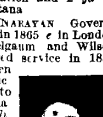
KARANJIA MR BEHRAM NAOROSJI M L C J P F C I S is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay a prominent member of the Municipal



Corporation and an Hony Presidency Magistrate Elected Mayor 1939 Mr Karanjia has worked for 27 years either as Chairman Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds Secretary War Loan & Food Control Committees 1914 19 Our Day Fund & Peoples Fair 1921 when H R H the Prince of Wales visited Bombay Governor s Sind Relief Fund 1930 31 King George V Silver Jubilee & Memorial Funds Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds Treasurer Hospital Maintenance Committee Vice President St John Ambulance Association Mr Karanjia is a great public worker Chairman (nominated) Versova Beach Committee 1924 34 Trustee Bombay Port Trust Member Standing Committee etc and Chairman Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation on whose behalf he was also on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between various communities Member Bombay Board of Film Censors Advisory Committee of the G I P Rly and also B B & C I Rly Managing Committee of the W I A A Excise Advisory Committee President Indian Merchants Chamber 1932 Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates 1932 and Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association Silk Merchants Association Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939) an Hon visitor to Jail Mr Karanjia deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise and as a result of his first-hand knowledge has exposed smuggling in silk and other dutiable goods going on through land frontiers such as Siam Burma, Baluchistan Sind etc and thus helped Government to secure additional revenue In regard to goods entering India through Kathiawar Ports he insisted on a cordon being formed at Viramgam as a result of his conference in 1927 with Sir Basil Blackett the then Finance Member of the Government of India. He gave evidence before the Tariff Board s enquiries into the Cotton Textile Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees Assessor Rent Control Committee 1914 19 President of the Managing Committee of Rai Yamunabai Nair Hospital Joint Hon Treasurer of Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School Recipient of the Kaiser I Hind Medal the Governor General s Certificate of Merit King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King s Coronation Medal Secretary Bombay War Gifts Fund and an active member of Several other War Committees Member of the Managing Committee Times of India Storm Fund Second time unanimously elected as a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust by the Indian Merchants Chamber Piece-goods Section *Address* Shengre La 4 Carmichael Road Bombay 26

KARAULI H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOMPAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRABHAL K C S I *b* 18 June 1866 *s* 21 August 1927 1 *s* Maharajkumar Shree Ganesh Pal who has recently been entrusted by H H with full powers of administration and 2 *gd s* *Address* Karauli Rajputana

KARNATKI SRINIVAS NARAYAN Government Pensioner Poona *b* in 1865 *e* in London Mission High School Belgaum and Wilson College Bombay Entered service in 1889 and retired 1920 When in service contributed article



les in English and Marathi to several newspapers and magazines in Bombay *Publications* Lives of Dr Sir R G Bhandarkar Mr Justice K T Telang Dr Bhau Daji Lad and Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit Has three daughters all educated one holding a degree from the London University Takes part in public life being a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. *Address* 249 Rasta s Peth Poona

KARSANDAS DHARAMSEY SOONDERDASS J P Merchant Landlord and Banker *b* on 20th July 1887 at Bombay Great



grandson of the late Seth Mooljl Jaitha *m* Miss Kasturbai *d* of the late Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal 1 son *e* at the Elphinstone High School Bombay and privately J P 1923 Entered business at an early age in 1905 Managing Director and Chairman the New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd (Mooljl Jaitha Cloth Market) and

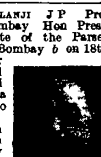
Director the Western India Spinning & Weaving Mills Co Ltd Vice President Gaurakshak Mandali and Trustee Bhatia General Hospital the Bhagirathi Trust the Balrakshak Trust Seth Gordhandas Sounder das Charity Trusts and the Mathradas Karsan das Natha Bhatia High School Ex Director the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co Ltd Bombay *Recreations & Hobbies* Walking and Ivory collecting *Clubs* Willingdon and Orient *Address* —Rahimi Building Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road Fort Bombay

KARVE DATTATREYA GOPAL M A (Bombay) Secretary Deccan Education Society Fergusson College Poona and Asstt Unit Commander Poona Civic Guard *b* 24 Dec 1898 *Educ* New English School and Fergusson College Poona Gokhale Medalist 1921 Wedderburn Scholar 1923 Professor of History and Economics Fergusson College Poona 1923 1935 and since 1940 Principal Willingdon College Dt Satara 1935 40 Lieutenant and for some time acting Adjutant University Training Corps 1924 28 Fellow University of Bombay 1938 40 Local Secretary Indian Statistical Institute Member Indian Economic and Political Science Associations has frequently contributed to the press on political economic and constitutional matters *Publications* Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927 1929) Federations a study in Comparative Politics (1933) Poverty and Population in India 1937 Edited Historical and Economic Studies 1941 Ranade the Prophet of Liberated India 1942 *Address* Fergusson College Poona 4

KASHMIR MAHARAJA OF see Jammu and Kashmir Maharaja of

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI Millowner *b* 22 Dec 1894 *m* Srimati Sardaben *d* of Mr Chimanlal Vadilal Zaver of Ahmedabad *Educ* at Gujerat College Ahmedabad Hon Secy Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee 1918 19 elected Vice President Ahmedabad Millowners Association 1923 26 elected member Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners Association (1923 26) Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva 1929 Nominated delegate to the 18th International Labour Conference 1934 Elected President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1934 35 Elected President Ahmedabad Millowners Association 1935 and 1936 Consultative Member British Indian Trade Delegation to England 1937 Dir Reserve Bank of India Advisor to the Govt of India in the Indo Burma Trade Negotiations 1940 lead the Ahmedabad delegations on all matters of import such as Tariff Boards Royal Commissions Trade delegations etc Patron of the Ahmedabad Education Society Member Industrial and Scientific Research Board 1940 and continued One of the leaders and President of the Jain Community in India, *viz* Sheth Anandji Kalyanji and managing their large religious funds *Address* Pankore s Naka, Ahmedabad

KATGARA JEHANGIR PALANJI J P Proprietor JEENA & Co Bombay Hon Presidency Magistrate delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court Bombay *b* on 18th April 1885 at Dharwar *Ed* at the New High School Bombay *m* Miss Shirinbai 1914 *d* of Rustomji Kapadia Three daughters and two sons A great tourist *Clubs* Willingdon C C I Elphinstone Orient Police Bombay Flying Club Bombay National Liberal Club London *Address* Katgara House Nepean Sea Road Bombay



KATJU DR KAILAS NATH M A LL D M L A Advocate Allahabad High Court *b* 17th June 1887 *m* Rup Kishori *d* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur *Educ* Barr High School Jaora (C I) Forman Christian College Lahore Muir Central College Allahabad Commenced practice in the District Court at Cawnpore (1908 14) and joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad in 1914 obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Allahabad University (1919) enrolled as Advocate of the Allahabad High Court (1921) member Council of U P Provincial Congress Committee for several years elected Chairman Allahabad Municipal Board (1935 37) Chancellor Prayag Mahila Vidyapith President Allahabad Dist Agri Association Editor Allahabad Law Journal (1918 37) Member Executive Council Benares Hindu University Became Minister for Justice Industries and Development Government of the United Provinces in 1937 and resigned in 1939 Member All India Congress Committee since 16th February 1940 Sentenced in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement to 18 months S I on Nov 28 1940 and released on Nov 19 1941 *Publications* A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies and a Commentary (with Mr S C Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure *Address* 19 Edmonstone Road Allahabad

KAUL MAHENDRA KISHAN B A (Punjab) M I S I (London) *b* May 1905 Son of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul C S I C I E *m* Brij Kumari *d* of Mr T N Tankha Mussoorie *Educ* Govt College Lahore Took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd Jamshedpur and Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd Bombay Joined the B B & C I Railway in the Stores Dept as Asstt Supdt of Stores 1927 Worked as a Member of the Ajmer Merwara Educational Exhibition 1927 Officiated as Supdt of Stores at Ajmer and Bombay 1928 and 1935 Transferred to Ajmer as officiating Supdt of Stores 1938 confirmed 1939 Nominated Member of the Nominated Municipal Committee Ajmer on behalf of the Railway 1938 Organised the Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of H E The Marchioness of Linlithgow s Anti Tuberculosis Fund 1938 39 Elected Chairman of the reconstituted elected Municipal Committee Ajmer 1939 Vice President of the

B B & C I Rly Metre Gauge Athletic Association 1940 Member Ajmer Merwara War Purposes Association Publicity Sub Committee and also Member in Charge of Broadcasting and Talks 1940 Re elected Chairman Ajmer Municipal Committee 1941 Member Ajmer Merwara War Fete 1941 *Address* Ajmer

KAY SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN Kt (1927) *J P* Managing Director W H Brady & Co Ltd *b* 20th January 1884 *m* 1928 Mildred second *d* of late J S and E A *Burnett of Rowsley Derbyshire (d* born 17th October 1934) *Educ* at Bolton Lancashire Came to India to present firm 1907 Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several companies under their control Chairman Bombay Millowners Association 1921 1922 1935 and Employers Delegate to International Labour Conference 1923 Officer in Bombay Light Horse Vice President Chamber of Commerce 1925 President 1926 Vice President Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925 26 31 32 Chairman Back Bay Enquiry Committee 1926 (hairman Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay) 1929 Member Imperial Council of Agricultural Research *Residences* Benarth Hall Conway North Wales and Wilderness Cottage Nepean Sea Road Bombay *Office* Chur hgate Street Bom bay India

KELKAR NARSINHA CHINTAMAN B A LL B (1894) ex M L A Editor *Kesari* Poona *b* 24 Aug 1872 *m* Durgabai *d* of Morcpant Pendse *Educ* Miraj Poona Bombay Dist Court Pleader till 1898 editor *Mahratta* Poona from 1897 to 1919 editor *Kesari* from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931 Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924 President Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924 President Bombay Provincial Conference 1920 Delegate and member of Congress Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919 elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926 *Publications* Books in Marathi 6 dramas 1 historical treatise 1 treatise on Wit and Humour Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi History of Ireland A treatise on Science of Politics in English Case for Indian Home Rule Landmarks of Lokmanya s life A Passing Phase of Politics Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen Retired from public life (1937) *Address* Tilak Road Sadashiv Peth Poona City

KENNEDY Sir THOMAS SINCLAIR Kt F R S A General Manager Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd Bombay and Sheriff of Bombay (1941) *b* 1884 at Kilmarnock Scotland *Educ* Kettes College Edinburgh received early training at Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd Kilmarnock Asst Engineer Robinson Deep Gold Mines in South Africa for 2 years joined Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd Bombay in 1911 served European War 1914 19 has been on the Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering Poona for the last 15 years President Bombay Engineering Congress 1937 Hony Presidency Magistrate since 1929 Chairman Bombay Branch of the *European Association for* 2 years ex member Bombay Legislative Council and Leader of the European Group member Advisory Committee and later Managing Committee of the St George s Hospital Bombay till 1938 member of committee of various organi sations including the S P C A the Bombay Scottish Orphanage and the Caledonian Society and an ex President of the last mentioned member European Advisory Committee for the Bombay War Gifts Fund *Address* Phoenix Building Graham Road Ballard Estate Bombay

KEONJHAR STATE RAJ KUMAR LAXMI NARAYAN BHANJA DEO of *b* 24th July 1912 *Educ* Raj Kumar College Raipur (C P) where he was a first class Scout Graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College Calcutta University in 1935 Toured all over South India and Ceylon and visited Mysore Travancore and Cochin States He proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Admini stration After returning from England he underwent a course of administrative training in Bangalore for sixteen months and is now helping his brother in the administration of the State The Raj Kumar is an all round sportaman and has been utilising all his spare time in the progress of athletics & education in his State He is the President of the local Boy Scouts Association He is a keen student of Economics and Politics which have been his special subjects of interest from his College days *Address* Keonjhargarh Keonjhar State E S A India



KHAITAN D P M L A Bengal *b* Aug 14 1888 General Manager of Birla Brothers Ltd Member Ben al Legislative Assem bly Patron of Bengal Flying Club Chairman of Sugar En quiry Committee Member Sugar Control Board Committees of the Indian Jute Mills Associ ation Indian Sugar Mills Association Indian Sugar Syndicate Indian Chamber of Commerce etc President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Flying Club The Bengal Millowners Association Is a director of several cotton Mills and sugar Mills etc He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921 24 and 1926 to 1938 and M L C Bengal, 1922 26 President Indian Chamber of Commerce 1928 and 1930 Member Indian Delegation to the



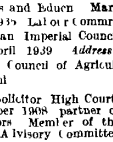
International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1928 Central Banking Commission in India 1929 32 The Jute Enquiry Committee 1933 Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry 1934 and Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust 1934 36 Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indo Lancashire Agreement Member of the Board of Industries Bengal since 1922 *Address* 8 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta

KHANNA RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND Rai Sahib (1927) Rai Bahadur (1936) C I E (1941) M L A *b* 1897 *Educ* Graduated Edwardes College Peshawar 1919 Member Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board 1922 27 Hon Magistrate 1930 37 and initiated Memorandum Bray Enquiry Committee (1932) Chairman Reception Committee Frontier Postal & R M S Conference Peshawar (1935) gave evidence before the Age of Consent Committee the Banking Enquiry Committee and the Royal Statutory Commission (1929) Chairman Reception Committee All India Postal & R M S Conference Peshawar (1929) submitted Memorandum First Round Table Conference (1930) President Punjab Sanatan Dharam Education Conference Lahore (1930) Member Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India (1931) Member Frontier Legislative Council (1932 37) gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee London (1933) President Punjab Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal Conference Rawalpindi (1934) Chairman Reception Committee Frontier Punjab Sindh Hindus Conference Peshawar (1934) Member Frontier Corruption Enquiry Committee and the Provincial Franchise Committee co opted member of the Gokhlan and Rammohun Committees Finance Minister Frontier Government (1937) Leader Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party in the Frontier Legislative Assembly Member Peshawar District War Committee War Purposes Committee Provincial Red Cross Executive National Service Committee (Emergency Commission) Non Party Conference (Sapru) Working Committee All India Nationalist League and All India Hindu Maha Sabha Detained in Central Jail Bhagalpur for defying the ban placed by the Government of Bihar on the Session of the Hindu Mahasabha (1941) *Address* 28 Saddar Road Peshawar

KHARE DR NARAYAN BHASKAR B A M D Nagpur *b* 1884 C P Medical service 1907 1916 Resigned from Government service in 1916 Member of the Legislative Council of C P and Berar from 1923 to 1929 elected on the Swaraj Party ticket Imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement Member Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed on the Statute a bill called the Ariya Marriage Validation Bill First Prime Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar (1937 38) Had to resign on account of his differences with Mr Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee on the issue of democracy in the Congress After resignation published a pamphlet under the title My Defence with fac simile photographs of correspondence and original documents throwing a strong search light on the anti democratic methods adopted by the Congress High Command *Address* Indira Mahal Dhantoli Nagpur C P

KHAREGAT PHEROZE MERWAN C I E (June 1935) B A I C S Vice Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research *b* 29th May 1890 *m* Miss M Dadathoy (20th December 1919) *Educ* Bombay and Clare College Cambridge Apptd after exam of 1913 arrived in India 9th Dec 1914 and served in the United Provs as Asst Magte and Collr Jt Magte June 1922 Offg Under Sec to Govt of India June to November 1922 Offg Magte and Collr April 1923 confd Apl 1931 Offg Registrar Co op Societies Dec 1926 Secty to Govt U P Dept of Industries and Educn Mar 1932 and again Sept 1935 Labour Commr July 1938 Vice Chairman Imperial Council of Agric Research April 1939 *Address* Vice Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi

KHEMKA MADANLAL Solicitor High Court Calcutta *b* 4th December 1908 partner of Khaitan & Co Solicitors Member of the Provincial War Supply Advisory Committee and the Local Advisory Committee of the Bengal Nagpur Railway and Post Indian Railway Takes active part in Commercial Social and Religious Works President Arya Sewa Samiti Vice President Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Solicitors Employees Association Honorary Secretary Baba Kali Kamliwala Panchayat Kshetra Rakhi kesh Committee member International Social Service League Bharati Social Service Training College Marwari Association Marwari Relief Society etc Ex Secretary All India Marwari Federation Education Department has represented the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Internaha on the Calcutta Port Committee of the Export Advisory Council Director Straw Products Ltd Bhopal Benares Cotton and silk Mills Ltd Shree Bharati Mills Ltd Patna Calcutta Credit Corporation Ltd Poddar Land Development Trust Ltd Calcutta Eastern Commercial and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd Hobbies Travelling and Classical music etc son of Babu Jamunadas Khemka who is a Director of and owns several business concerns



KHER BAL GANGADHAR B A LL B Ex Prime Minister Government of Bombay *b* 1888 *Educ* at Wilson College Yurjeewandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar Bhawoo Daji Prizeman Dakshina Fellow Enrolled as Vakil 1912 Solicitor 1918 Partner Messrs Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co Solicitors Ex Director Bombay Mutual

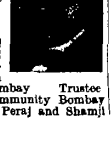
Life Assurance Society Ltd Taking active part in politics since 1922 Secretary of the Swaraj Party Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee Member All India Congress Committee in 1930 sentenced to eight months rigorous imprisonment and fine Again arrested 1932 sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and fine Ex President Harijan Sevak Sangh Maharashtra Founder Bombay Legal Aid Society Co Editor Bombay Law Journal Chairman Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram Leader Bombay Legislature Congress Party Prime Minister 1937 39 Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act 1940 Presdt and Founder Member Adivasi Seva Mandal a Society for rendering service to the aboriginal tribes

KHIMJI BHAWANJI ARJAN M I A (Bombay) *b* July 20 1902 Senior partner of Messrs Arjan Khimji & Co and a Director of the Arjan Khimji Canning & Pressing Co Ltd



President of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association Ltd He represents the East India Cotton Association Ltd in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and represented the Assembly on the C I P Rly Local Advisory Committee Bombay He has been on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber since 1932 and represents the Chamber in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and represents the Corporation on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay He is Chairman of the Aryan Champion Insurance Co Ltd and besides is a Trustee of several charitable institutions and Trusts He is a member of the All India Congress Committee and a Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee He was detained by Government in 1932 under the Emergency Ordinance and again in December 1940 under the Defence of India Act for having taken part in the Satyagraha movement of those times *Address* Western India House 17 Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road Fort Bombay

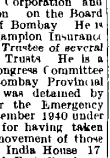
KHIMJI SHAMJI SHETH Merchant and Commission Agent Director Messrs Dharsey Nanji & Co Ltd Bombay *b* in 1891 *e* at St Xavier School Bombay Vice President and Treasurer Grain Merchants Association Bombay Member Export Advisory Council Government of India Member Port Committee (E A C) Bombay Member Pulses and Millets Committee and member Oil seeds Committee Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Member Executive Committee Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay Trustee Cutchhi Visa Oswal Jain Community Bombay Pinjrapole and Chanabhai Peraj and Shamji Devraj Charitable Dispensary Ghadhsisa (Kutch) President Cutchhi Visa Oswal Jain Boarding House Dumra (Kutch) *Address* Khimji Lane Ghatkopar (Bombay Suburb)



KHIRASRA THAKORE SAHEB SHRI SURSINHJI BALSINHJI The Ruling Chief of Khirasra State in the Western Kathiawar Agency *b* 26th September 1890 *Succeeded* 24th February 1920 He received his education in England where he stayed for about three and a half years and has travelled in Europe He had the privilege of attending the Coronation in England in 1911 He received Military training for about two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps College at Dehra Dun Education and Medical relief are given quite free *Married* has five sons Yuvraj Shri Prabalsinhji Kumar Shri Harischandrasinhji kumar Shri Kanaksinhji Kumar Shri Pratapchandrasinhji Kumar Shri Avichalsinhji *Address* Sur Niwas Khirasra (Ranmalji) Kathiawar



KHOKHANI AMRITLAL L Senior Partner Chandulal I Khokhani & Co Jewellers Member the Bullion Exchange Ltd The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd and the Grain & Seeds Merchants Association Ltd Bombay *b* 17th January 1885 at Morvi Kathiawar *e* at the Morvi High School Morvi Came to Bombay 1903 Joined Narandas Rajaram & Co 1905 Dallaporta & Patel 1907 Director East India Cotton Association Ltd Bombay 1932 33 *m* 1910 Miss Surajbai *d* of Mr Harakhchand Daftary of Morvi One son & one daughter President and Trustee the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha Ghatkopar *Recreation* cricket *Address Residence* Amrit Bhuwan Ghatkopar *Office* 501 Cotton Exchange Building Kalbadevi Road Bombay



KHORANA N C B Com and Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers Managing Director National Savings Bank Ltd Bombay Graduated in Commerce from Allahabad University in 1927 Joined Lloyds Bank Ltd and worked until 1933 Manager The Punjab National Bank Ltd Amritsar and Bombay 1933 1941 Resigned in April 1941 and founded the National Savings Bank Ltd Takes active part in social work Member Cricket Club of India Ltd *Address* 43 45, Apollo Street Bombay and 14 Bilkha House Churchgate Reclamation Bombay Telephone No 27849 28245 and 33648



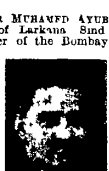
KHOSLA A N B A *b* 16th February 1904 *m* Balwant Kaur has two sons Surendar and Narendar Graduated from the Prince of Wales College Jammu 1923



Joined Indian Audit & Accounts Dept 1926 Started a movement in the Punjab for checking abduction of women Organised Punjab Women s Protection League 1933 and was its Secretary for two years Resigned in 1935 A writer of books or competitive examinations has also written useful publications for Government servants which have been approved by the Central Government almost all the Provincial Governments and Heads of Departments throughout India His commentaries on Account books are highly commended reference books Is keenly interested in social work and unemployment problem *Publications* Text book of General Knowledge Fundamental Rules Explained Civil Service Regulations Explained A Practical Guide to Precis writing Drafting and Official Correspondence Government Servants Rules All Examinations General Knowledge Questions Answered International Affairs New Method Intelligence Tests and a dozen more *Recreation* Cricket *Address* Post Box 219 Shahi Mohalla Lahore

KHOSLA KANSHI RAM Journalist Proprietor The Imperial Publishing Co Lahore Governing Director Kaye Motors Ltd Lahore *b* April 1882 *Educ* at F C College Lahore Joined Commercial Bank of India Ltd 1902 Manager Peoples Bank 1904 Punjab Co operative Bank 1905 Proprietor K R Khosla & Co 1001 Started Imperial Publishing Company 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank at Bombay 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924 Member Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce Member N W R Advisory Committee Lahore *Publications* Khosla Directory 1905 16 and 1925 26 Imperial Coronation Durbar India and the War H I M King George V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire India and Nazi Menace Leading Men and Women in India Indian Banking Year Book States Estates and Who s Who in India and Burma Editor Daily Herald 1932 34 *Address* Post Box 250 Lahore *Tel* Khosla

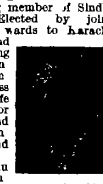
KHUHRO KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMED AYUB SHAH MUHAMED KHAN of Larkana Sind *b* in 1901 Was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from January 1924 to March 1936 Worked for separation of Sind from Bombay headed deputation before Royal Statutory Commission in 1928 organised Sind separation Conference placed facts and figures before Miles Irving Committee in 1931 functioned as member of Sind separation (Brayne Conference) in 1932 was invited to present case of Sind as a separate autonomous province before Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Indian Reforms in London in 1933 Was one of the six members of Sind Administrative Committee presided over by Sir Hugh Dow present Governor of Sind in 1933 34 was member of Governor s Advisory Committee in 1936 Has been member of Sind Legislative Assembly from April 1937 onwards Parliamentary Secretary in 1937 P W D Minister for one year 1940 now leader of Opposition in Sind Legislative Assembly and the Working President of Sind Provincial Muslim League



KHUNDKAR THE HON MR JUSTICE NURAL ATEEM B A (Cal) B A LL B (Cantab) Called to the Bar from Lincoln s Inn January 1918 Judge High Court Calcutta *b* 17th March 1890 *m* Rose Marcar grandchild of the late Stephen P Aganoor British Agent at Ispahan and niece of the late Dr M S P Aganoor O B E British Consul at Ispahan *Educ* St Xavier's College Calcutta and Peterhouse Cambridge Lecturer L C C Senior Commercial Institutes 1918 19 Lecturer in Mercantile Law Calcutta University 1921 24 Presidency Magistrate 1920 Judge Small Causes Court 1923 Deputy Legal Remembrancer Bengal 1924 Vice President All India Society for prevention of Cruelty to animals 1939 *Publications* Miscellaneous articles *Address* High Court Calcutta

KIBE MADHAVRAO VINAYAK Sardar (hereditary) Rao Bahadur (1912) Diwan I Khas Bahadur (1920) M A (1901) Aitmod ud Dowla (1930) Vazir ud-dowla 1933 Retired Deputy Prime Minister Holkar State Indore *b* 1877 *m* Kamalabai Kibe *Educ* Dily College Indore Muir Central College Allahabad Hon. Attache to Agent to the Governor General in Central India Minister Dewas State (J B) *Publications* articles in well known magazines in Hindi Marathi and English on Economics History and Antiquities *Address* Saraswatiniketan Camp Indore Central India

KIMATRAI ASOOMAI RAO BAHADUR J P *b* October 1884 A leading member of Sindhi Punjabi community Elected by joint electorate from various wards to Karachi Muni ipal Corporation and served there on Managing Committee Garden Committee and other Committees Special First Class Magistrate 1913 38 Life Member of Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association and Member of Standing Committee Life Member and Hony Treasurer of S P C A Vice President of Hindu Cremation Ground Improvement Trust Chairman of Sind Hindu League Hony Secretary and Trea



surer of Karachi Branch of Overseas League Hony Treasurer and Trustee of H M King Emperor s Anti Tuberculosis Fund (Sind Branch) Hony Treasurer Sind Provincial Tuberculosis Association Hon Secretary Sind War Fund for city of Karachi (Hindu Section) Member of The Tuberculosis Association of India Member of Organising Committee of Sind War Week & Karachi War Week Fete) Recipient of Coronation Medal Afrinama and Gold Watch *Address* 65 Britto Road Jamshed Quarter Karachi

KING THE HON MR JUSTICE ARCHIBALD JOHN B A (Hons) (Oxford) I C S Judge Madras High Court *b* 27 July 1887 *m* Mary Annette Halliwell (1914) *Educ* Liverpool College Lincoln College Oxford Appointed to I C S 1910 Arrived in India N v 1911 Appointed to High Court July 1934 *Address* The Albany College Road Cathedral P O Madras

KIRPALANI HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM C I E I C S M A (Bom) B A (Oxon) Bar at Law (Linc ln s Inn) Chief Secretary to the Government of B mbay *b* 28 Jan 1888 *m* to Guli H Gidvani *Educ* N H Academy Hyderabad (Sind) D J Sind College Karachi and Merton Coll Oxf rd Asst C llr and Magte Ahmedabad Broach and Surat 1912 1918 Municipal Commsr Surat 1918 to 1920 Collr and Dist Magte Kaira 1923 24 Dy Secretary to Government Rev Deptt 1924 26 Collector of Kaira 1928 Deputy Secretary Indian Central Committee 1929 Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent Rewa Kantha 1930 31 Municipal Commissioner City of Bombay 1933 34 Member Legislative Assembly 1935 Secretary to the Government of Bombay General Department April 1935 Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind 1936 38 Chairman Bombay I rt Trust 1938 41 *Address* Drummore Rid,e Road Bombay

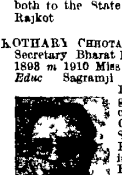
KNIGHT HENRY FOLEY B A (Cantab) *I C S C S I (1941) C I E (1936)* Adviser to H F The Governor of Bombay *b* 19th January 1886 *m* Jessie Spence *d* of Sir Robert Duncan Bell K C S I C I P I C S *Educ* Haileybury College Caius College Cambridge Assistant Collector Bombay Presidency Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1915 1919 Royal Flying Corps Royal Air Force various appointments in the Bombay Presidency including Deputy Secretary Finance Department Director of Commercial Intelligence Director of Industries Secretary to the Government of Bombay Home Department Secretary to the Government of Bombay General Department Commissioner of Excise Bombay *Address* Dunvegan Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

KOTAH H H MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHAPAJ MAHENDRENDRA MAHARAORAJAJI SHRI BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR MAHARAO of *b* 14th September 1909 *s* 1940 *Address* Kotah Rajputana

KOTAK H B RAO BAHADUR B A LL B Dewan Janjira State 1932 42 Naib Dewan and Chief Judge Wankaner State (1900-1907), where for meritorious work H H the Raja Saheb granted him an annuity for life Dewan Rajkot State (1907 1921) where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level On his leaving the State serves for joining Last India Cotton Association his services were rewarded by a present of Rs 50 000 Was awarded a certificate of Merit by the Government of India for valuable services in connection with War Loans (1917) Awarded title of Rao Bahadur (1920) General Manager of E I Cotton Association (1921 1926) when he helped to put the Association on an organized basis and was made a J P and Hon Presidency Magistrate Dewan Idar State (1926 1928) when he speedily improved the financial position of the State Appointed Dewan Janjira State (1932) during Minority Administration After the termination of the Regency Administration in 1933 H H the Nawab Saheb appointed him as his Dewan His indefatigable efforts in developing the ports of the state have contributed to a permanent stabilization of the customs revenues of the State to the mutual advantage of the British Indian Government and the State He was a member of the Financial and Constitutional Committees of the Chamber of Princes and was unanimously elected a member of the first standing committee of ministers under the reorganization scheme of the Chamber On retirement from the Janjira State by the end of April 1942 His Highness the Nawal Saheb granted him an annuity of Rs 2 500 in appreciation of his services both to the State and the people *Address* Rajkot



KOTHARI CHHOTALAL MORARJI RAO SAHEB Secretary Bharat Insurance Co Ltd *b* July 1893 *m* 1910 Miss Prabhakunvar d s and l d *Educ* Sagramji High School Gondal and Bahauddin College Junagadh Worked with Tricumji Damji & Co 1916 22 Opened the firm of Sharatchandra Chhotalal Kothari Purchasing agent in Kathiawar for Volkart Bros and Lalji Naranji & Co 1927 29 President, Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce 1929 40 Partner C P Doshi & Co 1932 37 Agent Union Bank of India Rajkot 1932 40 Gave evidence before the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee 1929 Hon First Class Magistrate W I S Agency 1930 Rao Saheb 1936 Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals *Address* Purshottam Niwas, Vithalbhai Patel Road Bombay 4



KOTHAVALA PEROZE DHANJISHAH Khan Bahadur (1941) B A L L B Dewan Rajpipla State *b* 19th April 1886 *m* Tehmi daughter of late Mr h R Kama of Gotacamund One son one daughter *Educ* Rajpipla High School Elphinstone College Bombay and Government Law College Bombay Practised on the appellate side Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915 Appointed Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla 1916 Naib Dewan Rajpipla 1927 Dewan Rajpipla November 1930 Has taken keen interest in the welfare of the cultivators of the State and has been instrumental in introducing measures for alleviating agricultural indebtedness Elected member of the Minister's Committee of the Chamber of Princes as Representative of the Gujarat States (Group No 1) 1933 re-elected 1942 *Address* Rajpipla (Gujarat States Agency)



KOTHAWALA CAPTAIN JAMSHED DORABSHA RIASO AIRO J I Director & Controller Poison Limited *b* 4th September 1893 *m* 1928 Jer Poison Member representing Trade Interests nominated by the Governor General in Council on the Indian Coffee Cess Committee from 1935 Dep Superintendent St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas Honorary Presidency Magistrate from 1934 Delegate from the Rotary Club of Bombay to 28th Rotary International Convention Nice France 1937 Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee of the St John Ambulance Brigade in London 1937 Presented at His Majesty's Levee 28th May 1937 Mrs Kothawala presented at Court 5th May 1937 War Service Badge and Certificate Army Headquarters 1920 War Service Badge from St John Ambulance Brigade London 1921 Honorary Life Member (1922) Vote of thanks (1925) St John Ambulance Association Gold Medal (inscribed For Courage Resource & Humanity) presented by the Government of Bombay for services rendered during the 1919 riots at Ahmedabad 1922 St John Long Service Medal 1923 Long Service Medal Bar 1932 Jubilee Commemoration Medal 1935 Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St John 1937 Coronation Medal 1937 Long Service Medal Second Bar 1938 Called to Army Service February 1940 *Address* 41 Cuffe Parade Colaba Bombay



KRISHNA RAU SIR MYSORE NANJUNDIAH Kt Cr 1934 Diwan Bahadur 1924 Rajakaryaprasakta 1922 retired member of Council Government of Mysore *b* 2nd Jan 1877 *Educ* Maharaja's College Mysore Held appointments under the Government of Mysore as Comptroller Financial Secretary President Mysore State Life Insurance Committee Member of Council Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works and Dewan *Address* Basavangudi Bangalore City S India

KRISHNAMACHARYA RAO BAHADUR SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA K C I E (1936) Kt (1933) B A B L C I E (1926) Dewan of Baroda *b* 1881 *m* Sri Rangammal *Educ* Presidency Coll Madras and Law Coll Madras Entered Madras Civil Service by competitive examination Collector of Ramnad April 1924 to February 1927 Secretary to the Government of Madras in Law Education and other Departments Joined as Dewan of Baroda February 1927 services being lent to the Baroda Government Attended as a delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee and Member of the Federal Structure and Federal Finance Sub Committees and Reserve Bank Committee from 1930 to 1934 Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations for the Session held in September 1934 and 1936 attended H M's Coronation 1937 Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference 1937 Chairman Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes 1941 *Address* Dilaram Baroda

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR SARKOTTAI M A (Madras 1899) M R A S (1903) F R Hist S (1904 36) Hon Ph D Calcutta University (1921) I R A S (B) (1931) Mysore Title Rajasevasakta (1918) Dewan Bahadur June 1936 Hist Journal of India Historiography 1 April 1918 to 31 Jan 1919 Editor of Joseph's College and Central College Magazine President South Indian Association Madras 1908 Fellow of the Madras University 1911 30 the Mysore University since 1916 Professor Central College Oriental Research 1918 Professor of Indian History Archæology University of Madras November 1914 29 Trustee and Hon Vice President Mythic Society Bangalore Joint Editor Indian Antiquary 1923 33 Editor Calcutta University 1919 Hon Correspondent Archæological Survey of India 1911 General Secretary Indian Oriental Conference 1926 33 Member Indian Historical Records Commission 1930 4 President Bombay Historical Congress 1931 President Indian Oriental Conference Mysore 1934 President Indian History Congress Lahore 1940 Recipient of Great Silver Medal Institute Historique and Heraldique De France and the Campbell Gold Medal Bombay Branch of The Royal Asiatic Society *Address* Sripadam 143 Brodies Road Mylapore Madras (8)

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR SIR ALLADI Kt (1932) Advocate General Madras *b* May 1883 *m* Venkalakshmamma *Educ* Madras Christian College Law College Madras Apprentice-at-law under the late Justice P R Sundaram Iyer appointed Advocate General in 1929 Member of the Legislative

Council awarded Kaisar i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work 1926 Dewan Bahadur in 1930 Knighted 1932 was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years Member of the Senate of the Madras University takes interest in public social and religious movements such as Ramakrishna Students Home Mylapore has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions has endowed in the Madras Andhra and Annamalai Universities helped several poor students member of the Cosmopolitan Club Madras delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930 member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods *Address* Ekamra Nivas Luz Church Road Mylapore Madras

KUMARAPPA JAGADISAN MOHANDAS M A (Harvard) S T B (Boston) M A Ph D (Columbia) Ag Director and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Graduate School of Social Work Editor The Indian Journal of Social Work *b* April 18 1886 *m* Ratnam Ajpasamy B A (Madras) M A (Punjab) *Educ* Doveton College (Madras) Harvard Boston and Columbia Universities Specialized in Philosophy Sociology and Education Appointed Professor of Philosophy Lucknow Christian College 1915 Reader in Philosophy Lucknow University 1921 Delegate to the General Conference of the M E Church U S A 1924 and to the 10th World Conference of the Y M C A Helsingfors Finland 1926 Member of the Institute of International Affairs League of Nations Geneva 1926 Travelled extensively in Europe and America Invited to lecture at Cornell Syracuse Columbia and other American Universities Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology Mysore University 1931 and to the present position in 1936 Has contributed numerous articles to journals on Philosophy Education and Social Work *Address* Ritan Manor Carter Road Andheri Bombay

KUNZRU HON PANDIT HIRDAY NATH LL D (Hon) B A B Sc Member Council of State President Servants of India Society since Jan 1936 *b* 1887 *Educ* Allahabad University 1905 Studied at London School of Economics 1911 12 Joined the Servants of India Society 1909 Member Liberal Party a Delegation to London in connection with Montagu Chelmsford Reforms 1919 Member United Prov Leg Council 1921 23 Presided over the East African National Congress April 1920 Member Central Leg Assembly 1927 30 Delegate of the East African National Congress in London 1929 and 1930 presided over the National Liberal Federation 1934 National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Sydney 1938 *Publications Public Services in India Address* Servants of India Society Royapettah Madras

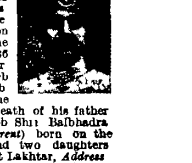
KURWAI HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SARWRA ALI KHAN *b* 1st December 1901 Succ 2nd Oct 1906 *Educ* at Daly College Mayo College and R M C Sandhurst m to *e d* of the Nawab of Bhopal and second *m* to 2nd *d* of the Nawab of Wai *Address* Kurwai C I

LACEY WALTER GRAHAM C I E (1939) I C S Secretary to the Governor of Bihar *b* July 17 1894 *m* Helen Frances Jean *d* of D Pell Smith Two *s* *Educ* Bedford School and Balliol Coll Oxford Served in the Great War 1914 19 Entered Indian Civil Service (Bihar and Orissa) in 1919 *Address* Patna Ranchi

LAHORE DR HECTOR CATRY O C Catholic Bishop of Lahore since March 1928 *b* 1889 Belgium *Educ* Seraphic School Bruges Joined the Capuchin Order at Enghien 1907 ordained priest 1914 came to India 1920 *Address* 1 Lawrence Road Lahore

LAITHWAITE SIR (JOHN) GILBERT K C I E (1941) C S I (1938) C I E (1935) Private Secretary to H E The Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) *b* 5 July 1894 *Educ* Clongowes Trinity College Oxford Served in Great War (wounded) appointed to India Office 1919 Private Secretary to Earl Winterton M P 1922 23 Parly under Secretary of State for India and Assistant Private Secretary to Secretaries of State for India 1923 24 Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference 1931 Secretary Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932 Secretary Indian Delimitation Committee August 1935 to January 1936 *Address* Viceroy s Camp India

LAKHTAR THAKORE SAHEB SHRI INDRA SINHJI SAHEB THAKORE SAHEB OF *b* 15th April 1907 *Educ* at Rajkumar College Rajkot *m* in 1926 Bai Shri Vijaykunverba Saheb daughter of Raoji Shri Lakhatanjhji Saheb of Mansa During the life time of his father he was entrusted with the administration of the State Attended the Reception Darbar held by H E the Viceroy at Rajkot in 1936 in company with his father the late Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji Saheb Ascended the *Gadi* on the 2nd July 1940 on the death of his father Has one son Yuvraj Saheb Shri Balbhadra sinhji Saheb (*Heir apparent*) born on the 19th November 1929 and two daughters They are being educated at Lakhtar *Address* The Palace Lakhtar Kathiawar India



LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL RAI SAHIB Pleader and Zemindar *b* 1870 *m* to Srimati Navarani Kunwer *Educ* at Aurangabad Gaya and Patna a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly and non official Chairman Local Board and Central Co-operative Bank Aurangabad and Chairman of its Advisory Committee *Publications* Glories of Indian Medicine Sabyog Samudrajatra Twelve Main Points of Co-operation Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu Musalman Ekta Sri Gitaratnawali Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Arti *Address* Aurangabad Dist Gaya, (Bihar)

LALKAKA JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, *b* 3 March 1884 Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji Vakil C I E *m* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra *Educ* Ahmedabad High School Elphinstone Coll Bombay Sir J J School of Art Bombay and St John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art London Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta for Municipal Corpn Bombay and H H the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall Rampur H E Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall Bombay portrait of H E Sir James Shiffon for Council Hall Patna portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations 1917 1938 Chosen by the Govt of India to copy royal portraits in England 1930 for the Viceroy's House New Delhi Dy Director Sir J J School of Art Bombay 1931 35 Awarded the King Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 *Address* Studio 20 Nepean Sea Road Bombay

LAMOND SIR WILLIAM KT (1936) Managing Director Imperial Bank of India *b* 21 July 1887 *m* Ethel Speechly *Educ* Harris Academy Dundee Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907 *Address* 6 Theatre Road Calcutta

LATIMER SIR COURTENAY B A (Oxon) K C I E (1935), C I E (1920) C S I (1931) Advisor to the Secretary of State for India *b* September 22 1880 *m* Isabel Primrose *d* of late Sir Robert Aikman *Educ* St Paul's School and Christ Church Oxford Entered I C S 1904 joined Political Dept 1908 Revenue Commissioner N W F P 1929 Resident in Kashmir 1931 A G G in the States of Western India 1932 Additional Secretary Pol Dept India 1937 Secretary to H E the Crown Representative 1938-40 *Publications* Census of India 1911 Vol XIII North West Frontier Province *Address* India Office London

LATIFI ALMA C I E 1932 O B E 1919 M A LL M (Cantab) LL D (Dublin) Barr I C S (retd Jan 1938), *b* 12 Nov 1879 *Educ* St Xavier's Bombay also London Paris Heidelberg Cairo joined 1898 St John's Coll Cambridge (Macmahon Law Scholar) 1st Class in both parts of Law Tripos joined I C S in Punjab Jan. 1903, Dist Judge Delhi 1911 12 Director of Public Instruction Hyderabad State 1913-16 Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz of India for valuable war services 1919 Commr and Pol Agent Ambala also member Council of State Nov 1927 Delegate, International Law Conference The Hague March 1930 Delegate Inter Parliamentary Conference London, July 1930, duty with 1st 2nd and 3rd Indian Round Table Conferences London 1930 31 & 32 Financial Commissioner Revenue Punjab February 1934 *to* December 1937 *Publications* Effects of War on Property being studies in International Law and Policy 1908 Industrial Punjab 1911 various addresses articles reports *Address* Al mznar Harkness Road Bombay Athenaeum Pall Mall London

LATTHE ANNA BABAJI M A LL B (Bombay) *b* 1878 *m* to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur *Educ* Deccan College Poona Prof of English Rajaram College Kolhapur 1907 1911 Educational Inspector Kolhapur till 1914 President Southern Mahratta Jain Asaocia tion and Karnatak Non Brahman League Edited *Deccan Ryot* (1918-20) Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly 1921 23 Member of the University Reform Committee 1924 Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30 Diwan Bahadurship Conferred in 1930 Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation Chairman Central Co operative Bank Belgaum District 1932 Finance Minister Government of Bombay 1937 39 *Pub* Introduction to Jainism (English) Growth of British Empire in India (Marathi) Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati Shri Shahu Chhactrapatiche Charitra in Marathi (1925) Problems of Indian States (English) 1930 The Federal Constitutions of the World (Marathi) 1931 *Address* Belgaum

LAUGHTON GEORGE CHRISTIAN C I E A C G I M I C E M Inst T J P General Manager B B & C I Rly since 1938 *b* January 26 1887 *m* Anne Ruth Grundy *Educ* Seafield Park College and City and Guilds Central Technical College (London University) Assistant and Executive Engineer O & R Rly 1910 21 Superintendent Kalka Simla Rly 1921 24 Divisional Engineer and Divisional Superintendent N W Rly 1924 28 Dy Director and Director Civil Engineering Railway Board 1928 32 Secretary Rly Board 1932 Senior Government Inspector of Rlys Bangalore 1932 38 *Address* Bombarci Altamont Road Bombay 26

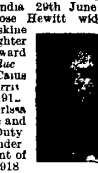
LAW BIMALA CHURN One of the leading Zemindars of Khulna Bengal owner of extensive prop erties in Calcutta *b* October 1891 *Educ* Metropolitan Institution (Main) Presidency College University Law College Calcutta M A (First Class First 1916) Ph D (1924) Bachelor of Law (1918) D Litt (1941 Lucknow *University*) *Gold Medalist* and Prizeman Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Gold Medalist Griffith Memorial Prize man Bonerjee Research Prizeman (Lucknow Uni versity) Silver Jubilee Medalist (1935) and Coronation Medalist (1937) Hony Correspondent Archaeological Survey of India President Calcutta Geographical Society Advocate High Court Calcutta Jt Editor of Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology of Kern Institute Holland Vice President British Indian Association Indian School of Oriental Art The Indian Research Institute Member Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland Fellow Royal Geographical Society of London Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Life Member Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Bengal Educational Society Council of Education for Women Indian Red Cross Society Automobile Association of Bengal Member Calcutta Medical College Centenary Sir John Anderson Casualty Block for the Medical College Hospital Member Sundarban Landholders Association Vice President National Defence and savings Week Calcutta and Member Calcutta War Committee Founder of Free studentships in Calcutta Medical College Bengal Engineering College Government Commercial Institute *Bethune* College Calcutta and *Dr B C Law* Trust Series in the Royal Asiatic Society of G B & I for original research Donor of many beds in Calcutta hospitals Author of several books on Ancient Indian History and Culture *Address* 48 Kailas Bose Street and 16 Camac Street Calcutta



LAYARD AUSTEN HAVELOCK M A Bar at Law C I E (1937) I C S Indian Civil Ser vice (Central Provinces) *b* Feb 20 1895 *m* Irene King Two *ds Educ* Rugby and King s Coll Cambridge Served in Great War 1914 19 Capt Royal Sussex Regt Egypt and Salonica appointed to Indian Civil Service 1920 Posted to Central Provinces Deputy Commissioner Delhi 1932 38 *Address* Amraoti Berar

LEACH THE HON JUSTICE SIR (ALFRED HENRY) LIONEL Knighted (1938) Chief Justice High Court Madras *b* 3 Feb 1883 *m* Sophia Hedwig Kiel *d* of Prof Dr Heinrich August Kiel Bonn Called to the Bar 1907 Appointed Judge of the Rangoon High Court 1933 appointed Chief Justice, High Court Madras 1937 *Address* Brodie Castle Adyar Madras

LEWIS H E SIR (WILLIAM) HAWTHORNE, K C S I (1940) K C I E (1938) C S I (1934) C I E (1931) I C S Governor of Orissa *b* Kasauli India 29th June 1888 *m* Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt widow of Lieut Ronald Erskine Hewitt R N and daughter of the late George Edward Woodhouse *Educ* Oundle School and Caius *College Cambridge* Arrived in India December 1911 served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector Censor Duty Bombay 1916 16 Under Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa 1918 Deputy Commissioner 1923 Revenue Secretary Government of Bihar and Orissa 1925 on special reforms duty Home Dept Government of India 1927 Joint Secretary Government of India Reforms Office 1930 on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and 1931 Re forms Commissioner to Govern n ent of I i dia 1932 35 and 1936 41 *Address* Governor s Camp Orissa



LIAKAT ALI SIR SYED M A LL B Kt (1934) Member of Cabinet Bhopal State *b* 1st July 1878 *s* to Akbari Begum (now dec d) *Educ* Bareilly College Bareilly U P and Muir Central College Allahabad Entered service of Bhopal State in 1903 held many different posts and received the titles of Nasrulmulk and Motamn dus Sultan from the State in recognition of distinguished services *Address* Bhopal C I

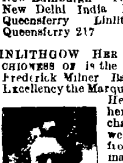
LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN NAWAB SIR Kt K B E (*See Noble s Sect on*)

LINLITHGOW H E 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr 1902) VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE K T 1928 P C 1935 G C I E Cr 1929 G M S I G M I E D L T D Viceroy and Governor General of India Earl of Hopetoun 1703 Viscount Aithrie Baron Hope 1703 Baron Hopetoun (U K) 1809 Baron Niddry (U K) 1814 Viceroy and Governor General of India from April 1936 Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933 36 late Chairman Meat Advisory Committee Chairman Board of Trade Chairman of Medical Research Council, 1934 36 Chairman Governing Body Imperial College of Science and Technology 1934 36 late Director of the Bank of Scotland Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society J & J Coates Ltd Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd British Assets Trusts Ltd Second British Assets Trusts Ltd Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd *b* 24 Sept 1887 *s s* of 1st Marquess and Hon Harsey de Moleyns, 3rd *d* of 4th Lord Ventry *s* father 1908 *m* 1911 Doreen Maud 2nd *d.* of Rt Hon.



Sir F Milner 7th Bt twin s three d *Educ* Eton Served European War 1914-18 (des patches) and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26 Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922 24 Dy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924 26 President of Navy League 1924-31 Chairman Departmental Committee on Dis tribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce 1923 Chairman of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture 1924 33 Chairman Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture 1926 28 Chairman Jt Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933 *Recreations* golf shooting *Heir s* Farl of Hopetoun q v *Clubs* Carlton London New Edinburgh *Address* Viceroy s House New Delhi India Hopetoun House South Queensferry Linlithgowshire T South Queensferry 217

LINLITHGOW HER EXCELLENCY THE MAR CHIONESS OF (the la ghter of the late Sir Frederick Milner 7th Baronet and married His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow in 1911



Her Excellency inherited her interest in all forms of charitable work for the welfare of the community from her father who spent many years of his life in helping those in distress In December 1937 Her Ex cellency l aun hed the King Emperor s Ap ti Tuber culosis Appeal to wh h the response fr m the Emp es and peoples of In ia was encouraging and result d in the f rmation of the Tuberculosis Association of India As a result of Her Excellen y s Appeal many San toria and Clinics have been j ined and public interest aroused An m, the many Charitable and Human itarian activities undertaken by Her Excellency since her arrival in India in April 1936 mention should be made of her appeal as President of the Northern India Almshouses Fund on behalf of aged and destitute Europeans and Anglo Indians resulting in the opening of Homes in Northern India

LLOYD ALAN HUBERT SIR B A (Cantab) C S I C I E I C S Commerce Secretary Government of India *b* August 30 1888 *m* Violet Mary *d* of the late J C Orrock *Educ* King William s College Isle of Man Gonville & Caius College Cambridge Appo inted to Indian Civil Service Burma 1907 Mem ber Central Board of Revenue from 1923 to 1938 Commer e Secretary Govern ment of India from 1939 *Address* Delhi

LOBO THE HON MR JUSTICE CHARLES MANUEL B A LL B Judge Chief Court of Sind *b* 11th Aug 1884 *m* Helena D Abreo *Educ* St Patrick s High School Karachi D J Sind Coll and Govt Law School Bombay Practised at the Karachi Bar 1907 1937 Public Prosecutor for Sind and Govt Pleader in the Court of the Jud Com of Sind from 1st April 1929 to 21st Feb 1937 during above period and between 1924 and 1937 acted 9 times as Add Judicial Com on 16th April 1940 when permanent Add Judicial Com appointed Judge Chief Court of Sind on conversion of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind into Chief Court *Address* The Myrtles Cincin natus Town Karachi

LOHARU LIEUTENANT NAWAB MIRZA AMINUD DIN ARMED KHAN BAHADUR RULER OF LOHARU STATE (Punjab States Residency) *b* 23rd March 1911 *Educ* Aitchison Chiefs College Lahore Invested with full ruling powers on 21st November 1931 after a course of Military Judicial and Revenue Training in British India Military Rank of Lieutenant conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor on 21st February 1934 is a Moghal by race and enjoys a permanent hereditary salute of 9 guns while the Loharu State is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in its own rights is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club a keen aviator and holds the Pilot s A License *Address* Loharu

LONDHEY DAMODAR GANESH M A (Bom) Ph D (Leipzig) Principal and Professor of Ph losophy of the Wasudeo Arts College Wardha C P Philosopher Educationist and Psychologist *b* 1st Jan 1897 (Poona) *m* Ambu Joshi Three s s *Educ* Fergusson College Munich Jena and Leipzig Universities Sometime Professor Rajaram College Kolha pur and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy Amalner Doctor of Philosophy of Leipzig University 1933 Author of The Absolute An Outline of A Metaphysic of Self (in German) An Article on Psychology and Samkhya in Marathi Encyclopædia and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in ph l ophical Journals Member f the A ademic Council and of the Court of the Nagpur University Special interests Phi losophy Yoga Religion and Indian Culture *Address* Wasudeo Arts College Wardha

LOTHIAN THE HON ELP SIR ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM K C I F (1941) C S I Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara *b* 2 th June 1887 *m* Mary Helen Macgregor *Educ* University of Aberdeen Christ Church Oxford M A (1st Hons) B Sc (special distinction) Entered I C S 1910 Assistant Magistrate Bengal 1911 15 Joined Indian Political Service in 1915 and served subsequently in Central India Kashmir Hyderabad Mysore Rajputana Baroda and with the Govern ment of India Resident at Jaipur 1929 1931 In Mewar and Southern Rajputana States 1930 31 at Baroda 1932 33 Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States 1933 Resident in Jaipur and Western States of Rajputana 1933 34 Prime Minister Alwar

President Council of State Bharatpur 1933 A G G in Rajputana 1934 Special Representative of H E the Viceroy for Federation discussions with Indian States 1936 37 Addl Secretary (Federation) Political Deptt 1936 37 *Address* Abu Rajputana

LOW FRANCIS J P Editor *The Times of India* *b* 19 November 1893 *m* Margaret Helen Adams Two s one d *Educ* Robert Gordon's College Aberdeen Joined staff *Aberdeen Free Press* 1911 Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force Special Service Officer Intelligence G H Q 1919 Gazetted out with rank of Captain 1920 Chief Reporter *Aberdeen Free Press* 1920 Sub Editor *The Times of India* 1922 Asst Editor 1927 1932 Chairman St Dunstan's Appeal Committee Bombay *Address* Malabar Court Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

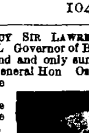
LOWNDES RICHARD CHARLES J P Senior Partner Messrs Killick Nixon & Co Bombay *b* 22nd January 1886 *Educ* at Shrewsbury School *m* Norah daughter of the late Mr Gifford Nicholson Served in the late War with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force 1918 Joined Killick Nixon & Co 1908 Trustee of the Port of Bombay from 1935 Member of Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1938 Chairman The Ahmedabad Electricity Co Ltd Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd Cement Agencies Ltd the Central Provinces Railways Co Ltd The Hingir Rampur Coal Co Ltd etc Director The Associated Cement Companies Ltd Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd etc *Address* Himat Nivas Dongarsi Road Malabar Hill Bombay



LOYALKA CHIRANJILAL RAMCHANDRA Merchant and Landlord *b* in 1901 Only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka and proprietor of the firms of Messrs Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C R Loyalka trading in shares Government securities bullion cotton and seeds in Bombay and Liverpool For some time Hon Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal Bombay Hon Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association till 1939 and at present Hon Treasurer Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts Association Director of the East India Cotton Association Ltd in 1936 Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935 39 President of the All India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940 Member of the Managing Committee of the All India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh *Address* Stock Exchange New Building Fort Bombay



IUMLEY His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger G C I E T D D L Governor of Bombay *b* 27th July 1896 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier General Hon Osbert Lumley C M G and late Constance Eleanor O B E *s d* of Captain Lustace John Wilson Patten 1st Life Guards and Emily Constantia daughter of Rev Lord John Thynne Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough *q v* *m* 1922 Katharine Isobel daughter of late R F McEwen of Marchmont Berwickshire and Bardrochat Ayrshire one son (born 6th December 1932) four daughters *Educ* Eton R M C Sandhurst Magdalen College Oxford B A Oxford 1921 M P (C) Kingston upon Hull East 1922 29 York 1931 37 Served with 11th Hussars France 1916 18 Wounded 1918 Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay September 1937 *Publications* History of the Eleventh Hussars 1936 *Clubs* Cavalry Carlton *Address* Government House Bombay



LUNAWADA LIEUT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRA SINHJI RAJAJI SAHEB of Lunawada State *b* 8th June 1910 *m* Kunveri Shri Manharkunverba Saheb daughter of Capt His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji K C S I K C I E of Wankaner State Kathiawar *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer Ascended the Gadi October 1930 Appointed Lieutenant in the British Army by H M the King Emperor June 1937 Dynastic Salute 9 guns *Address* Lunawada (*Via* Godhra)

LYLF THOMAS McEIDERRY B E A R C Sc I C S I (1941) C I E (1928) I S E late Chief Engineer Eastern Canals U P Secy to Govt U P and Wheat Controller and Petrol Rationing Authority U P *b* 24 May 1886 *m* Mary Stewart Forsyth 1922 *Educ* St Andrew's College Dublin Royal College of Science Ireland Queen's College Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908 First Place with First Class Honours) Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council 1908 09 apptd Asst Engineer in P W D (Irrigation) U P India in 1909 employed on various large construction works including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C I in charge of construction of Ghaghar Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jaghura Syphon and other cross drainage works 1921 29 War service in Waziristan in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War Mentioned in Despatches by G O C Bushire Field Force in 1918 19 (South Persia) *Address* Naini Tal U P

MACDOUGALL Sir Alexander Kt (1925) Managing Director Messrs Simpson & Co Ltd Madras *b* 1878 *Educ* Glasgow came out to India in 1899 as an Assistant

in Messrs Simpson & Co Became Partner in the same Company in 1915 Chairman of the Madras Trades' Association, 1920-21 elected to the Madras Legislative Council by the Madras Trades Association 1921 Sheriff of Madras 1923 Knighted, January 1925 elected to the Madras Legislative Council by European Constituency *Address* 201 Mount Road Madras

MACDOUGALL THE HON MR RAIBEART MACINTYRE M A Lamb Fellowship Glasgow University Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma *b* 30th April 1892 *m* Agnes *d* of F McGuire Glasgow *Educ* Greenock Academy Ecole Centrale Technique Brussels and Glasgow University Passed I C S in 1914 Territorial Force 1912 1919 awarded C I L (1930) *Address* New Delhi

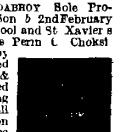
MACKINTOSH ANDREW BANNERMAN M A J P (Mysore State) Principal Central College Bangalore *b* 12th September 1886 *Educ* St Andrew's University Merton College Oxford Professor of English Maharaja's College Mysore Principal Central College Bangalore *Address* Central College House Bangalore

MACKLIN THE HON MR JUSTICE ALBERT SORTAIN ROWE B A Judge Bombay High Court *b* 4 March 1890 *m* April 14 1920 *Educ* Westminster and Christ Church Oxford Arrived in India 1913 served in Bombay as Asst Collector and Magistrate Asst Judge and Asst Sessions Judge 1922 Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge 1923 Offg Judge and Sessions Judge 1924 Registrar High Court Appellate Side 1926 Judge and Sessions Judge 1929 Judicial Asst and Additional Sessions Judge Aden 1929 Offg Secretary to Govt Legal Department 1931 Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India 1932 Offg Judge High Court Bombay 1934 Judge High Court 1935 *Address* High Court, Bombay

MADAN, Sir JANARDAN ATMARAM Kt B A C S I C I E I C S (Chairman Bombay Sind Public Service Commission since April 1934 *b* 12 February 1885 *m* Champubai *d* of late H P Pitale J P *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay Oxford (B A) and Cambridge Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909 served as Assistant Settlement Officer Assistant Registrar of Co operative Societies 1919 Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies 1920 Member of the Bombay Legislative Council 1925 Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India 1926 28 Collector and District Magistrate Bombay Presidency 1928 29 Chairman Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee Bombay 1929 Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner Workmen's Compensation Bombay 1930 Secretary to Government Revenue Dept 1934 Commissioner Southern Division, Bombay Province 1936 Adviser to H E The Governor of Bombay Nov 1939—April 1942 *Address* P W D Secretariat Bombay

MADGAVKAR SIR GOVIND DINANATH Kt B A I C S *b* 21 May 1871 *Educ* St Xavier's High School St Xavier's College, Elphinstone College and Balliol Passed the I C S in 1892 served in Burma for 2 years, became Dist and Sessions Judge in 1905 Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi) 1920 Judge, High Court 1925 31 Adviser Holkar State President Huzur Nyaya Sabha, Baroda 1938 39, President Bombay Revenue Tribunal Judge Supreme Court Kolhapur *Address* 118 Koregaon Park Poona

MADON FRAMROZE DADABHOY Sole Proprietor of D S Madon & Son *b* 2nd February 1901 *e* at New High School and St Xavier's College Bombay *m* Miss Perin C Choksi *e* of the late Dadabhoy Sorabji Madon who founded the firm of D S Madon & Son in 1906 His father died on 18th May 1940 leaving the business and goodwill of the firm to his son Framroze who has since been carrying on the business in the same name He is an undergraduate of the Bombay University and joined his father in business in 1920 as an Assistant and later became a partner in 1935 Mr Madon has travelled widely in Europe *Address* 1 Dalal Street Fort Bombay



MAHAJANI GANESH SAKHARAM M L C M A (Cantab) Ph D (Cantab) B A (Bom) Smith's Prizeman (1926) Principal and Professor of Mathematics Fergusson College Poona M L C Bombay *b* 27 Nov 1898 *m* Indumati Paranjpye *d* of Mr H P Paranjpye and niece of Sir R P Paranjpye *Educ* High School Satara Fergusson College Poona St John's College Cambridge First In Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B A Examination Duke of Edinburgh Fellow Went to England as Government of India Scholar, returned to India in 1927 appointed Principal Fergusson College 1929 Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences Bangalore and also of the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta obtained King's Commission, U T C promoted Captain 1937 elected Dean of the Faculty of Science Bombay University 1936 1937 1938 *Publications* Lessons in Elementary Analysis for Honours Courses of Indian Universities The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry and some mathematical publications especially contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society London) Some political pamphlets *e g* The Liberal Outlook Liberals and the Congress and The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as it's Solution *Address* Fergusson College Poona 4

MAHMOOD VAJID *b* December 1904 Managing Director of Adarte Ltd Member Managing Committee of the Association of Indian Industries and of All India Manufacturers Organisation Graduated from the National Muslim University Aligarh standing first in the University Joined King's College London and passed qualifying examination for Ph D degree in Literature Was President of the Indian Students Central Association London for three years and Hon Secretary of the Indian Social Club London Takes keen interest in Sports and in Political and Social questions *Address* Shalimar Marine Drive Bombay



MAHMUD DR SYED PhD (Germany) Barrister at Law *b* 1889 *m* niece of the late Mr Maulvi Haque in 1915 *Educ* Aligarh Cambridge and Germany General Secretary All India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936 A member of the Congress Working Committee Education and Development Minister in Bihar 1937 39 Founder of Mass Literacy Campaign which is being carried out in different Provinces of India with varying success *Publications* Khilafat and England and A plan of Provincial Reconstruction *Address* Chapra

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH) Premier Muslim Estate in British India MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN K B Raja of *b* 5th November 1914 *m* in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra *Success on* 23rd May 1931 *Ed ic* In La Martiniere College Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East and is a fine scholar in English Persian and Urdu Deeply interested in Natural History Wild Life History Social Reforms and Politics He is one of the most influential supporters of the Muslim League and is at the head of the movement of the Muslim young men and students A recognised All India Muslim leader *Address* Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh Lucknow Galloway House Nalni Tal The Qila Mahmudabad (Oudh)

MAHOMED GULAMALI SHER *b* on 18th Dec 1888 in Bombay *e* at St Xavier's College Bombay *m* on 11th July 1914 Kulsumbai two sons and three daughters Member of Committee Foreign Board of Trade Kobe Japan 1918 19 President Indian Trade Association Kobe 1919 Commercial Agent (Trade Commissioner) to Czechoslovakia Republic 1922 25 Consular Agent to the Republic of Czechoslovakia in Bombay since 1925 Member Consular Committee on Metals during the War in Kobe awarded Medal and Diploma of Red Cross Society & Japan



Fellowship Diploma of Institute of Commerce, Birmingham England 1924 Diploma of Honour by Chamber of Commerce Prague, Czechoslovakia 1936 Order of WHITE LION for Civil merits by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia and a Royal Warrant signed by His Majesty King Edward VIII sanctioning to accept and wear the same has been granted to him Insignia of OFFICER of THE ORDER OF THE NICHAN IFTIKHAR by the President of the French Republic 1935 which is an order of unique distinction for his varied activities, in the interests of French Trade *Address* Mahomed House Samuel Street West Bombay and 68 Marine Drive Backbay Reclamation Bombay

MAHON COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST D S O (1918) Indian Army (retired) on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930 *b* 1878 *s* of R H Downes Mahon of Cavetown Co Roscommon *m* Frances Amelia *d* of Rev Robert Harloe Fleming *Educ* privately Lieut 5th Bn Connaught Rangers 1899 Lieut 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers 1900 Lieut 4th Punjab Infantry 1903 transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles 1904 Second in command 59th Royal Scinde Rifles 1922 Commandant 1st Bn the Frontier Force Regiment (P W O Sikhs) 1923 27 served South African War Operations in the Transvaal East of Pretoria Operations in the Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with four clasps) European War, Operations in France and Belgium 1914 15 Battles of Civenchy Neuve Chapelle and St Julien (1914 15 Star General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm) wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches) Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition 1917 Attack on Nawa, action near Shirawani Pass German East Africa 1917 18 (despatches D S O) Waziristan Field Force 1919 20 Operations near Mandana Hill Action near Kotkai Capture of Ahmai Tangi Operations at Asa Khan Capture of Barari Tangu (Commanded 109th Infantry despatches India General Service Medal with three clasps Brevet of Lt Colonel) Razmak Field Force 1923 Colonel 1924 retired 1928 Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 *Publications* numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India including *The Field Morning Post Truth* and *Yachtsman* under nom de plume Mea *Address* Manali Kulu Punjab

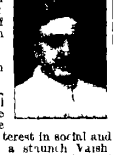
MAHON LIEUT COLONEL BRIAN MACMAHON C I E (1914) D S O 1917 M C Indian Cavalry (Guardian and Tutor to Heir Apparent of H H of Jodhpur *b* 18 Feb 1890 *s* of William Henry Cortland Mahon and Mary Caroline Elliott *Educ* Dulwich College Joined The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn 1910 called to Bar 1918 2nd Lieutenant in 18th London Regiment August 1914 served in France and Belgium 1915 17 (wounded despatches thrice M C D S O) Joined Indian Cavalry 1918 served on North West Frontier 1922 26 with Frontier Irregular Corps (Indian General Service Medal and Clasp) Waziristan 1922 24 Commanded the Kurram Militia Kurram Valley N W F P

1931 34 Military Secretary to H E the Viceroy 1939 41 Commandant The Scinde Horse 1937 39 Brevet Major 1930 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1936 Lieut Colonel 1937 *Publications* Trench Warfare in France Journal of the United Service Institution of India January 1919 Hermoso Toros Cavalry Journal October 1931 Cavalry in Kurram and Khost Cavalry Journal Oct 1933 *Recreations* Sport and Travel *Address* Jodhpur *Clubs* Cavalry Royal Automobile

MAJUMDAR DWIJA DAS Rai Bahadur M Sc Deputy Controller of Stationery Government of India *b* 2nd Feb 1890 at Majhergram Nadia son of Sarbeswar Majumdar Subordinate Judge Bengal *m* Atl amayee *d* of late Promatha Nath Ghosh Zemindar of Bhagalpur two sons—Subal & Shya mal & one daughter Sheila *Educ* Krishnagar Collegiate School Krishnagar College and Presidency College Calcutta Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service 1915 Bengal Survey Office as Asstt to the Officer in charge Bengal Traverse Party 1917 Acted as Hon Secretary Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1924 to 1926 Asstt Controller of Printing Stationery and Stamps Govt of India 1924 Offg Manager Central Publication Branch March 1930 Acted as Manager Form Press Calcutta July 1934 and Deputy Controller Printing New Delhi April 1935 Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937 Rai Bahadur January 1941 *Address* 9 Church Lane Calcutta



LALANI SETH KANCHANLAL VAPAJI AS *b* in 1893 at Surat *Educ* at Bombay in the Elphinstone High School Joined the business of his father Seth Vapaji as Bhildas He took part in starting the Industrial Bank the Vulcan and the Universal Insurance Companies Also one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies Association of Bombay in 1924 He is a partner in the firm of Messrs M Kanji & Co who are the Managing Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Company Limited He takes a great deal of interest in social and religious matters He is a staunch Vaishnavite and is married to Srimati Vasantauri *Address* Jogeshwari (B B & C I)

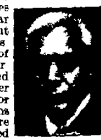


JAVIA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN *b* Allahabad 25 Dec 1861 *m* 1877 four sons and three daughters *Educ* Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala Govt High School Mufi Central Coll Allahabad BA (Calcutta) Schoolmaster 1885 87 edited the Indian Union 1885 1887 the Hindustan 1887 1889 The Abhyudaya 1907 1909 LL B Allahabad University 1892 Vakil High Court Allahabad 1892 Member Prov Leg Council 1902 12 President of Indian National Congress 1909 1918 and 1933 Member Imp Leg Council 1910 1919 Member Indian Industrial Commission 1916 18 President Sewa Samiti Prayag Chief Scout Sewa Samiti Scouts Association Vice Chancellor Benares Hindu University since 1919 Resigned 1939 President Hindu Mahasabha 1923 1924 and 1936 President Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha Member Legislative Assembly since 1924 Resigned 1930 Appointed Rector Benares University 1939 (for Life) *Address* Benares Hindu University

MALIK Sir TEJA SINGH B Sc (Eng) (London) Sardar Bahadur (1928) C I E (1930) Kt (1942) Chief Engineer Central P W D *b* 1st September 1887 *m* Sardarni Raj *Educ* at Lahore Employed originally on the construction of the Capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam (Ramna) Since 1912 employed on the construction of the New Capital at Delhi *Address* Central Public Works Department New Delhi

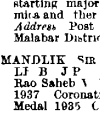
MALLIK SATYENDRA CHANDRA M A (Cal) B A (Cantab) Mathematical Tripos Government Pensioner *b* 25th February 1874 *m* Kshanaprabha Gupta *Educ* St Xaviers College and Presidency College Calcutta and St John's College Cambridge Obtained Clothist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St John's College Cambridge in 1894 passed the I C S Examination—open competition—in 1896 Mathematical Tripos and L A Degree in Cambridge in 1897 joined I C S in 1897 after holding appointments as Asstt Magistrate Joint Magistrate and District Magistrate was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911 became Judge Calcutta High Court 1928 Retired from service in March 1934 *Address* 5 Alipore Park Avenue Alipore Gibraltar Hazaribagh Bihar

MANAVEDAN RAJA T Raja of Nilambur M L A (Central) Landlord *b* 23d August 1880 *m* twice has 6 sons and 10 daughters *Educ* Zamorins College Calicut Assumed Sthanam 1906 The Estate covers about 500 sq miles in Nilgiris and Malabar Districts including about 400 sq miles of forests In the Malabar side of the Nilgiris Astrologer Ayurvedic Physician and Toxicologist Founder Nilamur Vydyasala for treatment of all persons especially snake bites where poor people are treated free Educationist Founder of Manavedan High School Nilambur



and various other institutions Patron Kerala Kala Mandalam President Aryvydia Patasala Social reformer much interested in the welfare of tenants Was President Ernad Taluk Board Member Malabar District Board and President Malabar Chamber of Commerce Member Advisory Committee I T F Malabar Battalions Represent Madras Landholders in the Central Legislative Assembly Chairman Board of Directors of the Kerala Electric Supply Corporation Ltd Director Calicut Hosieries Ltd United Ice Factory Ltd Saroja Mills Ltd and Dwaraka Mills Ltd The South Indian Prospecting Co Ltd an Indian Company with Indian capital has been prospecting and is just starting major mining operations for Gold mica and ther minerals in Nilambur Territory *Address* Post & Telegraph Office Nilambur Malabar District South India

MANDLIK SIR NARAYAN VISHVANATH B A LL B J P (adopted son of the late Hon Rao Saheb V N Mandlik C S I) Knighted 1927 Coronation Medal 1911 Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937 Cobden Club Medal (for Political Economy 1893) Advocate High Court Inamdar and Khot *m* late Indirabai (daughter of Mr and Mrs G V Jog Dist Satara) *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College Bombay Member Bombay Municipal Corporation 1904 1926 Chairman Municipal Standing Committee 1915 and Chairman



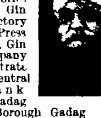
Municipal Schools Committee 1920 Chairman David Sassoon Industrial & Reformatory Institute and of the Shepherd After care Association 1918 21 Sheriff of Bombay 1928 Member for several years of the Bombay Board of Film Censors Member of several other public bodies *e g* Governor s Hospital Fund G I Hospital Nursing Association Peoples Pleasure Sanatorium Nasik B D Petit N G Library (Mahableshwar) Bombay Natural History Society Society for Protection of Children in W India Bombay Sanitary Association Released Prisoners Aid Association Children s Aid Society Bombay Village Association East India Association (London) Hony Presidency Magistrate Bombay 1904 Fellow of the Bombay University 1934 Is a Freemason Was specially thanked by Government for valuable services rendered as a J P Volunteer in the early days of Plague in Bombay 1898 1899 Served on the Reception Committee at the time of the Royal visit to India of H I M the late King George V and of H I M Queen Mary in 1911 Served on the Bombay Presidency War Relief Administrative Committee during the Great War 1914 1918 and on several other Committees in connection therewith Has presented a valuable Library (in the name of his late father) to the Fergusson College Poona *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, (Bombay) Orient Club (Bombay), Royal Western India Turf Club (Bombay) Ladies Club (Poona) *Address* Hermitage Pedder Road Bombay

MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA SIR CHURA CHAND SINGH K C S I C B E *b* 1885 *m* March 17 1905 *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer *s* 1891 State has area of 8 456 sq miles and a population of 445 606 Salute 11 guns *Address* Imphal Manipur State, Assam

MANOHAR LAL THE HON BLE SIR M A (Punjab) B A (Double First Class Honours) Cambridge Philosophy and Economics Bar at Law Finance Minister Punjab from 1937 *b* 31 Dec 1879 *Educ* Punjab University and St John s College Cambridge Foundation scholar and McMohan Law student St John s Cambridge Brotherton Sanskrit scholar Cambridge Cobden Prize Cambridge Whewell scholar in International Law 1904 1905 Principal Randhir College Kapurthala 1906 1909 Minto Professor of Economics Calcutta University 1909 1912 Advocate High Court Lahore Fellow and Syndic Punjab University since 1915 Member Punjab Council and Assembly for the Punjab University 1921 1923 and from 1926 Minister of Education Punjab Govt 1927 30 President All India Economic Conference (Dacca) 1930 *Publications* Articles on economic subjects *Address* 7 Club Road Lahore

MAN SINGH B A RAI BAHADUR (1917) C B E (1932) Chairman Cawnpore Improvement Trust since May 1937 *b* 3rd July 1883 *m* Lachman *Fdcr* Muir Central College Allahabad Joined U P Police as Deputy Superintendent of Police 1906 promoted to Indian Police in 1917 awarded King s Police Medal for bravery in 1920 Deputy Inspector General of Police 1935 retired from the Indian Police Service in 1937 Member Public Service Commission U P 1937 1941 *Address* Improvement Trust Offices Cawnpore

MANVI DIWAN BAHADUR SHIVAPPA DANDAPPA Landlord and cotton merchant Gadag *b* on 24th February 1885 *Educ* at Gadag *m* in 1908 Channamma *d* of Shivappa Neeli of Hubli 4 sons and 5 da ghters Joined family business in 1910 Proprietor Ginning and Pressing Factories Director Mahalaxmi Ginning and Pressing Factory Kritpur Ginning and Pressing Factory and Gadag Ginning and Trading Company was Honorary Magistrat, Director Karnatak Central Co operative Bank Dharwar and Gadag President Municipal Borough Gadag Member Karnatak Lingayat Education Society Belgaum and Lingayat Education Association Dharwar Member Committee of Management The Lingraj College Belgaum Chairman Child Welfare Centre and Harijan Anatha Ashram Gadag Chairman Red Cross and Troops Amenities Fund Gadag Chairman Dharwar District and Gadag Taluka Defence Loan Committees and with his influence and help Gadag Taluka has collected 2½ lacs for War loans Chairman Civic



Guards Gadag President Friends Union Club, Gadag Donated Rs 10 000 to Dandappa Manvi Maternity Hospital and Rs 5 000 to Indian Women s Aid Society Rubli *Address* Anand Bhavan Gadag District Dharwar

MAPARA NAVIN HIRALAL B A (Hons) Merchant and Proprietor Arvin & Co Manufacturers Bombay *b* 9th September 1914 Matriculated in 1932 from Madresa Navsari winning two Gold Medals joined Wilson College and took B A (Hons) in 1936 worked as a Research Scholar of the University of Bombay from 1936 37 *m* 1938 Miss Vasumati Jhaveri B A Entered business in 1938 Member Indian Merchants Chamber and Hon Treasurer Tagore Society Bombay *Residence* 58 A Walkeshwar Road *Offices* Lakshmi Building Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road Fort Bombay

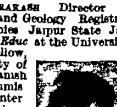


MARRIOTT ROBERT EDELIN B Sc M INST C E V D General Manager East Indian Railway since 1939 *b* October 15 1884 *m* Valerie Maria (nee Hoch Fischer) of Basle Switzerland *Educ* Bracondale School Norwich Glasgow University Pupilage Mid & Gn t Mid Rly Asstt Engineer Oudh and Rohilkhund State Railway Oct 1910 War service with Sappers and Miners in India and East Africa 1915 1920 Reconstruction of Lucknow and Cawnpore Railway Stations Yards and Workshops 1923 29 Divisional Superintendent E I Railway 1929 37 Chief Engineer E I Railway 1937 39 *clubs* Bengal Club Calcutta Oriental Club *Address* 105 Clive Street Calcutta

MARSH PERCY WILLIAM B A (Oxon) C I F (1929) C S I (1939) Adviser to the Governor United Provinces *b* 14th October 1881 *m* Joan Mary Beecroft *Educ* Wellington College and Wadham College Oxford Entered I C S 1905 served as Collector Commissioner and Member Board of Revenue *Address* Lucknow U P

MASON LAURENCE B A (Oxon) Diploma of Forestry Oxford C I E (1931) O B E (Military) (1917) M C (1916) Croix de Guerre (Belges) 1915 Dy Dir General Supply Govt of India *b* 27 8 86 *m* Marjory Menella Jollye *Educ* Charterhouse Christ Church Oxford Joined the Indian Forest Service 1910 On Military service 1914 to 1919 with B E F in France Major R A Deputy Conservator of Forests 1915 Conservator of Forest 1934 Inspector General of Forests and Pres Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun 1937 40 *Address* 14 Akbar Road New Delhi

MATHUR MOHAN PRAKASH Director of Industries, Commerce and Geology Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Jaipur State Jaipur *b* 19th July 1908 *Educ* at the University of Edinburgh 1928 Fellow Royal Economic Society of London 1938 Spanish Government Trade Commissioner at Barcelona International Exposition (Oriental Section) 1929 Honoured by the then ruling King His Majesty Alfonso XIII Sales Agent to the Government of Republic Francaise at Paris 1937 Honoured by the French Government by the award of the Diplomme Commemorative and nomination for the title of the Chevalier de Legion de Honneur 1938 Managing Director of public limited corporations 1937 41 Has travelled very widely since 1920 speaks French German and Spanish Sponsor of Cultural Industrial and Art Exhibits of India at the International Exhibitions of Barcelona 29 Antwerp 30 Paris 37 Chicago 33 34 Bruxelles 35 Paris 37 and San Francisco 39 40 *m* Srimati Mohan Devi Mathur of Udaipur who has also travelled very extensively



MATTHAI JOHN B A B L (Madras) B Litt (Oxon) D Sc (London) C I E *b* 10 Jan 1886 *m* Achamma John 1921 *Educ* Madras Christian College London School of Economics Balliol College Oxford High Court Vakil Madras 1910 14 Officer on special duty Co-operative Department Madras 1918 20 Professor of Economics Presidency College Madras 1920-25 Professor of Indian Economics University of Madras 1922 25 Member Madras Legislative Council 1922 25 Member Indian Tariff Board 1925 31 President Tariff Board 1931 34 Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics 1935 40 Retired from Government Service and joined Tata Sons Ltd 1940 *Publications* Village Government in British India Agricultural Co operation in India Excise and Liquor Control *Address* Bombay House Bruce Street Fort Bombay

MATTHEWS B *s* of E F Matthews Southsea, Lngland *Educ* King s Coll London and London Univ Came to India 1914 served European War 1914 18 Major Royal Engineers Consulting Architect Army Headquarters India 1919 25 Architect to Bengal Nagpur Rly 1925 30 Fellow Royal Institute of British Architects Fellow of Surveyor s Institution Member Town Planning Institution, partner Ballardie Thompson and Matthews Chartered Architects, Calcutta Hony Consul General for Bolivia *Address* Wellesley House Wellesley Place Calcutta

MAVALANKAR THE HON MR GANESH VASUDEO B A LL B Advocate A S Speaker Bombay Leg Assembly *b* 20th November 1888 *Educ* Rajapur and Government High Schools Rajapur and

Ahmedabad respectively Gujarat College Ahmedabad and Government Law School Bombay Started practice in 1913 Secretary Gujarat Sabha 1916 took part in Kaira No rent Campaign 1917 Influenza Relief 1918 Famine Relief 1919 Entered Ahmedabad Municipality 1919 Suspended practice in 1921 22 Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee 1921 to 1928 General Secretary 36th Indian National Congress Ahmedabad 1921 Secretary Flood Relief Operations Ahmedabad District 1927 Visited England and Europe 1928 President Ahmedabad Municipality 1930 to 1933 and 1935 36 President Ranpur In *quiry Committee 1930 Imprisoned 1930 and 1934* Interned at Ratnagiri 1933 34 Trustee Gujarat Law Society Member Governing Body Ahmedabad Education Society etc Arrested at Ahmedabad for offering n dividnal civil disobedience 27th June 1940 and imprisoned in Sabarmati and Yeravda Jails released 18th November 1941 *Address* Bhadra Ahmedabad Council Hall Bombay

MAXWELL REGINALD MAITLAND THE HON BLE SIR K C S I (1939) C S I (1933) C I E (1923) M A (Oxon) I C S Home Member Government of India *b* 24 Aug 1882 *m* Mary Lyle *d* of the Rev Henry Haigh D D *Educ* Marlborough and Corpus Christi College Oxford Entered the I C S 1906 Collector of Salt Revenue 1916 Dy *Comm issioner of Salt and Excise 1917* 1919 acted as Private Secretary to the Governor Bombay 1920 21 Secretary Retrenchment Committee 1921 23 Collector and District Magistrate from 1924 acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay General Department 1928 Special duty as Revenue Officer Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry 1928 1929 Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay 1929 Secretary to Government of Bombay Home Department 1931 1935 Commissioner of Excise Bombay 1935 Secretary to the Government of India Home Department 1936 Member of the Governor General s Executi e Counc l 1938 *Address* New Delhi

MCELHINNY GEOFFERY WILLIAM B A (Oxon) I C S Collector of Bombay *b* Dec 1900 *m* Doris Gwendoline Burrows *Educ* Rugby School and Corpus Christi College Oxford Asstt Coll 1924 Ag Coll of Sikkur 1927 Ag Dy Commr Upper Sind Frontier 1928 Under Secy to Govt of Bombay Home Department 1929 Coll of Larkana 1933 Dy Secy to Govt of India Home Department 1934 Coll of Karachi 1938 Coll of Bombay 1939 *Address* Ridge House Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

MCKENZIE THE REV JOHN M.A (Aberdeen) 1904 D D (Aberdeen) 1934 Principal Wilson College *b* 13th June 1883 *m* Agnes Ferguson Dinnes. *Educ* Aberdeen University New College Edinburgh (Senior Cunningham Fellow) Tubingen University Ordained 1908 Appointed Professor in Wilson College 1908 ; Principal 1921 Fellow of the University of Bombay President Bombay Christian Council 1924 26 President Bombay Anthropological Society 1927 29 Vice Chancellor Bombay University 1931 33 Moderator United Church of Northern India 1938 41 *Publications* Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ Press) Edited Worship Witness and Work by E S Simpson D D (James Clarke) Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan) *Address* Wilson College House Bombay

MCNAIR GEORGE DOUGLAS THE HON MR JUSTICE B A (Oxon) M B E (Mil) Judge Calcutta High Court *b* 80 April 1887 *m* Primrose younger *d* of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs Garth *Ed c* Charter House and New College Oxford Called to the Bar 1911 practised in Calcutta from 1912 Joined I A R O served in Mesopotamia 1916-19 practised at Privy Council Bar 19 0 1933 *Address* High Court Calcutta

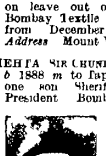
MEEK SIR DAVID BURNETT Kt (1937) C I E O B F D Sc Indian Trade Commissioner *London b 10 March 1885 m* Gezzmell Retta Young *Educ* Glasgow University Indian Educational Service (1911) Director of Industries Bengal 1920 Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics 1926 Representative of the Government of India to Commonwealth Statistical Conference Ottawa 1935 *Address* India House Aldwych London W C 2

MEHERALLY YUSUF B A LI B Mayor of Bombay *b* 23rd September 1906 *Educ* Elphinstone College and Govt Law College Bombay Founded the Bombay Youth League 1928 organised the Boycott of the Simon Commission in Bombay 1928 General Secretary All India Youth Congress from 1929 Secretary Independence for India League Editor *Vanguard* Organised the Ind an National Mil tia in 1930 G O C of Congress Volunteers one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party and its General Secretary from 1930 Leader of the Indian Y o th Delegation to the World Youth Congress at New York 1938 Indian Delegate to the World Congress on Culture Mexico City 1938 President All India Students Conference 1941 has been imprisoned seven times in Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha Movements and for other political activities elected Mayor of Bombay five days after release from Lahore Central Jail in 1942 Has travelled over many countries of the world *Publications Youth Movement in the Bombay Presidency What to Read—A Study Syllab s Leaders of India. Address* Bombay View Forjett Street Bombay 7

MEHRBAN NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR M B E F S S B A J P Assistant Commissioner of Labour Government of Bombay and Registrar Bombay Industrial Disputes Act *b* 2nd June 1890 *m* Jerbanoo *d* of Dr Hormusjee D Pesikaka *Educ* Boys High School Allahabad St Xavier s High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College Bombay Gaikwar Scholar, Elphinstone College Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1913 Secretary R G Baldock Ltd 1917 Secy Indian

Traders Pty Ltd 1919 Secy Messrs Australian & Eastern Co Pty Ltd 1921 entered Government Service in 1923 Secretary Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929 Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation 16th Session International Labour Conference Geneva 1933 On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India 1931 Secretary Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940 *Address* Mount Vilas Bandra Hill Bandra

MEHTA SIR CHUNILAL B Kt J P Merchant *b* 1888 *m* to Papiba Two daughters and one son Sheriff of Bombay 1935-36 President Bombay Shroffs Association

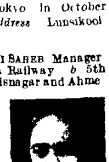


President Indian Stock Exchange Ltd President Indian Merchants Chamber (1940) President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1941-42) Member Governing Body Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (1935-38) Indian Central Cotton Committee General Committee Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch) Editor The Financial News Bombay Indian Cotton Review Managing Director Chunilal Mehta & Co Ltd Director Reserve Bank of India Bombay Board Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd Alcock Ashdown & Co Ltd Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd (Hyderabad) Indi Bombay Talkies Ltd Electric Undertakings Ltd Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd United India Fire & General Insurance Co Ltd Has travelled round the world in 19-- and again visited Europe and America in 1930 *Address* 52 Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

MEHTA SIR CHUNILAL VIBHUCANDAS Kt K C S I (1928) M A LL B Agent Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co Ltd Bombay and Provincial Scout Commissioner *b* 12 Jan 1881 *m* to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala *Educ* St Xavier's College Bombay Captain Hindu XI elected to the Lombay Municipal Corporation in 190- Chairman Standing Committee 1912 President of the Corporation 1916 Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916 elected to the City Improvement Trust 1918 Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber 1918 Elected to the Bombay Port Trust 1920 Millowner and Chairman Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank Ltd Director The Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ltd The New India Assurance Co Ltd The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd The Bundi Portland Cement Co Ltd The Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government 1928-28 President, Indian Merchants Chamber (1931) *Address* 12 Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

MEHTA DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI L M & S C I E (1932) Kaisar i Hind Gold (1920) Donat of St John Silver (1917) Raj Ratna Silver (1916) Associate Serving Brother s Badge at the hands of His Majesty during Centenary Celebrations of St John Ambulance Association 1931 Associate Officer of St John 1934, Associate Commander 1937 Associate Knight 1941 Maharaja Gaekwad s Diamond Jubilee Medal 1936 Retired Sanitary Commissioner 7 4 February 1864 *Educ* Sir C J Naosarl Zarthosti Madressa and Grant Medical College Bombay Joined Baroda Service 1887 did inoculation work with Prof Haffkine gave evidence on value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission did Cholera inoculation with Major Lamb Has popularised Ambulance work and Red Cross work all over Gujarat and Kathiawad Central India Central Provinces Rajputana Deccan Thana District and 60 States Delegate to 15th International Red Cross Conference Tokyo in October 1934 Publications 93 *Address* Lunsikool Navsari

MEHTA GIRDHARIALD RAI SAHEB Manager The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway *b* 5th September 1879 *Educ* at Visnagar and Ahmedabad Joined the Postal Dept in 1896 and served six years Joined the B B & C I Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist Traffic Superintendent s Office Chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops 1921 and specially mentioned in despatches was finally promoted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934 Rai Saheb 1931 Social worker having initiated Co operative Institutions Death Benefit Funds etc for the welfare of the Staff was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association was Chairman Dist and Div Co operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State also connected with many other Institution in Bombay originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials Received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals was appointed to his present post in 1935 by H H the Jam Saheb Also selected by H H the Jam Saheb for the post of President Board of Trade Nawanagar State in 1936 and has since then continued to help in the development of trade industry & commerce in the State President of the Baby & Health Week Association, Jamnagar where he is also connected with several other social activities *Address* Jamnagar Kathiawar



MEHTA SIR HOMI MANECKJI, KT (1933) K B E (1941) Well known Citizen of Bombay Banker Millowner Industrialist etc Director Reserve Bank *b* 1st April 1871 *m* to Goolbai *d* of late Mr H E Umrigar



Educ at Bombay Started as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888 and started business on his own account in 1896 bought Victoria Mills in 1904 Jubilee Mills in 1914 Raja Goculdas Mills in 1916 Gaekwar Mills in 1929 Established Zenith Life Assurance Co Ltd in 1916 British India General Insurance Co Ltd in 1919 Poona Electric Supply Co Ltd in 1916 Navsari E S Co Ltd in 1922 and Nasik Deolali E S Co Ltd in 1930 Member Council of State 1930 to 1934 served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931 Represented India on League of Nations 1933 and 1934 Member Central Board of Reserve Bank Employers Representative on International Labour Conference in 1936 Established Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co Ltd in 1936 Dhrangadhra Chemical Works in 1940 Gwalior Sugar Co Ltd 1940 In Aug 1941 appointed Chairman of War Cotton Fund *Address* Cuffe Parade Worli Bombay

MEHTA INDRAVADAN NALAVANBHAI Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) Advocate High Court Bombay Member Judicial Committee of Jafferabad States *b* 20th Jan 1886 *m* Pratima Mehta *Educ* at Ahmedabad Poona Bombay & London Joined the Original & Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1922 Appointed Presidency Magistrate in 1921 and was in charge of Esplanade Police Courts and Presidency Magistrate's Court from 1923 to 1939 Appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay Aug 1st 1939 *Address* Ranaprasad Bal Nath Road Chowpatty Bombay

MEHTA JAMNADAS M M A LL B Barrister at Law *b* 2 August 1884 *m* Manibai *d* of Ratanji Ladhaji *Educ* Jamnagar Junagad Bombay London Member Bombay Municipal Corporation Member Legislative Assembly 1923 1930 and Member National Defence Council from 1941 President All India Railwaymen's Federation from 1931 Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee 1921 23 Bombay Provincial Congress Committee 1929 1930 and Member All India Congress Committee 1921 31 Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress 1926 General Secretary Democratic Swaraj Party President National Trades Union Federation 1933 35 Indian Workers Delegate to the International Labour Conference 1934 Substitute delegate Governing Body I L O January 1935 Chairman New Citizen Bank of India Ltd Mayor of Bombay 1936 37 Revenue and Finance Minister Government of Bombay 1937 *Address* Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

MEHTA JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL M A Secretary Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay *b* 1884 *m* to Mrs Kumudagauri *Educ* Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges Appointed Secretary Indian Merchants Chamber 1907 Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918 was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference Geneva in 1921 and 1930 Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927 29 Vice President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921 25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925 29 Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee 1927 1932 Vice President Bandra Municipality 1934 38 *Address* Krishna Kutir Santa Cruz B B & C I and Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay

MEHTA DR JIVRAJ NARAYAN L M & S (Bom) M D (Lond) M R C P (Lond) F C P S (Bom) Dean Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll and King Edward Memorial Hospital Bombay *b* 29 Aug 1887 *m* Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta *Educ* High School education at Amreli Baroda State Grant Medical Coll Bombay and London Hospital Formerly Asst Director Hale Clinical Laboratory London Hospital London and Chief Medical Officer Baroda State *Address* K E M Hospital Parel Bombay

MEHTA DR SIR MANGALDAS VIJBHUKANDAS Kt *cr* 1936 O B E I M & S I R C I F C P S F R C O G *Address* St Vincents Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay 6

MEHTA SIR MANUBHAI NANISHANKAR KT (1922) C S I (1919) M A I L P *b* 22 July 1868 *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay *m* first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dilavanta 4 *s* and 7 *d* Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer Baroda College 1891 99 Private Secretary to H H Maharaja Gaekwar 1899 1906 Revenue Minister and First Counsellor 1914 16 Diwan of Baroda 1916 27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor Bikaner State 1927 1934 Home Minister Gwalior from April 1937 Foreign and Political Minister from January 1940 Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences 1930 1931 and 1932 Member Consultative Committee 1932 Indian States Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1933 attended the World Hygiene Conference 1938 *Publications* The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati 3 Volumes) *Address* Carmichael Road Malabar Hill Bombay

KHTA DR. MOHAN SINHA M A LL B (Allahabad) Ph D (Lond) Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple) Indian State Service *b* 20th April 1895 *m* Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died August 1924) *Educ* D A A V High School and Government Collegiate School Ajmer Agra College Agra Ewing Christian College and University School of Law Allahabad and The London School of Economics and Political Science London Lecturer in Economics Agra College 1918 19 Government College Ajmer 1919 20 Secretary All India Seva Samiti (Headquarters Allahabad) Headquarters Scout Commissioner for India S S B S A Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate Assistant Settlement Officer 1923 Revenue Officer 1928 Offg Revenue Commissioner 1935 Diwan Banswara State June 1937 to Aug 1940 Revenue Minister Mewar State, since April 1941 Founded Vaidya Bhawan (a progressive Co Educational Institute) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the President and Chief Executive Head Vice President All India Seva Samiti (Allahabad) Member (representing States in Rajputana Group) of the Ministers Committee of the Chamber of Princes *Publications Lord Hastings and the Indian States* (Taraporevala) *Address* Udaipur (Rajputana)

KHTA VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI B A Manag ing Director Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank Ltd *b* 28 Oct 1891 *m* Mangla *d* of Pratapraj Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar *Educ* New High School Bombay Elphinstone College Bombay Winner of Flits Scholarship B A Examination Manager Bombay Central (Provincial) Co operative Bank Ltd 1912 and Managing Director since 1922 Member Editorial Board Social Service Quaterly Bombay Co-operative Quarterly Secretary Social Service League Bombay Member Executive Committee Bombay Provincial Co operative Institute Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee 1929 Textile Labour Inquiry Committee Bombay 1937-40 Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board Bombay Provincial Board Harijan Sevak Sangh Board of Management and Trustee All India Village Industries Association. *Publications* The Co operative Movement, 1915 The Co operative Movement in India 1918 Studies in Co operative Finance 1927 *Address* Manzbanabad Andheri (B B & C I Railway)

KNON K R k (KONNANATH RAMA KRISHNA) M A BL M B E (1938) I P (1918) Commissioner of Income Tax Madras *b* June 1901 *m* Saraswathi *nee* K P Gopal Menon Bar at Law Retd Judge High Court of Travancore *Educ* Maharajah s College Ernakulam St Joseph s College Trichinopoly Law College Madras Norton Prizeman in Economics Madras University Appointed to the superior service of the Military Accounts Dept May 1924 on passing Competition Examination Served as Deputy Controller of Military Accts Peshawar Calcutta Meerut Later Deputy Military Accountant General on special Duty Selected for the Finance and Commerce Dept Pool in Jan 1939 and posted Officer on Special Duty Non Resident Refund Circle Bombay Income Tax Dept October 1939 appointed Deputy Financial Adviser Military Finance Govt of India November 1939 appointed Commissioner of Income Tax Central Bombay for special investigation work In February 1941 appointed Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay Presy Sind Baluchistan and Ajmer May 1941 Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras Oct 1941 deputed on Special Duty Supply Dept to re organise Statistical Branch Awarded M B E in Birthday Honours 1938 and *Cr* Justice of the Peace Bombay in 1939 *Address* Konnanath House Pampady Thiruvilwamala P O Ottapalam S Malabar

MERCHANT FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI F S A A J P Commissioner of Income-Tax Bihar and Orissa 1939 *b* 12 November 1888 *Educ* Bombay and London Formerly Professional Accountant and Auditor Lecturer in Accounting Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Offg Secretary and Chief Accountant City of Bombay Improvement Trust Examiner in Accounting to the Univ of Bombay officiated as Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay Presidency Sind and Aden in 1932 1933 1934 and 1936 *Publications* Elements of Book keeping Company Secretary and Accountant Income Tax in relation to Accounts Indian Income Tax Simplified Book Keeping Self Taught etc *Address* Income Tax Commissioner s Bungalow Patna

METCALFE SIR HERBERT AUBREY FRANCIS B A (Oxon) K C I E (1936) C S I (1933) C I E (1929) M V O (1922) Indian Civil Service (Political Department) *b* 27th Sept 1883 *m* Elinor Joyce Potter *Educ* Charter house and Christ Church Oxford Served in Punjab 1908 1913 Entered Political Department 1913 Asst Private Secretary to Viceroy 1914 1917 served in N W F P 1917 1925, Counsellor to Legation Kabul 1925 1926 served in N W F P 1926-1930 Deputy Secretary to Government of India 1930 1932 Foreign Secretary to Government of India May 1932 Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan 1939

MHATRE GAJANAN BABOORAO A R I B A A I A G D Arch Chartered Architect *b* 25th Nov 1902 *Educ* Sir J J School of Art Passed G D Arch in 1927 and Final R I B A in 1930 from London Lecturer at the Sir J J School of Art 1931 32 *m* Miss Kastoor G Cheru burker 1932 1 son and 1 daughter Practised as Messrs Poonagar & Mhatre till 1933 Practising on own since 1934 Founded the Architectural Academy in 1932 and is its Principal since inception. Member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Architects for the last 8 years Examiner to the Govt of Bombay for its Architectural Examinations Hon Secretary and Member of the R I B A Examination Board in India Is a freemason and a member of the Bombay Lodge (I C) *Address* Prospect Chambers Annexe, Fort, Bombay



MILLS James Philip M A (Oxon) I C S (I E (1941) Secretary to H E the Governor of Assam *b* 18th Feb 1890 *m* Pamela Moira Foster Vesey Fitzgerald *Educ* Winchester and Corpus Christi Coll Oxford *Publications* Books and articles on Anthropology *Address* Shillong Assam

MIRZA Humayun Sub-Divisional Officer Chik ballapur *b* (Bombay) 14th January 1907 eldest of 3 children and only son of Amin ul Mulk Sir Mirza M Ismail K C I E O B E C S I J



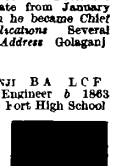
Ex Dewan of Mysore and Lady Mirza Ismail (Kaiser I Hind Gold Medal) who is the pioneer of the Women s Movement in the Mysore State *m* (12th December 1941) Zeebunnisa Begum daughter of the late Aga Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi (of Madras) *Educ* St Joseph s College Bangalore The Queen s College Oxford and the Middle Temple London Entered the Mysore Civil Service as Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore 1st Nov 1932 to 1st June 1934 Asst Commissioner Kolar June 1934 to January 1935 Asst Commissioner Bangalore 2nd January to 30th June 1935 Asst Commissioner in Tumkur 1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936 Asst Commissioner in special charge of Anekal Taluk 23rd March to 11th July Sub-Divisional Officer and Civil Officer Bangalore 12th July 1936 to 11th November 1937 *Dewan of Banganapalle (18th November* 1937 to 18th November 1940) *Address* Chikballapur Kolar District Mysore State

MIRZA M Ismail Amin ul Mulk Sir K C I E (1936) Kt (1930) C I E (1924) O B E (1923) Dewan of Jaipur since June 1942 *b* 1883 *m* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family *Educ* Wesleyen Mission High School Bangalore The Royal School at Mysore Central College Bangalore for B A Superintendent of Police 1905 Asst Secretary to H H the Maharaja 1905 Huzur Secretary to H H the Maharaja 1914 Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja 1922 Dewan of Mysore 1926-41 Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana) Member of the Consultative Committee Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held at Bandoeng (Java) 1937 Delivered Convocation Address of Annamalai Madras and Calcutta Universities in 1935 1938 and 1940 respectively *Address* Jaipur

MISRA Lakshmipati B Sc Gen Mgr Bengal & Assam Rly Calcutta *b* 4th July, 1888. *Educ* Agra Coll & Thomson Civil Engineering Coll Joined the State Railway service in Oct 1911 Executive Engineer 1918, services lent to the Foreign Pol Dept. in 1924 and posted as Dy Mgr and Engineer-in-Chief of the Baroda State Rly proceeded to Europe 1927 to study the Divl Organisation and General Administration on English and Continental Rlys returned to the East Indian Rly in 1928 special duty with the Railway Board 1929 Controller of Stores, N W Rly 1930 Dy Agent, E I Ry, 1932 and afterwards Divl Supdt Howrah Div member Public Services Commission 1938 Gen Mgr E N Rly since Sept. 1939 *Address* (Office) 3 Kollaghat Street Calcutta (Residence) 8/3 Burdwan Road Calcutta

MISRA Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr. Shyam Behari M A D Litt Retired Magistrate and Collector U P ex member Council of State Member of the Allahabad University Faculty of Arts and Committee of courses (Hindi) and of the Courts of Lucknow & Benares Hindu Universities ex President, All India Kanyakubja All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Kashi Nagri Pracharni Sabhas President Kanyakubja Inter College Committee Lucknow and of U P Managers Association of Aided High Schools and Inter Colleges *b* 12th August 1873 *m* Miss B D Bajpai has two *s* five *d* *Educ* Jubilee High School and Canning College Lucknow Entered Executive Branch U P Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector was on various special duties on 6 occasions at Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922 24) and Registrar August 1924 to December 1926 Dewan Orchha State from January 1929 to April 1932 when he became Chief Adviser to H H *Publications* Several standard works in Hindi *Address* Golaganj Lucknow

MISTRI Jamshedji Pestonji B A L C E J P Architect and Civil Engineer *b* 1863 in Bombay *Educ* at the Fort High School St Xavier s College Bombay and the College of Science (now Engineering) Poona B A 1888 L C E 1890 Founded the firm of Architects Mistri & Bhedwar in 1891 Made Justice of the Peace in 1918 Member, Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering Poona 1921 1931 Elected a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1930 Appointed by the Government of Bombay as Member of the Nelson Committee for the Backbay Reclamation Scheme in 1926 Examiner in Engineering for the University of Bombay 1914 to 1919 and 1926 to 1930 *Address* 49/51 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay



MITCHELL, Sir Kenneth Kt. (1941) C.I.E. (1934) A C G I M.Inst. C E A.M Inst. T L S B Consulting Engr to the Govt of India (Roads) *b* 29th Aug 1885 *m* 1911 Lilian *d.* of Edw Westlake of Southampton, *decd.* 1938 *Educ* St Paul s School London and City and Guilds Central Technical Institute, London. Dock & Harbour Construction

Southampton Indian Pub Wks Dept 1909 I A R O Tem Capt R E 1918 19 Under Sec Punjab Govt P W Dept 1919 1920 Technical Advisor Indian Roads Development Cttee 1927 28 Road Engr to Govt of India 1930 Consulting Engr to the Govt of India (Roads) 1934 *Address* New Delhi

MITHA THE HON BLE SIRDAR SIR SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI KT C I E J P Landlord and Banker *m* to Mirlambai *Educ* at Bombay Director New India Assurance Co Ltd Governing Director Suleman & Co Ltd Owner of Ginning and Pressing Factories at Jamner and Shendurni (East Khandesh) Sheriff of Bombay (1934) Member Council of State and Central Haj Committee President of Muslim Committee for six years *Office Address* 27 Khoja Mohalla Bombay *Residence* Land s End Road Malabar Hill Bombay

MITRA RANENDRA MOHAN B A A I I B Managing Director Bankers Union Ltd *b* October 1908 *m* Santi Rani two sons and one daughter *Educ* Alla School Comilla and St Xavier s College, Calcutta Graduated 1929 with distinction Completed Indian Institute of Bankers Examination 1937 Served with the Imperial Bank 1932 37 One of the founders of Bankers Union Ltd Prepared the scheme of metropolitan clearing now working in Calcutta and approved by clearing Banks Elected treasurer Metropolitan Banking Association *Publications* Banking Legislation for India *Address* 44/2 B Hazra Road Ballygunge Calcutta

MITRA THE HON MR SATYENDRA CHANDRA M A B L President Bengal Leg Council Advocate High Court Calcutta *b* 21st December 1888 *m* Mrs Uma Mitra *Educ* Calcutta University member of the Bengal Leg Council from 1924 to 1926 member of the Indian Leg Assembly (1926 34) member of the Age of Consent Committee (1929 30) was a Director of the Reserve Bank of India Eastern Circle (1935 36) was the President of the All India Postal and R M S Association held at Ahmedabad in 1933 was Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (1922 23) and Vice President (1927 28) was elected to the Bengal Leg Council in 1937 *Address* 20, South End Park Ballygunge Calcutta

MITRA PROF SISIR KUMAR D Sc (Cal and Paris) M B E I N I



Ghose Professor of Physics University of Calcutta *b* October 1891 *m* Habati daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died November 4 1939) Two sons Pioneer of radio research in India and well known for his investigations on the ionised layers of the upper atmosphere which guide radio waves round the world Discoverer of the C layer of the Ionosphere Author of numerous scientific publications President Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress 1934 General Secretary 1939 Member Bengal Industrial Survey Committee 1938 Secretary Communication Services Sub Committee of the National Planning Committee President Rotary Club of Calcutta 1942 Associated with Students Welfare Movement Secretary Calcutta University Institute 1924 27 King George V Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Director Hindusthan Co operative Insurance Society Ltd Well known for his Bengalee writings and radio talks on popular science *Address* 9 Hindusthan Road Ballygunj Calcutta

MITTER SIR BROJENDRA LAL Kt (1928) K C S I (1932) M A B L Barrister at Law Advocate General of India Formerly Advocate General of Bengal and Member Bengal Executive Council 1934 37 Law Member Govt of India 1928 34 Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933 *b* May 1875 *m* a daughter of Mr P N Bose late of the Geological Survey *Educ* Presidency Col Calcutta and Lincoln s Inn *Address* Simla and New Delhi

MITTER RUPENDRA COOMAR M Sc M L Judge High Court Calcutta *b* 18th January 1890 *m* Sudhahasinee Bose *Educ* at Dovelon College Presidency College Scottish Churches College and University Law College Calcutta Vakil and Advocate High Court Calcutta for sometime Professor University Law College Calcutta *Address* P 24 Central Avenue P O Hatkhola Calcutta

MOBERLY SIR BERTRAND RICHARD LIEUT GENERAL K C I E (1938) C B (1929) D S O (1915) Red Cross Commissioner for India *b* 15th Oct 1877 *m* Hylda *d* of late A C Willis Esq of the Union Bank of Australia Ltd *Educ* Winchester College Royal Military College Sandhurst Staff College Camberley First Commission In attached List for Indian Army 1897 Lieut General Indian Army 1938 Retired 1940 served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjal Frontier Force) now 2nl Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles Colonel 2nd (Sikhs) Battalion 12th Frontier Force Regiment and 2nd Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles Campaigns—N W Frontier of India Waziristan 1901 02 Somaliland Field Force 1903 04 Jibdalli Great War 1914 18 Egypt Gallipoli Salonika *Address* New Delhi

MOCKETT THE HON MR JUSTICE VERE M A M B E (1919) Judge High Court, Madras since 1934 *b* 25th July 1885 *m* Ethel Nora Gaddum Tomkinson *Educ* Marlborough Worcester College Oxford Called to the Bar Inner Temple 1908 Practised in England 1908 14 1919 21 (N E Circuit) served in the War 1914 19, practised in Madras Bar, 1921 32 officiated as Judge of the High Court 1932 Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law King s College London 1933 34 *Address* High Court Madras

MODAK NARAYAN VINAYAK City Engineer Bombay Municipality *b* December 1890 B E (Civil) (1911), Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F R San I M I E (India) J P Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Govern ment of Bombay (1912 1918) Awarded State Technical Scholarship for special-training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England (1918) in England was attached to the Corporation of Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919-1922) Appointed Executive Engineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers-Sanitary Engineer to the G I P Railway (1922 30) Worked as Consulting Engineer to the B B & C I Rly to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G I P Rly Appointed Dy City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930) Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933) Appointed City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1934 to date) President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938) A Vice President the Indian Roads Congress President Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942) Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1938 Member of the Syndi cate since 1937 Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41) Member Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona Member Managing Committee of the J T Institute Designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay *Address* Udyam," Shivaji Park Bombay 28



MODY MR. BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur *b* on the 28th of February 1896 Rajkot at the Alfred High School, Rajkot Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910 Passed the Higher Standard Examination Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923 Appointed Personal Assis tant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in 1932. Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935 Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937 *Address* Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).



MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, *Merchant. Educ.* in Mysore. Was member, Mysore Representative Assembly for 20 years Member, Mysore Legislative Council for over 16 years ex-President, Bangalore City Municipal Council, General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association since 34 years Presided over Non-Brahmin Youth League Madras 1928 presented in 1928 with an Address a silver Casket and Gold Cup by citizens of Mysore in recognition of services to the State President Mysore State Muslim Conference 1932 *Address* Muslim Hall Road Bangalore City

MOORE, W ARTHUR Editor of *The Statesman* *b* 1880 *m* Maud Eileen only surviving child of George Maillet *Educ* Campbell Coll Belfast and St John's College Oxford. Pre sident Oxford Union Society 1904 Special Correspondent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution 1908 and in Albania Persian Correspondent 1910-12 Russian Corres-pondent, 1913 Spain 1914 Albanian Revolution, 1914 Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne 1914 obtained commission in Rifle Brigade served Dardanelles 1915 Salonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer R A F 1918 with military mission (General Sir G T Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans Squadron Leader R A F de-mobilised May 1919 despatches twice M B E (military), Serbian White Eagle Greek Order of the Redeemer Middle-Eastern Correspondent of *The Times* 1919-22 visiting Egypt Palestine, Syria Mesopotamia Persia Caucasus, India Afghanistan, M L A, (Bengal) 1926-33 *Publications* The Miracle (By Anirim Oriel Constable (1908), The Orient Express (Constable 1914) This Our War (1942) *Address* The Statesman," Calcutta

MOOS DR F N A M.D B.S (Lond.) D P.H. (Eng.), D T.M. & Hy (Eng.) M.B B S (Bombay) F R I P.H (London) F C P S (Bombay) J P Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital *b* 22nd Aug. 1893 *m* Shehra F Marshan. Tuberculosis Medical Officer Boros of Stoke Newington Hackney and Poplar London Medical Referee London War Pensions Committee Lecturer on Tuber culosis, University of Bombay Hon Physi cian, G T Hospital Bombay Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health Fellow, University of Bombay Fellow College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay Publi*cations* Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc *Address* 1st Marine Street Opp. Metro Cinema. Fort, Bombay

MOOS PESTONJI NARAIRJOT M.A LL.B I.C.S., Bar-at-Law Secretary to Government of Bombay Legal Department and Remem-brancer of Legal Affairs. *b* 29th August 1894, *m* Bachoo *d* of K. S Framji Esq, C.I.E *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay Worcester College Oxford University College, London and Inner Temple London. Joined the Indian Civil Service on 12 12 1921 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmad-abad, Broach and Panch Mahals, 1922 1925, District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona and Thana, 1927 1940 Secretary Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee 1932 Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs since Jan. 8, 1941. *Address* Chalet" Malabar Hill, Bombay

MOOS, S N M A (Cantab) F R S A Director of Public Instruction Bombay Province *b* 25th September, 1890 *m* Miss Makee B Petit *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay and King s College Cambridge Professor of Mathematics and Physics Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay Indian Educational Service 1918 Inspector of Science Teaching Educational Inspector Southern Bombay and Central Divisions and Sind Deputy Director of Public Instruction *Publications* Various Educational Reports and articles *Address* Garden Reach Bombay Road Poona

MOSELEY FRANCIS ARNOLD B A (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple) M C (1919) Puisne Justice Supreme Court, Ceylon *b* 28th March 1883 *Educ* Hale School Perth W Australia and Brasenose College, Oxon. Judge s Associate and Clerk of Arraignes W Australia October 1905 Military Service Australia 1915 16 France 1916-19 Ireland 1920-22 Assistant Registrar of Titles Tanganyika 1922 Acting Solicitor General for various periods in 1922 1923 and 1927 32 Deputy Land Officer 1926 Crown Counsel May 1926 Attorney General Nyasaland Protectorate November 1933 Acting Judge November 1933 to December 1934 Puisne Justice Ceylon August 1936 Acting Chief Justice March 16 to April 26 1939 September 23 to November 30 1939 and March 16 to May 1940 *Address* Galle Face Hotel Colombo Ceylon

MOTWANE GIANCHAND CHANDUMAL Businessman Banker and Landlord Chairman Chicago Telephone and Radio Co Ltd and Chief Partner Eastern Electric and Engineering Co both of Bombay Calcutta Luck now Lahore and New Delhi *b* 6th October 1878 at Larkhana Sind *m* Tejbai has two sons and two daughters *Is a self made* man closely associated with the development of broadcasting in India toured Europe in 1924 and went round the world in 1937 visiting almost every important place A philanthropist he has built *Guru Raup* a beautiful and extensive garden in Larkhana Sind which is a popular promenade for the local people *Recreation* Gardening and amateur Broadcasting *Address* Teji Villa 15th Road Khar Bombay Suburbs

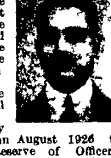


MUDALIAR, THE HON SIR A RAMASWAMI DIWAN BAHADUR Kt. (1937) Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Representative of the Govt of India on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council *b* 14 October 1887 *Educ* Madras Christian College Law College Madras Advocate Madras Member Legislative Council Madras 1920-26 Mayor Corporation of Madras 1928-30 Member Council of State 1930 Member Indian Legislative Assembly 1931 34 Member Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee Member Indian Franchise Committee Member Indian Reserve Bank Committee Leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto Member Special Textile Tariff Board Member India Council Hon. Editor *Justice* 1927 35 Member Economic Committee League of Nations Member Imperial Economic Committee Delegate Nine Power Conference Brussels 1937

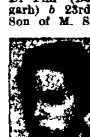
MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN CAPT NAWAB, SIR. (*See* under Chhatari Nawab of)

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN MUNTAZUD DOWLAH NAWAB Chief of Pahasu Estate and Tasmil Jagirdar (Jaipur State) *b* 2nd Sept 1895 *m* *d* of late Koer Latafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad 2nd marriage *d* of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist Sharanpore *Educ* Maharaja s Coll Jaipur and M A O Coll Aligarh *Was Foreign Member of the Council of State* Jaipur 1922-24 visited Europe in 1924 & 1938 *Publications* Sada-i Watan Tauqeed Nadir Swarajya Home Rule *Address* Pahasu House) Aligarh Mumtazbagh Jaipur (Rajputana) and Darul Faiz The Fort Pahasu (Dist Bulandshahr)

MUHAMMAD NAWAZ, Lt COLONEL SIR Kt M.L.A Khan of Kot Fateh Khan Sardar of the Gheba Clan Proprietor of the Kot Estates Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Magistrate Subordinate Judge Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies *b* 12th August 1901 Only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan Married the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh Four daughters *Educ* Aitchison Chief's College (Lahore) and Royal Military College (Sandhurst) Entered Army in 1921 Appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers Elected in November 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly Appointed Honorary Major in June 1933 Honorary Lt Colonel in March 1941 Elected in 1937 to the Punjab Legislative Assembly *Address* Kot Fateh Khan Attock District, Punjab



MUHAMMAD ZAKIUDDIN M Sc (Cambridge) Dr Phil (Bonn), M Sc Hon Ph D (Aligarh) *b* 23rd February 1909 Arrah (Bihar) Son of M. Safiuddin Esq *Unmarried* *e* Arrah Zilla School Arrah Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh B F Universitat Bonn Trinity College and Royal Society Mond Laboratory University of Cambridge Pupil of Professor Rt Hon ble Lord Rutherford of Nelson Professors Kayser Konen Pfluger Cockcroft F R.S etc *Aligarh* Stood first in M Sc and B Sc Hons Examinations B Sc.



Hons University Gold Medalist 1930 University Merit Scholar 1930, M Sc Science Gold Medalist 1931 F D M I U Gold Medal ist 1931 University Research Scholar 1931 33, *Germany* Fellow Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Berlin 1934 35 Secured First Class Honours in Experimental and Theoretical Physics *England* Awarded Research Grant from the funds of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory by Lord Rutherford to carry work on Liquid Helium II Found strange therma conduction laws in liquid helium II and presence of very thin films of this liquid Studied a new magnetic effect at very low temperature *Worked on* Aligarh and Bonn—Molecular Spectra Cambridge—Properties of Liquid Helium Magnetic properties of metals at very low temperature *Publications* (1) Proceedings Royal Society of London Nature etc Contributed to Kayser s Handbuch der Spectroscopie Leipzig Band Spectra and Polytomic Molecules Bonn University Press Handbook of Spectroscopy Life of Lord Rutherford Interested in Aviation and Gliding Editor Aligarh Scientific Monographs published at Aligarh *Address* Physics Laboratories University Aligarh

MUIR, WINGATE WENTYS LIEUT COL C B E (Civil) (1926) M C (1923) O B E (Military) (1918) Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920 Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926 *b* 12th June 1879 *Educ* Haileybury College and the R M C Sandhurst Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Royal Ludhiana Sikhs (I A) Retired 1931 *Address* C/o The Agent Imperial Bank of India Simla

MUKANDI LAL, B A (Oxon) Bar at-Law ex M L C ex Dy President U P Council Pulsne Judge Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court *b* 14th October 1890 *m* nee Miss Ball (1915) *Educ.* at Schools Pauri and Almora At Colleges Allahabad Benares Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford Hist Hons 1917 Called to Bar Grays Inn 1918 returned 1919 enrolled Advocate Allahabad H C 1919 M L C for Garhwal 1923 30 Dy President U P Council 1927 30 appointed Pulsne Judge Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court, Aug 1938 Writes in Hindi and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art Permanent *Address* — Vijay bhawan Lansdowne Garhwal U P India

MUKERJEA SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA (1934) B A (Oxon) F S S F R S A London Revenue Member and Naib Dewan since 1st October 1941 *b* 6th February 1887



m Sm. Aruna Devi, M A *ned* Besbaroa, grand niece of Tagore the Poet. One son, one daughter *Educ* St Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford Entered Baroda Service (1911) conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921 1931 and 1941) Suba in three districts (1922-1928 and 1932-34), Chief Secretary to the Government (1929) acting Revenue Commissioner (1929-30), Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner) 1936 41 Was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals now sanctioned. Decorated Rajya Ratna Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934), also King George V Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), the Gaekwar s Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal (1936) and the King s Coronation Medal (1937) *Address* Esha Race Course Road Baroda.

MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR, B A LL B *b* 29th July 1874 *m* Srimati Nalini Devi *Educ* Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central Coll Allahabad Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902 joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902 was Munsiff from 1902 to 1914 Subordinate and District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923 was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as an officer on Special Duty 1921 22, was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court December 1923 was addition al Judge of the High Court 1924 1926 was made permanent Judge in March 1926 created a Rai Bahadur 1922 Knighted in June 1932 was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932 again in October 1932 retired 1934 Judicial Minister Jammu and Kashmir State 1936 38 President Board of Judicial Advisors 1940 and 41 *Publications* Law of Transfer of Property 1st Edition 1925 (2nd Edition 1931) *Address* 23 Thornhill Road Allahabad

MUKERJI MANMATHA NATH SIR Kt M A (Cal), B L Pulsne Judge High Court, Calcutta 1924 to Oct 1936 *b* 28th Oct 1874 *m* Sm Sureswari Debi eldest d of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee *Educ* Albert Collegiate School and College Presidency College Calcutta and Ripon College Law Classes Vakil Calcutta High Court from Dec 1896 to Dec 1923 acted as Chief Justice July August 1924 Nov Dec 1925 and Aug 1936 Knighted 1st Jan 1935 Acting Law Member Govt of India June to October 1938 Fellow of the University of Calcutta, President, Bengal Sanskrit Association *Address* 8/1 Harsi Street, Calcutta and Sinha Library Road Patna, E I R

MUKERJI RAI BAHADUR PARBEN NATH C B E M A (1902) Rai Bahadur (1926), C B E (1933) *b* 22nd December 1882. *m* Samir Bala, nee Chatterjee *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904, Secretary Postal Committee 1920 Member Office Reorganisation Committee 1921 Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924, Assistant Director-General, 1927 Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929 Deputy Director General, Postal Services 1931 Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras 1933 Behar and Orissa, 1933-34, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo 1934,

Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam 1924-28 Senior Deputy Director-General Post and Telegraphs, 1928-29 *Publications* Several Departmental Publications. *Address* Raceview Hastings, Calcutta.

MULLAN JAL PHIROZESHAH, M.A F.Z.S F.R.E.S Prof of Zoology St. Xavier's College *b* 26th March. 1884 *Educ* St. Xavier s College Bombay Professor Examiner University of Bombay *Publications* 'Animal Types for College Students *Address* Vakil Terrace" Lamington Road Grant Road, Bombay

MULLICK PROMATHA NATH RAI BAHADUR Bharata-Bani Bhushan M.R.A.S. F.R.E.S Agt 1876 *Educ* Hindu School, St Xavier s College and privately A nominated Member of the Exemption Committee of the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911 Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923 Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition of 1923 Hony Secretary Calcutta Housewomens Association Director Mercantile Bank of India (Agency) Ltd India Jute Co Ltd Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd &c Member of the Local Board Reserve Bank of India Calcutta 1935-36 *Publications* The Mahabharata as it was is and ever shall be — The Mahabharata as a history and a drama —Critical Studies The History of the Vaisyas of Bengal Origin of Castes India s Recovery etc also in Bengali several books including a History of Calcutta *Address* 129 Cornwallis Street Calcutta

MUNJEE CASSAMALLY J P Hony Presidency Magistrate, Bombay *Educ* in Bombay Has varied commercial interests Sole Proprietor of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co Bombay, Plastex Products Co and Country Craft Shipping Co Chairman of Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co (Kathiawar) Ltd., of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Sons (Kathiawar) Ltd., Director of the Local Board of the Jubilee Insurance Co Ltd. He is a leading member of the Khoja Community being Joint Mukhi of the Khoja Jamat and a member of H H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council and also President of the Gold Grant Committee appointed by H. H. The Aga Khan in 1935 Was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal as a prominent merchant from the Bhavnagar State Has travelled extensively on the Continent. *Married* Khatijabai, daughter of Haji Mukhi Ladak Has 7 sons and 2 daughters. *Clubs* Rotary, Willingdon, Orient Club and R. W I T C *Address* 18, Nepean Road Bombay



MUNSHAW B C MERCHANT b. on 23rd April, 1910 *Educ* at the B. C High School, the Gujarat College and the B C Technical Institute Ahmedabad. Qualified for Spinning Weaving and Engineering Took practical training in various Mills including the Shri Ramkrishna Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad Partner the Asian Textile Engineering Corporation, Bombay and Coimbatore, Director Paramount (India) Ltd. and General Manager Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd Son of the late Seth Chimanlal Manek lal Munshaw of Ahmedabad *m* to Miss Kapila, *d* of G C Mehta 2 sons and 2 daughters. Visited Japan in 1932 and took further practical training there in Japanese Mills and Factories Entered business at an early age in 1933 Promoted the Asian Textile Engineering Corporation in 1933 Paramount (India) Ltd in 1940 *Recreations* Athletics Art & Music *Clubs* C C I and the Bombay Presidency Radio *Office Address* Kermani Building Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road Fort Bombay *Residence* Homestead Alexandra Road Gamdevi Bombay



MUNSHAW, THAKORLAL C Mill Agent *b* 1906 Eldest son of the late Seth Chimanlal Manekial Munshaw of Ahmedabad *m* to Miss Lilavati 1 son and 2 daughters. At the early age of 19 took over the management of Shri Ramkrishna Mills which was founded by his father Director Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd. The Bechardas Spinning & Weaving Co Ltd. The Maheshwari Mills Co Ltd Shri Ramkrishna Mills Ltd. the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills Ltd., and the Sabarmati Oil Mills Ltd. Took over the management of Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd., in 1941 Represents the Mill owners Association on the Advisory Board of the Government Apprentice Scheme has served for several years on the Managing Committee of the Millowners Association Ahmedabad Represented the Ahmedabad Millowners Association in the Federation of the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce Delhi, several times. Visited Japan twice Member, Rotary Club of Ahmedabad and C C.I. Bombay *Address* Shri Ramkrishna Mills, P O Railwaypura Ahmedabad.



MUNSHI, KANIALAL MANEKLAL, B.A., LL.B *b* 29th Dec 1887 *m* Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926 *Educ* Dadal High School, Broach, and Baroda College Advocate Bombay High Court, 1913 Joint-Editor, "Young India," 1915 Secretary Bombay Home Rule League, 1918-20 Editor 'Gujarat,' 1922-31 Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925 Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University 1925-26 served on the Baroda University Commission September 1936, Member, the Bombay

Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30 Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927, Member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University, 1929 arrested 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha, sentenced to six months imprisonment substitute Member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930 Member of the All India Congress Committee 1930-36, arrested in Jan 1932, sentenced to 2 years R. I. for Civil Disobedience, Secretary Congress Parliamentary Board 1934 Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the University Registered Constituency 1937 Home Minister Government of Bombay 19th July 1937 to 4th November 1939 Founder Editor Social Welfare an English Weekly 1941 Arrested, 4th Dec 1940 under Defence of India Act Released 15th March 1941 on account of serious illness, Resigned from Congress over non violence issue July 1941 *Publications* Prithivi Vallabh Pattani Prabhuta Gujaratno Nath Rajadhiraj I Follow the Mahatma etc *Address* 26 Ridge Road Bombay

MUNSHI Mrs Lilavati, Authoress in Gujerati language and Public service. b. 1899, m Mr K. M. Munshi. Was Secretary Sadhya Sansad and Stri Seva Sangh, of Bombay Member A.I.C.C M.P.C.C, for several years and later a member of the B.P.C.C also Was Secretary All India Swadeshi Sangh President Swadeshi Market Committee, and first and only lady member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1934-36), Joined Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and was appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council 1930 Was arrested on 14th July 1930 and sentenced to 5 months imprisonment Elected Member A.I.C.C in 1931. Again arrested under the Ordinance in 1932 and sentenced to one year Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation (1935) where she served on Medical Relief Committee, and became its Chairman in 1939-40 has also served on the Works Committees, Tramways and Telephone Committee and became Chairman of the Standing Committee for 1940-41; Member National Council of Women in India and managing Council of Bombay Presidency Women's Council 1939 Represents the Corporation on several public bodies Was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 as a Congress Candidate Represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the University Senate Member, Board of Studies in Gujarati Arrested under the Defence of India Act on 10th Dec. 1940 and detained as a political detenu in Yeravda Central Prison till the 17th of March 1941, when she was released on account of her husband's serious illness Elected President of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapith, 1941 Member, Managing Committee Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1941 42 Elected to the Improvements Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1942-43. *Publications* 'Rashtrabhakta ane Bija Lekho, Kumaradevi', 'Jivansamasthi Yadeli Rekha Chitro', *Address* 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

MURSHIDABAD Nawab Ramadur of K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Ihtisham-ul-Mulk Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asaf Kadr Syad Sir Wasef Ali Meerza Khan Bahadur, Mahabat Jung premier noble of Bengal, Behar and Orissa 28th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia b 7th Jan 1875 m. 1893, Nawab Sultan Dudin Pasteor Jahan Begum Saheba Heir-apparent: Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza *Educ* in India, under private tutors and in England at Sherborne Rugby and Oxford has six times been member of Bengal Leg Council *Address* The Palace Murshidabad

MURTI A S N a member of the Liberal Party was Special Magistrate b 1894 e under Dr Sir R V Ratnam the famous educationist of South India Is a member of the Council of the Liberal Federation of India Member the All India Non-Party Leaders Organisation Was President of the Orissa Millowners Association for a long time and the Vice-President of the Orissa Chamber of Commerce Organised the Dist Central Bank and was its Director for long One of the conductors of the Orissa Provincial Exhibition 1935 Was a member of the Andhra University Senate Conducted Ganjam District Board. Gave evidence before the Civil Justice Committee Contributed Evidence to the Royal Agricultural Commission. Interested in Politics, Industrial, and Sociological problems Is a leading Landholder of the District. Nominated by the Madras Government as a Visitor to the Coimbatore Agricultural College and Research Station Constructed the Maternity Ward in the Zenana Mission Hospital, Berhampur Member Theosophical Society was Secretary Dist Association, Ganjam, and Silver Jubilee Celebrations Custard *Address* Vishnu Vilas, Berhampur Orissa.



MURTRIE, David James, O.B.E. I.S.O Dy Dir-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (retired) b 18 Dec. 1864 *Educ.* Dovetan Prot. Coll., Madras. Ent, Govt. Service in Post Office, 1884 Pres. Postmaster Bombay 1913-16. *Address* Lealand," 8, Cunningham Road, Bangalore

MUTALIK V N Annasaheb B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan b 6 Sept. 1879. m S. Ramabhaisaheb, d of Mr K Bhirashi *Educ.* at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921 1923, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1923-25, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee, President of the 1st Provincial Confce. of Sindkars Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confce., 1924. Elected Chairman of the

Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars 1927 and in 1931 A leader of the Deputation to H.E Lord Chelmsford and Mr Montague Secretary of State 1917 represented Sardars and Inamdars Interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919 Leader of the Deputation before the Simon Commission, 1928 and Leader of two deputations 1927 and 1929 to H E the Governor Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930 Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee 1932 *Publications* Currency System of India in Marathi *Address* Satara City

MUZAFFAR KHAN KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB C I E M L A Punjab *b* 2nd January 1880 *Educ* Mission High School Jullundur and Government College Lahore Joined Government Service as Munsiff promoted as Extra Assistant Commander served as Mirmunshi to Sir Michael O Dwyer during Great War, Oriental Secretary Indo Afghan Peace delegation 1919 Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923 Oriental Secretary British Legation, Kabul in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys Joined Political Department 1924 Director Information Bureau 1925 Reforms Commissioner October 1931 Retired 2nd January 1935 Revenue Member Punjab Govt Feb 1935 member of the Legislative Assembly 1937 Fellow of the Punjab University 1939, President [illegible] Khan Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam Lahore Khan Bahadur 1917 Nawab 1921 and C I E 1931 Bahadur Sword Hand of the Empire—a *Publications* [illegible] *Address* Lahore war publica[illegible]

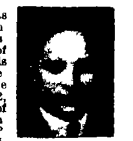
MYSORE HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF [illegible] *Section* *See Indian Princes' Section*

NADIRSHAH ERACH ARDESHIR B A (Bom 1914) B E (Bom 1918) *d* 1938 F I E (1921) M Inst C E (*Lo* (India 1929) J P (Lond 1929) M I [illegible] Bombay Municipality Hydraulic Engineer February 1895 *Educ* [illegible] 1936 *b* St Elphinstone and St Xavier s New High School R College of Engineering Colleges Bombay Jurgh University Scotland Poona and Edinbrmusjl Nariman grand niece *m* Miss Amy Hosjl Nariman Started life as of late Sir Tata Engineer with Mr C H an Apprentice Inst C E Chief Water Works Priestly M Cardiff Corporation Engineer Engineer Public Structures Co London 1921 The Executive Engineer Bombay City Improve 23 Trust, 1923 27 Senior Assistant Engineer (Drainage) Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1927 30 Works Engineer, 1930-34 Deputy City Engineer 1934-36 Member of Managing Committees of the W I A A since 1933 Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. since 1935 Bombay Town Planning Committee since 1936 Institution of Engineers (India) Bombay Centre since 1931 etc Official Representative in India of the Institution of Sanitary Engineering London. Has taken keen interest in traffic problems of the City and was originator of traffic roundabouts in Bombay *Address* Reservoir Bungalow Gibbs Road Malabar Hill Bombay

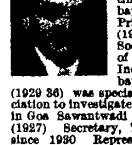
NAGOD RAJA SAHEB MAHENDRA SINGHJU DEO Ruler of Nagod State *b* *See Indian Princes Section*

NAIDU SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy Soc. of Lit in 1914 *b* Hyderabad Deccan 13 Feb 1879 *Educ*, Hyderabad, King's Coll., London Girton Coll. Cambridge Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages also been set to music lectures and addresses on questions of social religious and educational and national progress, specially connected with Women s Movement in India and welfare of Indian students President, Indian National Congress 1925 *Address* Congress House Bombay 4

NAIK GANPATRAO KALURAM *alias* BALASAHEB B Sc B E (Elec) Landlord *b* in August 1913 grandson of Rao Bahadur Bhauman saram Naik, *m* in 1938, the eldest daughter of Seth D R Naik J P Landlord of Bombay has one daughter and one son Graduated from the Fergusson College and College of Engineering Poona and is studying for Law Re elected unopposed to the City Municipality in 1942, is elected as President of Mahrashtra Art Association Poona in 1942 is A R P Instructor Class I Divisional Warden No 3 Poona appointed as Asstt A R P Controller (Technical) Poona in 1942 Member Poona District War Committee Secretary War Gifts Fund Sub Committee Poona *Address* Kaluram Naik s Bungalow Shukrawar Poona



NAIK PURUSHOTTAM GOVIND Senior Life Worker the Social Service League Bombay *b* 1894 *m* Ramabai has three children *Educ* Wilson High School Joined the Social Service League Bombay 1916 Admitted as a senior lifeworker in 1919 and was placed in charge of different important activities from time to time Agent Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society (1926-28) Superintendent Society for the Protection of Children in Western India (1928) Worker Bombay Vigilance Association (1929 36) was specially deputed by the Association to investigate the problem of Devadasis in Goa Sawantwadi and surrounding districts (1927) Secretary, Textile Technical School since 1930 Represents the Social Service League on several social and welfare institutions in the City Publications —Prostitutes and Prostitution Principles and Methods of Social Service Prostitution under Religious Customs etc *Address* The Social Service League Girgaon Bombay



NAIR THE RT HON BLE SIR C MADHAVAN kt (1942) B A Bar at-Law Member Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London *b* 24th Jan 1879 *m* Sreemathi Palat Parukutty Ammah eldest *d* of Sir C Sankaran Nair *Educ* Victoria Coll Palghat Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges Madras Law Coll Madras Univ Coll London and also the Middle Temple London Enrolled in the Madras High Court 1904 officiated as Vice-Principal Law Coll Madras 1909 Law Reporter 1915 16 apptd Prof 1916 20 Govt Pleader 1919 23 Advocate General Madras 1923 24 Judge Madras High Court 1924-1939 President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee Calcutta 1940 41 *Address* C/o India Office London

NANAVATI SIR MANILAL BALABHAI B A LL B (Bombay) M A (Penn Pa U S A) kt (1941) *b* 11th January 1877 *Educ* Baroda and St Xavier s College Bombay and Wharton School of Finance Pennsylvania (Pa) Joined Baroda State Service 1904 Director of Commerce and Industries 1912 after holding minor posts in Judicial and Commerce Depts from 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar Co op Societies Director of Commerce and Industries Development Commissioner Collector and Accountant-General Secretary and then President Okha Harbour Board in charge of the Development of Port Okha 1926 1930 Revenue Commissioner 1932-33 Naib Dewan (member of Executive Council) 1934 35 Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India 1936 1941 *Publications Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State* (1913) *Report on the Sociological Survey of the Servants of the Khangi Department* (1917) *Report of the Industrial Development in the Baroda State* (1919) *Address* Leela Juhu Bombay

NANAVATI MR ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL F C I F F C S F Com Sc A F R Econ S F S S (London) Corporate Secretary Political Secretary Nagod State Prothonotary and Registrar Nagod State High Court *b* 25th January 1908 *Married* Vasumati Ratilal Parekh. *Educ* at the Esplanade High School Bombay and the Theosophical College Madras Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd, Guildford and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England) Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935 Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd in 1936



Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor General of Australia (1938) Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharanas Secretary from 1928 to 1938 Recipient of the International honour of the Order of Officer of L ordre Universal du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938) Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co Inc (1938-39) Travelled several times to Europe—cruising as far as Spitsbergen Australia New Zealand Tasmania S E Settlements China and Japan *Address* Nagod (C I)

NANJEE CHOONILAL DEVKARAN Broker Landlord Merchant and Banker *b* 1889 Eldest son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee J P *Educ* at St Xavier s College Bombay *m* 1908 Ramkor daughter of Mr Karsondas Laxmidas Thar She is one of the founders of and on the Committee of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women s Associations doing social welfare work Has one son Lalitchandra 17 and two married daughters, Mrs Lilavati Kantilal Kothari and Mrs Sudha Shantilal Thar Joined his father s firm at the age of 21 Now the Senior Partner in the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons (Bankers, Merchants and Landlords) Chugondas & Co (Dealers in Government Securities) and Messrs Devkaran Nanjee (Share Stock, Cotton Bullion Wheat and Linseed Merchants & Brokers) Established in 1879 Vice-Chairman and Director of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co Ltd & Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co Ltd Director since 1929 and Honorary Treasurer of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple and Managing Trustee of Fort Sanskrit Shala and Devkaran Nanjee Charities Trustee and Chairman of Desai Chugondas Nanjee Moda Svagnati Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pitamber Laljee Modh Svagnati Anath Ashraya Fund *Recreation* Sanskrit and Religious Literature *Edited and Published* the Third Edition of Manusmriti with its Gujarati translation and learned common tories by Pandit Nathooram Mahashanker and the late Shastri Pranjivan Harihar *Hobby* Is a philatelist of over 40 years standing and is well known among philatelists as C D Desai Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London Member of the Philatelic Society of India and the Dum Dum Stamp Club Has a highly specialised and valuable collection of Indian stamps considered one of the world s best collections Awarded Silver and Gold Medals in International Exhibitions Has made researches and discoveries in early Indian stamps, articles on which have appeared in the Philatelic Journal of India *Residential Address* Satya Vilas, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay *Office Address* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay



NANJEE, PRANLAL DEVKARAN Banker Merchant, Broker and Landlord Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay *Rajamanya* of Porbandar State



Recipient of Silver Medal from H H Gaekwar's Government *b* 11th June 1894 Second son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee J P *Educ* at St Xavier's College Bombay *m* 1911 Jayavati daughter of the late Mr Govindji Jhaver chand Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State She is one of the Founders and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing Social Welfare work Joined his father's firm at the age of 18 Now one of the Senior Partners in the firms, Devkaran Nanjee & Sons (Bankers, Merchants, and Landlords) Chugondas & Co (Dealers in Government Securities) and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee (share Stock, Cotton, Bullion, Wheat and Linseed Merchants and Brokers) Established 1879 Chairman Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co Ltd. Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co Ltd and Devkaran Nanjee Printing & Publishing Co Ltd Director The Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd The Hind Cycles Ltd Podar Mills Ltd The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ltd The Indian Hume Pipe Co Ltd The Indian Enamel Works Ltd The Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. The Bombay Bullion Exchange Refining & Assaying Co Ltd and The Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd Member Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and its Sub-Committees on Banking, Shipping, Finance and Internal Trade Member Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd Liverpool. Vice-President of the Property Owners' Association, Bombay Life-Member of the Indian Red Cross Society One of the Founder Members and the Honorary Treasurer of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Andheri Vice-President of the Santa Cruz Education Society and Member of the Governing Council of the Indian Education Society Dadar Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, Fort Sanskrit Shala, Devkaran Nanjee Charities Parpea Pradhan Charities Trust Gujalwadi Charities Seth Kalidasji Chatrabhuj Hindu Sanatorium Kandivli etc. *Recreation* Literature Music and Art *Clubs*— Willingdon Sports Club Orient Club, Royal Western India Turf Club Bombay Presidency Radio Club and The Rotary Club of Bombay etc *Publications* Devkaran Nanjee Weekly Markets' Survey Devkaran Nanjee's Daily Market Report and Devkaran Nanjee's Bombay Investors' Year Book." *Residential Address* "Lalit Vilas, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill Bombay, and *Office Address* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

NANJEE MRS JAYAVATI PRANLAL DEVKARAN, only daughter of the late Mr Govindji Jhaver chand a Munsiff and Magistrate in Jamnagar State *b* 1898 *m* Mr Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee in 1911 Prominent in social activities for several years Founder and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal Takes great interest in the movement for the uplift of women in the Hindu society Patron of Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and Bhagini Samaj Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council *Recreation* Writes Poems and small Plays *Residential Address* Lalit Vilas Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill Bombay



NARANG DR SIR GOKUL CHAND M.A, Ph.D Bar-at-Law Ex Minister Punjab Government, Lahore *b* 15 Nov 1878 *Educ* Punjab University Calcutta University Oxford University and Bern University Was Professor and Barrister *Publications* The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism. *Address* 5 Montgomery Road Lahore

NARASIMHA RAO RAO BAHADUR S V BA Rao Bahadur June 1912 *b* 21st Oct 873 *Educ* Madras Christian College enrolled as Pleader in 1899 Municipal Chairman 1906-19 Vice-President District Board, 1919 29 President, District Educational Council, 1922-30, Member Andhra University Senate, 1926-29, Attended All India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917 Member of the All India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917 Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919 President, District Co-operative Central Bank 1921 31 President Anantapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930) President Kurnool United Club 1924-32 Bar Association, 1931 36, and First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference 1935 gave evidence before the Lothian Committee on Franchise in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927, New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimharaopeta President, 23rd Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference 1939 *Address* Kurnool.

NARAYANASWAMY CHETTY DIWAN BAHADUR G C.I.E., Merchant and Landlord *b* 28th Sept. 1861 was member, Council of State 1930-37 President, Corporation of Madras 1927 and 1928 ex Member, Madras Legislative Council member Governing Body Dufferin, Bombay Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Honorary Special First Class Magistrate, C & M. Station, Bangalore, Provincial Visitor, Madras Presidency Jails President Depressed Classes Mission Society President Madras Presidency Non-Official Jail Visitors Association President, Madras

Hindu Devasthanam Committee, Vice President, S P C A, Special Officer in charge of probation and aftercare work Bangalore President Purasawalkam Permanent Fund Chairman Victoria Public Hall Trust Special First Class Magtre, Saidapet Alderman Corporation of Madras Member of the Advisory Board of the M & S M. Rly representing the Corporation Member of the Madras Provl War Committee Chairman of the Chingleput Dt. Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee *Address* Gopathy Villa San Thome Madras

NARENDRASINGH RANJITSINGJI, MAHIDA KUMAR SHRI younger brother of late Kumar Shri Motisinhji Mahida—noted Gujarati poet and writer Belongs to Mahida family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat District) and is the head claimant to the Chiefship of the State which was annexed by the British Govt in 1848 *b* 1913 *e* School and College Bombay Panchgani Indore Poona Went to England in 1935 Elected Fellow of the Royal Economical Society (Lond) *m* Surya Kumari *d* of Thakoresaheb Madhavsinghji of Madhavpura One *s* one *d* Recipient of cash allowance from the British Government possesses landed properties in Broach Surat District and Baroda State Closely related to Ruling families of Chhota Udepur Rajpipla and Maliya also connected with many Ruling Princes in Gujarat and Kathiawar Attended Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in London Has extensively travelled in India England and the Continent. Interested in literature and along with his late brother has organised many Gujarati literary functions which have been attended by many eminent Gujarati scholars. Was first to celebrate Mani Mahotsav of Sjt. Kavi Nanalal at Chandod Keenly interested in development of aviation and has made strenuous efforts to make flying popular in Gujarat-Kathiawar Director Air Services of India, Ltd. Bombay and Karachi Oil Products Ltd, Bombay Member Indian Gliding Association, Bombay President Shree Mandwa Rajput Samaj *Clubs* Royal Automobile Club of London Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club Rotary Club of Baroda, etc *Address* Mahida Niwas, Mandwa Chandod *via* Baroda.



NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRANJI, B.A., LL.B M L A Bombay *b* 1888. A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years also Member of Working Committee and A I C C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934 For some years member of the old Legislative Council and leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council Member Bombay Leg Council representing Bombay City member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for many years and Mayor in 1935 36 As Mayor he started the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey Nariman case President of the Students Brotherhood and Youth League Was convicted four times in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932 *Address* Readymoney Terrace Worli Bombay

NARPAT SINGH RAO RAJA RAO BAHADUR (1929) Minister in Waiting and Comptroller of Household to H H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur *b* 28th March 1902. *Educ* at Eastbourne College Sussex England Son of General His Highness the late Maharaja Shri Sir Partap Singhji Sahib Bahadur G C S I., G C V O K C B A D C D C L LL.D *m* Rani Indra kumari Devi *d* of His Highness the late Maharaja Shri Dev Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana Ex Prime Minister Nepal Has two sons Kanwar Narendra Singh *m* 1941 Raj Kumari Dibyaraj Laxmi *d* of Lt General H H Maharaja Sir Joodha Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief Nepal and Kanwar Nahar Singh and one daughter *Address* Jodhpur Rajputana



NARSINGARH HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUKUM RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, *b* 21 September 1909 belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs *m d* of the heir-apparent of Cutch State June 1929 *s* 1924 *Educ* Daly College Indore and Mayo College Ajmer State is 734 sq miles in extent and has population 113 873 salute of 11 guns. *Address* Narsingarh C I.

NASIK BISHOP OF (RT REV PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A) *b* July 8 1884 Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos) On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London became Curate of St. Mary of Eton Hackney Wick Vice Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915 when he came to India as an S.P G Missioner Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917 Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay, 1917-1919 S. P G Missioner at Ahmednagar 1919-1925. Consecrated Asst Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, 1925 Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929 *Address*, Nasik.

NASSER DAWOOD HAJEE J P Hon Presidency Magistrate, Merchant, Millowner and Philanthropist *b* in 1890 at Makalla, Arabia Senior Partner Dawood Hajee Nasser & Co



Educ at the Bharda New High School Bombay Proprietor the Lakshmi Sugar Mills and Director The Eastern Steam Navigation Co Ltd and the Alliance Silk Mills Ltd Bombay Sole buying Agents for Cotton piecegoods to the Government of Iran *m* Miss Zainabbai 6 sons and 5 daughters *President* Anjumane Himayatul Islam, the African Shippers Association the Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Boarding School Mundra Cutch Sheth Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla Charitable Trust *Vice President* the khoja Shia Isna Ashari Community the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Masjid Trust the Khoja Educational and Welfare Society and the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Volunteer Corps Member Managing Committee of the Silk Merchants Association and Trustee the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Jamat the Anjuman Faize Panjetani the Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Masjid Trust the Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla Charitable Hospital Bharapur Cutch and the Shia College Lucknow Created J P in 1933 Hon Presidency Magistrate in 1934 *Ex President* Anjumane Faize Panjetani which has been recognized by the Government of India to look after the comforts of pilgrims for the Haj and Iraq Has travelled in Iraq Iran Syria, Palestine Arabia Egypt East and Central Africa China and Japan *Member* the Muslim Refugee Relief Committee the Civil Defence Committee and the Bombay Citizens Conciliation Committee *Recreations* Reading *Office Address* 1st Marine Street Dhobi Talao Bombay

NATARAJAN KAMAKSHI B A (Madras Uni versity) 1889 *b* 24th September 1868 *Educ* Govt Coll Kumbakonam Editor *Indian Daily Mail* Bombay Pres Madras Prov Soc Confce Kurnool 1911 and Pres Bombay Prov Soc Confce Bijapur, 1918 President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference 1921 and President National Social Conference Ahmedabad 1921 President, 40th Indian National Social Conference Madras 1927 Haskell Lecturer Chicago University 1933 Convocation Address Annamalai University 1937 *Publications* Presidential addresses at above Conferences A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo s Mother India ' (G A Natesan & Co, Madras) Our Trip to America 1933 *Address* Kamakshi House " Bandra, Bombay

NATARAJAN SWAMINATH B A Editor *The Indian Social Reformer* Bombay *b* 21st April 1907 *Educ* Cathedral High School and Elphinstone College author of West of Suez ' Lalubhai Samaldas *Address* The Indian Social Reformer Office " Kamakshi House Bandra Bombay

NATESAN G A, head of G A Natesan & Co and Editor *The Indian Review* *b* 25th August 1873 *Educ* High School, Kumbakonam, St Joseph's School, Trichinopoly H H School Triplicane Presidency College, Madras University, B A (1897) Fellow of the Univ and Commissioner Madras Corpn Has taken a leading part in Congress work Joined Moderate Conference 1919 Joint Secretary National Liberal Federation of India 1922 Member Council of State 1923 to 1933 Visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928 attended Universities Conference 1929 Chairman Retrenchment Committee for Stores Printing and Stationery Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24 1933 his sixty first birthday appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board September 1933 Sheriff of Madras 1938 *Publications* Chiefly patriotic literature and speeches etc of public men What India Wants, Autonomy Within the Empire *Address* " Mangala Vilas Luz Mylapore Madras

NAWAZ BEGAM SHAH M B E M I A Parliamentary Secretary (Education Medical Relief and Public Health) Punjab Member National Defence Council *b* 1896 *d* of late Sir Muhammad Shafi K C S I *m* 1911 (late) Mian Shah Nawaz Barrister Lahore *Educ* Queen Mary s College Lahore Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All India Muslim League first woman to be elected Vice President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference Lahore 1929 acted as her father s secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference London 1930 Woman Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930 32) Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference 1933 and Member Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee 1934 Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator 1935 attended International labour Conference Geneva as Indian delegate 1935 M L A (Punjab) 1937 and apptd Parliamentary Secretary Apptd to National Defence Council on behalf of Indian Women 1941 *Publications* Husan Ara Begum in Urdu several pamphlets on educational social matters regular contributor to various Women s Journals in India *Address* 53 Lawrence Road Lahore

NAYUDU MAJOR COTTARI KANKAIYA, MUNTAZIM BAHADUR, 1939, Dilar Jung 1940 (Holkar State) A D C to H H The Maharaja of Indore All India Cricketer *b* Oct 31, 1895 *m* Gunavati *Educ* Hislop College Nagpur C P *Address* Indore, C I.

NAYUDU Rai Bahadur Kona Shesnivas Rao B A LL B (Allahabad) *b* 22nd May 1877 *m* to Enkubai Nayudu. *Educ* Collegiate High School Jubbulpore Ujjain and Agra Colleges Joined Wardha Bar in 1899 enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904 Public Prosecutor Wardha Session Division 1917 34 elected to C P Legislative Council 1923 and 1930 Deputy President 1924 26 Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non Brahmin Congress Amraoti 1925 President Bombay Provincial Non Brahmin Conference 1928 led the C P and Berar Non Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur 1928 Chairman District Council Wardha 1932 Minister of Industries to the C P Government 1934 *Address* Civil Lines Wardha C P

NAYUDU Diwan Bahadur Venkata Narayana C I E B A B L, Rao Sahib (1920) Diwan Bahadur (1923) C I E (1930) Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras *b* Nov 9th 1875 *m* to Srimati Manickyamma *Educ* at C M S High School Ellore Noble College Masulipatam and Law College Madras Supdt of Land Records 1908 Dy Collector Madras Provincial Civil Service 1913 Revenue Settlement Officer 1917 Director of Land Records 1919 Collector and District Magistrate 1921 Inspector General of Registration 1922 Commissioner of Madras Corporation 1925 Law and Education Secretary to Govt of Madras 1928 *Pub Students' Manual of the History of England Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates* *Address* Anandabhavanam Ritherdon Road Vepery Madras.

NAZIMUDDIN Hon ble Khwaja Sir K.C I E (1934) C I E (1926) *b* 19th July 1894 *s* of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil Dacca *m* August 1924 Shah Banoo of K M Ashrut Zemindar *Educ* M A O College Aligarh Dunstable Grammar School England and Trinity Hall Cambridge Member Executive Council Dacca University 1923 29 Chairman Dacca Municipality 1922 29 Minister of Education 1929 34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930) Bengal Agricultural Debtors Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill 1935 36 Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council May 1934 Appointed Home Minister Government of Bengal April 1937 Resigned from Cabinet December 1941 Now leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party Bengal and leader of opposition in Bengal Legislative Assembly *Address* 9 Garlahat Road Calcutta Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club

NAZIR Ahmad, Dr. O B E M.Sc., Ph.D (Cantab) F Inst P J P Director Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory Fellow Bombay University Member Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other committees *b* 1 May 1898 *m* 1936 one daughter *Educ* M A O College Aligarh Government College Lahore Peterhouse Cambridge Head of the Science Department Islamia College Lahore 1925 1930 Asstt Director Technological Laboratory 1930-1931 *Publications Cotton Research in India* and various scientific and technical papers *Address* Cotton Technological Laboratory Matunga Bombay

NEHRU Pandit Jawaharlal M A Bar at Law *b* 1889 *Educ* Harrow School and Trinity College Cambridge Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple Advocate Allahabad High Court *m* 1916 Secretary Home Rule League Allahabad 1918 Member All India Congress Committee since 1918 imprisoned, 1921 released and again jailed 1922 General Secretary All India Congress Committee 1929 President Indian National Congress 1929 30 underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha April 1930 and released in January 1931 again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement released and again imprisoned in 1934 released in 1935 President Indian National Congress, 1936 and also 1937 Imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules *Publications* Autobiography Glimpses of World History Soviet Russia Collections of Essays, etc *Address* Anand Bhavan Allahabad

NEOGY Kshitish Chandra M L A (Central) Advocate Federal Court of India *b* 1898 *Educ* Presy Coll Calcutta Dacca Coll *m* Sreematy Lila Devi Some time a member of the All India Council of the Nat Lib Fedn Elected Member of the Dacca Univ Court 1921 24 Member (Central) Legislative Assembly 1921 34 re elected 1942 one of the Chairmen of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930 Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency 1935-40 Political Adviser Mayurbhunj State 1940-42 Elected Member Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes 1940-42. Chairman Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers Eastern States 1940-42 *Address* 13 A Southern Avenue Calcutta and 1 o Camning Lane New Delhi

NIYOGI Magnirajа Brownishankar M A LL M C I E Judge High Court Nagpur *b* 30th August 1886 *m* Dr Indirabai Niyogi M B B S (Bom) *Educ* at Nagpur Practice at the Bar since 1910 President Municipal Committee Nagpur 1925-1928 Member University Court Nagpur 1924-27 Vice Chancellor Nagpur University 1932-36 President Univ Union 1928 29 Chairman Local Board of Directors Bharat Insurance Co 1928-1933 Social and Political Reforms activities *Address* High Court Nagpur C.P

NIZAMUDDIN Ahmed Nihamat Jung Moulvi Sir M A LL B (Cambridge), Bar-at-Law O B E (1919) C I E (1923) Kt (1932) *b* April 1871 *Educ* Hyderabad and at Cambridge (Trinity College) District Judge Chief Magistrate 1899-1902 Under Secretary Legislative Department, 1902 1907 Judge, High Court, 1907 Home Secretary 1909-1910 Chief Justice 1918-1918 Political Secretary 1918-1919 Political Member of the Executive

Council, 1919 1929 *Publications "India to England"* and other poems written during the Great War of 1914 *Sonnets"* published in London, 1918 Short Essays and Miscellaneous writings. *Address* Hyderabad, Dn.

NOAD CHARLES HUMPHERY CARDEN B A (Oxon) Barrister High Court Calcutta b 25 Jan. 1880 m Muriel Dorothy Orr Ewing 1917 *Educ* Cheltenham C C C Oxon, Scholar 1st Class Lit Hum 1st Class History Called to Bar 1904 practised Chancery Bar 1904-1914 served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1914—Sept 1919 Adjutant Simla Rifles A F I. 1917 1919 Advocate High Court Lahore 1919-1933 Administrator-General and Official Trustee Punjab 1923 1933 Govt. Advocate Punjab 1926-1933 Advocate Original Side High Court, Bombay 1933 High Court Calcutta 1936 *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta

NOBLE M. A J Industrialist, Merchant and Financier Director British Burmah Petroleum Co Ltd. Established Parke Davis & Co s business in India Director and Representative An g l o American Pharmaceutical Co Ltd and Kress & Owen Co New York. Responsible for introducing in India several English American and French Pharmacia Makers including Oppenheimer's Travelled extensively in India Europe & America Presented to Presidents Theo Roosevelt in 1903 and Hardinge in 1923 Invited in 1933 at Annual Convention by Chamber of Commerce of U S.A. Washington as Guest of Honour Gave Radio talks in America on the New Constitution in India (Govt of India Act 1935) Fellow of Institute of Directors London member of several English clubs Presented to the late King George V at St James Court in 1923 *Address* "Noble Chambers Parel Bazar St Bombay



NOON MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN K C S I K C I E Hon. LL D (Toronto) M.A (Oxon) Lawyer and politician b 1893 *Educ* Chief's College Lahore and Wadham College Oxford Advocate Lahore High Court 1917 26 Member Punjab Legislature 1920-36 Minister for Local Self Government Punjab Government 1927 30 Education Minister 1931 36 High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-41 Labour Member Viceroy s Executive Council 1941 42 Defence Member since July, 1942 Punjab National Unionist Honorary Fellow Wadham College Oxford *Publications Canada and India* 39 *Wisdom from Fools India Illustrated Scented Dust Address* New Delhi

NOPANY RAMESWARLALL Mill-owner and Merchant b in 1902 at Calcutta son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany, s. at Scottish Church College Calcutta Partner Messrs Daulatram Rawatmull agency and export firm of Calcutta Managing Director Shree Hanuman Investment Co, Ltd Director Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd Shree Rajrang Jute Mills Ltd Motihari Estates Ltd and several other industrial and commercial concerns Elected Honorary Treasurer of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (1933 34) President Indian Sugar Mills Association (1940-41) President Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta (1942) President Indian Hemp Association (1942) Takes active interest in social work, holding office of the Honorary General Secretary All India Marwari Federation since 1940 Has founded charitable trusts and institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief *Address* 178 Harrison Road Calcutta.

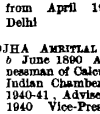


NORMAND CHARLES WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A D Sc (Edin.), F N I C I.E. (1938), Director General of Observatories b 10th September 1889 m Alison McLennan. *Educ* Royal High School and Edinburgh University Carnegie Scholar and Fellow 1911 1913, Meteorologist Simla from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927 I A R O with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force 1916-19 mentioned in despatches, 1917 Director-General of Observatories 1927 *Publications* Scientific articles, mainly on meteorological subjects *Address* Meteorological Office, Poona.

NURIE MOHAMED YASSEEN B.A LL B Barrister-at-Law b 12th November 1895 *Educ* M. A. O College, Aligarh passed LL.B in 1920, started practice at Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of Allahabad High Court was called to Bar in 1927—Grays Inn. Joined the Khilafat Movement after leaving College at Bombay started practice in 1921, was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar for 6 years, left for England in 1926 was Vice-Chairman of the M Committee for 3 years returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad presided at the first All-India Muslim Youths Conference at Bombay in 1932, was Chairman of the Reception Committee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1935, Member of the Working Committee of All India Khilafat Committee Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay 1937 39 *Address* Rasheed Manzil, Worli Point, Bombay

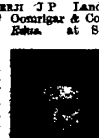
OGILVIE CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT, C.B.E (June 1928), B.A, Oxon., 1913 M.A, Oxon., 1931, B A Cantab. 1933 Defence Secretary, Government of India, *b* 6th May 1891 *m* Gladys Evelyn Mary Thomson. *Educ.* at Bedford School, Exeter College Oxford and Corpus Christi College Cambridge I.C S, 1914 Deputy Commissioner Gurdaspur 1919-20 Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur 1922 23 Administrator Nabha State, 1923 24 Deputy Commissioner Lahore 1925-28 Home Secretary Punjab Government, 1929-31, Finance Secretary Punjab Government, 1933-36 Imperial Defence College 1936 Secretary Defence Department Government of India from April 1937 *Address* Simla/New Delhi

OJHA AMRITLAL M.I.M.E F.R.S.A (Lond.) *b* June 1890 Anjar Cutch, Prominent businessman of Calcutta President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry 1940-41, Adviser Eastern Group Conference 1940 Vice-President Association of Indian Industries 1941-42 Vice-President, All India Organisation of Industrial Employers 1940-41 President Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta 1933 34 President Bihar & Orissa Industrial Conference 1931 Member Calcutta Port Trust 1937 38 President Indian Colliery Owners Association Jharia 1933 1934 1935 1939 1940 and 1941



Member (Bengal) Industrial Survey Committee Member Coal Mines Stowing Board Member Soft Coke Cess Committee Member Coal Wagon Supply Committee etc. etc actively connected with a number of other important commercial organisations through out India. Widely travelled in Europe—attended Geneva Labour Conference 1930 as Employers Delegate from India Takes in terest in Social Welfare activities Chairman Calcutta Anglo-Gujrati School and patron of numerous athletic and sports clubs in and around the city *Address* Security House 102/A Clive Street, Calcutta

OOMRIGAR COWASJI DORABJI J P Landlord and Proprietor D C Oomrigar & Co Bombay *b* July 1882. *Educ.* at St Xavier's High School Bombay *m.* Miss Ruttonbai D Bamji of Calcutta, 2 sons Dhunjeeshaw & Dinshaw. Became partner of D C Oomrigar & Co in 1905 and Sole Proprietor in 1926 Attended the Madras Distillery College and passed the Government Examinations. Created Justice of the Peace, 1922. *Clubs* Ripon, Bombay *Address* 354 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay



PADAMSEY DAMODAR GOVINDJI, J P Proprietor, Damodar Govindji Sons & Co *b* on 1st January 1891 *s* at Elphinstone High School and College, Bombay has won several prizes *m* in 1907 to Bai Premkorebai 2 daughters. Was created J P in 1935 Director the Hindusthan Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd, and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co Ltd. Hon Secretary the Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants Association and the Halai Bhatia Mahajan. Patron and Treasurer the Bombay Gourakshak Mandali Vice-President the Bleached and Fancy Piecegoods Merchants Association Awarded gold medal 1st class Order of Merit by H H The Maharajah of Nawanagar Managing Trustee of Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants Association free dispensary Patron Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Womens University Has contributed liberally to charities Secretary the New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd (Mooljee Jaitha Cloth market) *Address* 15, Mahalaxmi Temple Street Warden Road Bombay 6



PADHI PRAKASH CHANDRA M.A J P Commr of Income-Tax (Central) Bombay *b* 21st Sept 1903, *m* Sm Mrudubhashini nee Panigrahy *Educ* Rajah s Coll, Parlakimedi, and Presy Coll, Madras. Joined Indian Audit and Accts Service 19th Apr 1927 Successively Asstt Chief Auditor E I Rly Asstt. Acctt Genl Telegraph Stores & Workshops. Dy Ch Audr G I P Rly Dy Chief Auditor E B Rly Dy Acctt. Gl Bombay Officer on Spl. Duty in connection with reorganisation of Bombay High Court Funds and Accounts Drafted to the Fin & Commerce Dept Pool of the Govt of Ind Asstt Commr of Income-Tax Bengal Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central) Bombay since 25th Feb 1941 *Address* "Oceana Marine Drive Bombay

PAI K RAMA M.A (Hons) Controller of Patents and Designs and Registrar of Trade Marks *b* Jan. 15 1893 *m* 1913 Sita Bai. *Educ* T D High School, Cochin Maharaja s Coll Ernakulam and Presidency Coll., Madras Professor of Chemistry S P G College Trichinopoly 1916-18, Prof. of Chemistry Maharaja s Coll Vizianagram 1918 19 Asst. Metallurgical Inspector Jamshedpur 1919-20 Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921 24 on deputation to H M s Patent Office, London 1923 Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924 and Registrar of Trade Marks 1st Sept 1940 *Address* 1, Council House Street, Calcutta

PAKENHAM WALSH, RT REV HERBERT D.D (Dub.), *b* Dublin, 22nd March 1871, 3rd son of late Rt. Rev William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley *m.* 1916 Clara Ridley 2 d of Rev Canon F O Hayes *Educ.* Chard Grammar School Birkenhead School, Trinity College, Dublin Deacon 1893: worked as a member of the

Dublin University Brotherhood Chhota Nagpore India, 1898-1903, Priest 1902, Principal S P G College, Trichinopoly 1904-07, Head of the S P G Brotherhood Trichinopoly Warden Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore 1907 14 Bishop of Assam 1915-23 Principal Bishop's College Calcutta *Publications* St Francis of Assisi and other poems Nisbet, Altar and table (S P C K) Evolution and Christianity (C L S) Commentary on St John's Ep (S.P.C.K) Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longmans) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K) Antiphonal Psalter Lights and Shades of Christendom (Oxford Univ Press) *Address* Christa Sishya Ashram Tadagam P O Coimbatore

PAKVASA THE HON MR MANGALDAS MANOHARAM, B A LL B President Bombay Leg Council *b* 7th May 1882 *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College Bombay Some time Dakshina Fellow Elphinstone College and won Dhirajlal Mathradas Scholarship in B A and Arnold Scholarship in LL B Solicitor for thirty years Was in jail 14 months in 1932 and 12 month in 1940

PALITANA THAKORE SAHEB OF SIR SHRI BAHADURSINHJI MANSINHJI (Gohel Rajput) K C S I K C I E With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns *b* 3 April 1900 Invested with full powers 27th Nov 1919 A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council *Address* Palitana

PANANDIKAR SATTASHRAYA GOPAL M.A (Bombay) 1916 Ph D (Econ London) 1921 D.Sc (Econ London) 1926 Professor of Commerce Sydenham College Bombay *b* 18 July 1894 *m* to Indira *d* of S A Subnis Esq Solicitor High Court Bombay *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay and School of Economics Univ of London Some time Professor of Political Economy University of Dacca (1921 23) *Publications* Economic Consequences of the War for India Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India *Address* Sydenham College Bombay

PANCKRIDGE SIR HUGH RAHERE KT M A Barrister Judge High Court Calcutta (April 1930) *b* Oct 2 1885 *O S* late Rev William Panckridge Rector St Bartholomew's the Great Smithfield *m* 1940 Hylda widow of J A L Swan C S I C I E I C S *Educ* Winchester College and Oriel College Oxford Called to Bar Inner Temple 1909 Advocate Calcutta High Court 1910 Standing Counsel Bengal 1926 Officiating Judge 1929 Additional Judge 1929 Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1914 Capt 1918 mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Lord Allenby served in France and Palestine *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta and Oriental Club Hanover Square London.

PANDALAI RAO BAHADUR K KRISHNAN B A B L Bar-at-Law LL.D (Lond.) 1914 *b* April 1874 *m* J Narayani Amma *Educ* Mavelikara Trivandrum and Madras Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911 Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912 Judge High Court Travancore 1913 14 awarded LL D by London University for thesis on Malabar Law Practised at Madras, 1914-19 appointed Judge Small Causes Court Madras 1919 Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924 Judge High Court 1929 1934 *Publications* Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam author of Primer on Chemistry, author of Succession and Partition in Malabar Law *Address* Lanark Hall, Rundall's Road Vepery Madras

PANDE MAJOR SARDAR, MASHIR-ALA PANDIT BINDESWARI PRASAD B A LL B F R E S Dewan Mayurbhanj State *b* at Bareilly 1896 *s* Muir Central College Allahabad After joining the Bareilly Bar went to England in 1926 with the late Pt Moti Lal Nehru in connection with the famous Lakhna Raj case where he worked as Junior to Sir John Simon Soon after his return became an Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader for the Bareilly District, was elected as Chairman of Bareilly Municipal Board for two terms in succession Appointed Chief Secretary Orchha State September 1930 and Dewan in 1932 was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate Inaugurated a number of reforms in Orchha State during his tenure of office including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage Relinquished the Dewanship of Sachin in February 1940 Introduced several administrative and financial reforms notably Village Panchayats Rural uplift Independent Audit Section and Judiciary *Home Address* Yashonivas Sahukara, Bareilly U P) *Address* Baripada (Orissa)



PANDYA SATYAVANT G D A R A Partner Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons Auditors, Lahore and Lucknow *Born* 2nd March 1904 *Educ* Madras and Sydenham College of Commerce Bombay Appointed first non-official Notary Public of Lucknow, 1934 Member Executive Committee U P Chamber of Commerce Cawnpore 1936 Nominated by Central Government, Member, Indian Accountancy Board to represent the accountancy profession from U P, 1936 Elected Member Council of Merchants' Chamber of U P, Cawnpore 1937 Elected Member, Commerce Faculty, Lucknow University, 1937 Elected Member, Commerce



Faculty Punjab University 1938. Returned unopposed by accountancy profession to Indian Accountancy Board from the U P Bihar C P and Orissa constituency in 1939 Appointed on a special committee by Central Government to examine the question of fixation of scale of remuneration for Auditors 1940 Club—Rotary *Address* —Kaiserbagh Lucknow and Chamberlain Road Lahore

PANIKKAR RAVALAM MADHAVA Vice President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health Bikaner State *b* 3rd June 1895 *Educ* at Madras and Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church Barrister at-Law (Middle Temple) Professor Aligarh Muslim University Editor, *The Hindustan Times* Secretary to the Chancellor Chamber of Princes Foreign Minister Patiala Foreign and Political Minister Bikaner (1939) Secretary Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference Official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee *Publications* Indian States and Government of India Interstatal Law Portuguese in Malabar Dutch in Malabar Caste and Democracy Hinduism and the Modern World Kingship in India Education Reconstruction etc Has also contributed to *The Times The Manchester Guardian News Chronicle Contemporary Review etc* and published novels dramas and poems in Malayalam *Address* Bikaner

PANNA LALL C S I C I E Hon D Litt M A B Sc L L B Bar-at-Law I C S Adviser to the Governor U P *b* 23rd Nov 1883 *m* Lakshmi Bai One *s* three *d* *Educ* Agra College Calcutta University (M A 1900) Allahabad University (First Class Honours in B A B Sc and in L L B gold Medalist) Government of India Scholar for higher studies in the U K 1904 St John's College Cambridge (Foundation Scholar & Prizeman) B A 1906 L L B 1907 (*Double First Class* Honours Natural Science Tripos and Law Tripos) Cama Prizeman 1907 M A 1937 Barrister at-Law 1907 (Gray's Inn) Vakil Allahabad High Court 1903 Entered Government service Judicial Deptt. 1903 I C S 1907 Under Secy to Govt 1917 Forest Settlement Officer Magistrate and Collector 1920 Appointed to investigate Customary Law in Kumaon 1919 Secretary U P Excise Committee 1921 Dep Sec to Govt 1927 Sec to Govt. Education Industries and Agriculture Deptts 1927 Member U P Legislative Council, 1927 28 Commissioner Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad *Divisions 1931 37* Political Agent to H H the Maharaja of Benares 1931-37 Chief Secretary to Govt, 1938-39 Examiner Allahabad and Benares Universities Member Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926 President, Numismatic Soc India 1934 1940 Pres Historical Soc U P 1939-41 *Publications* Joint translator of Bhasa's Svapna vasavdatta (Indian Press) The dates of Skandagupta and his successors Collector's handbook etc *Address* 19 Thornhill Road Allahabad

PANT, PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH Ex Premier of the U P Government *b* Sept 1886 *Educ* Almora Allahabad Elected to the U P Leg Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party presided over the U P Political Conference in 1927 at Aligarh Member Working Committee of the Indian National Congress elected to the Central Assembly (1934) Dy Leader in the Assembly General Secretary All India Parliamentary Board (Congress) elected to the U P Assembly Leader of the Congress Party in U P Assembly *Address* Naini Tal

PARANJPE GOPAL RAMCHANDRA M Sc A I I Sc I E S F N I J P Principal and Professor of Physics Royal Institute of Science Bombay *b* 30th January 1891 *m* Mrs Malini Paranjpe *Educ* Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science Bombay *Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences* Bangalore Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences Calcutta *Publications* Various papers in scientific journals Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi Srishti Dnyan *Address* Royal Institute of Science Mayo Road Bombay

PARANJPYE SIR RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM *Dr M A (Cantab) B Sc (Bombay) D Sc* (Calcutta) *b* Murdi, 16th Feb 1876 *Educ* Maratha H S Bombay Fergusson Coll Poona St John's Coll Cambridge (Fell) Paris and Gottingen Govt. of India Scholar bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge 1899 Principal and Prof of Math Fergusson Coll, Poona, 1902-24 Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association has taken prominent part in all social political and educational movements in Bombay Pres. Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ 1916-20 Bombay Leg Council 1913 23 1927 Awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916 Knighted 1942, Minister Bombay Government 1921-23 1927 Member Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924 Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee 1924 Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee 1924 25 Member India Council, 1927 32 Vice Chancellor Lucknow University 1932 38 President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1929 *Publications* Gokhale Karve " The Crux of the Indian Problem, " Rationalism in Practice " *Address* Poona 4

PAREKH, DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL LALLU BHAI, M.A LL B Divan, Baria State *b* 16th March 1882 *Educ* Elphinstone College and Government Law College Bombay *Married* Vasantigauri (deceased) One son. *Publications* Edited Vallabha Charitra *Address* Devgad Baria

PARKER, THE HON BLE MR REGINALD HERBR, J P, Member Council of State (elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce) Chairman and Managing Director Bombay Telephone Company, Limited President Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. Fellow Royal Empire Society and Royal Society of Arts Member Empire Parliamentary Association (Indian Branch) Indian Institute of International Affairs International Chamber of Commerce British National Committees Overseas League Safety First Council India, Bombay Board of Communications and Bombay Provincial Transport Authority *b* 1887 *e* Grocers Company s School *m* Doris Marjorie daughter of George Trevor Scully a ward of the Crown his father being one of the five gallant Englishmen who died in blowing up the Delhi Magazine during the Indian Mutiny Secretary Tata Industrial Bank *Ltd.* 1919 1922 General Manager and Secretary Barker & Hooper (Coach builders India) Ltd 1922 1925 Secretary Bombay Telephone Company Limited 1925-1936, General Manager 1928-1936 Represented the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Improvements Committee 1929-1933 Member Committee European Association (Bombay Branch) 1932-1936 *Clubs* Devonshire, London Byculla Bombay *Address* Bombay Telephone Co Ltd., Amar Building Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay



PARMANAND DR MRS SEETA B A (Bom), B Litt. D Phil. (Oxon) Bar-at-law *d* of Mr N L Ajgaonkar Landlord Ratnagiri *Educ* High School for Indian Girls Poona, 1st Jagannath Shankershet Scholarship in Matriculation B A (Hons.) Elphinstone College (Bom.) 1923 B Litt 1925 and D Phil 1926 for writing a thesis on the position of women in *Ancient India* as represented by the Dharma shastras and by the *Epics of Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, called to the Bar 1927 (Lincoln s Inn) *m*



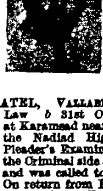
Mr Parmanand LCS 1927 Delegate to the 1st Commonwealth Conference, London 1928, Member Nagpur University Executive and Academic Councils and the Court etc. enrolled Advocate High Court, Nagpur, 1931, travelled round the world visiting social and educational institutions particularly in America Member National Council of the Women of India, representative of the Council at the Special Coronation Session, London and the Women for Women Week at Budapest 1937 *Address* Nagpur C.P

PARTABGARH, H H MAHARAWAL SIR RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. *b* 1908 *s* 1929 *m.* eldest *d* of Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhji K.C.I.E of Sikar in Jaipur 1924 (died) second *d.* of Maharaja Saheb of Dumraon in Behar In 1932 third *d* of Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar) in 1934 *Educ.*. Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that College in 1927 State has an area of 889 sq miles and population of 91 967 salute of 15 guns *Address* Partabgarh, Rajputana

PATEL I B B A LL B Merchant and Landlord and Partner Patel Bros and I B Patel & Co *b* 15th May 1912 son of Seth B B Patel Bar at Law of Sarsa, Dt Kaira *Educ* at the Bharda New High School the Elphinstone and Law Colleges and the University School of Economics and Sociology Bombay *m* to Miss Kusumben daughter of Mr P J Patel of Nadhi Baroda State 1 son and 2 daughters Graduated 1933 *Member* Royal Asiatic Society the Indian History Congress the Numismatic Society of India the Indian Merchants Chamber and its Import-Export Committee *Secretary* The Bombay Field Club and the Tagore Society Bombay *Recreations* Art and Archaeological Research *Club* Gymkhana *Address* 432 Kalbadevi Road Bombay and Sarsa, Dist Kaira



PATEL JHANGIR PESTONJI B A (Cambridge) Cotton Merchant *b* 1st February 1905 Son of Pestonji D Patel *Educ* at St. Xavier s High School, Bombay & Downing College Cambridge Director of The Patel Cotton Co Ltd The East India Cotton Association Ltd and Messrs G Claridge & Co, Ltd Partner, Messrs Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers *Clubs* Willingdon, Rotary and Cricket Club of India. *Address* Juhu Bombay



PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI Bar-at-Law *b* 31st Oct 1875, of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra, went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satya-

graha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli Was acclaimed Sardar by Mr Gandhi in acknowledgment of the efficiency with which he conducted the Bardoli campaign Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931 Went to Jail several times in pursuance of the Congress Civil Disobedience Movements Chairman Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee 1935-42 when he controlled the activities of the ministries in seven out of the eleven Indian Province. Negotiated with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Government of the State 1938-39 Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act October 1940 released in 1941 owing to illness

PATELL JEHANGIR J K , Acting Secretary W I A Association, Bombay *b* 2nd August 1905 Son of Mr Jamshedji Cowasji Patell

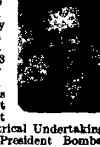


Solicitor Unmarried. *Educ* St Xavier's School and College Davar's School of Commerce and School of Accountancy London Completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs C B Billimoria & Co Bombay Assistant Secretary W I.A Association from 1931 Appointed Acting Secretary 15th April 1939 Has contributed articles on various subjects particularly on Motoring and Photography Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India Limited President for the last four years of the W I A.A Staff Sports Club and the W I A.A Staff Association. *Recreations* Football Motoring and Photography *Address* Jer Manor Chanda Ramji Estate Colaba, Bombay

PATIL LAXMANRAO MADHARAO B.A LL.B Ex Minister for Local Self Government Government of Bombay *b* 16th July 1907 at the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri District Ahmednagar *m* Miss Urmilabai *d* of Major R S Chavan Baroda *Educ.* Sangamner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College Participated in the C D Movement in 1932 , practised at Ahmednagar presided over a number of political conferences held at Vitai (W Khandesh) Karad, Jalgaon, organised Rahuri Taluka Conference and presided over Shetkari Sammilan of the southern part of Ahmednagar District President of the District Congress Committee Ahmednagar ; edited local Congress paper Sangha Shakti ; for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution Offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment *Address* Ahmednagar

PATKAR, SIR SITARAM SUNDERRAO Kt. (1932) B.A., LL.B *b* 16th May 1873. *m* Shantabai *Educ* Elphinstone High School and College Pleader High Court, Appellate Side. 1897 Government Pleader 1913 26 Member Indian Bar Committee, 1923 Judge, Bombay High Court, 1926 Officiating Chief Justice in June 1931 retired in 1933 Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women s University 1931 Chancellor July 1932 appointed by the Bombay Government, November 1933 to enquire into the complaint of the Bombay Port Trust against the Bombay Municipality Umpire in the Wage Cut Dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association 1935 President, Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency 1935 Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras, 1935 appointed member of Bombay Famine Fund Committee *Address* Hughes Road Chowpatty, Bombay

PATON V F NOEL J P Partner Messrs Killick Nixon & Co *b* 29th January 1900 *e* The Edinburgh Academy *m* (1932) Joane Mary *e d* of Sir Gilbert Wilks K C I E. one son and two daughters Royal Engineers 1918 19 Joined Killick Nixon & Co in 1920 Director Ahmedabad Surat and Bombay Suburban Electricity Companies European Association Committee 1931 1933 and 1940 M L C Bombay 1937 Chairman Bombay Branch Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd President of the Association of Electrical Undertakings (Bombay Province) Vice-President Bombay Caledonian Society Major A F (T) Bombay Light Patrol Hon A D C to the Governor of Bombay *Recreations* Riding Golf Sailing Fishing Shooting *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club, Byculla, R B Y C East India United Service *Address* Killick Bldg Home Street Bombay



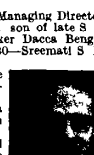
PATRO RAO BAHADUR SIR ANNEPU PARASHURAM Kt (1924) K C I E. (1935) High Court Vakil, Ganjam landholder Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1937 connected with the working of Local Self-Government institutions in rural areas for over a quarter of a century Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921 27 President, All-Parties Conference Delhi 1930 President South India Liberal Confederation, 1927 President and Leader of All Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non-Brahmin) Delegate to Round Table Conference 1930 and 1931 and 1933 also Delegate to England to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1934. Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1931 Member of Council of State (Central) from 1937 Publications Rural Economics A Study of Rural

Conditions in the Madras Presidency Studies in Local Self Government *Address* Kesava Bagh, Royapettah Madras

PATTANI ANANTRAI PRABHASHANKER M A (Cantab) Dewan Bhavnagar State Elder son of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani K C I E and Lady Rama Pattani *b* 29th September 1888 *e* *in England at* Elstree Harrow and Cambridge *m* Yashomati L Vaidya 1904 one son joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911 Controller of State Accounts Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers 1920 Hazur Secretary 1931 Member State Council 1935 Dewan 1937 *Publications* Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati A *Gujarati translation* of Bernard Shaw s St Joan with an original Explanation of same and an illustrated Gujarati version carried out under his direction of first fourteen chapters of H G Wells Outline of History *Address* Anant Wadi Bhavnagar



PAUL H C M A B L Managing Director Calcutta City Bank Limited son of late S B Paul Land holder and Banker Dacca Bengal *b* April 1907 *m* July 1930—Sreemati S K Paul 1 son and one daughter *e* Graduated from the Dacca University and obtained Final Degree of M A and Law from the Calcutta University Entered in Banking business in 1933 *Founder of the* Continental Bank of Asia Ltd and also founder Managing Director of the Calcutta City Bank Ltd Founder Secretary of the Metropolitan Banking Association and Metropolitan Clearing House The only organisation of this kind in India Member Bengal National Chamber of Commerce representing the Association *Address*.. 102 B Clive Street Calcutta



PAVRY MISS BAPSY M A Litterateur *Educ* Queen Mary High School and St Xavier s College Bombay M A Columbia University Visited England *every year since* 1924 Presented at Their Majesties Court 1928 received by President Coolidge (1924) by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini by the Shah of Persia and by the King of Afghanistan (1934) by President Kemal Ataturk King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March April 1937) by Herr Hitler King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug Sept 1937) by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937) Attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938) Member of Committee of various Charity Balls held in London in 1928 38 in the presence of members of the Royal Family *Publications* Heroines of Ancient Persia (Cambridge 1930) *Address* Malabar Hill Bombay



PAVRY DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Fasali Parsis elected 1920 Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia 1929 Honorary Member of the Hungarian *Oriental Society Congratulatory Addresses* from six of the world s foremost learned Societies, 1931 33 presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen countries and published in England by Oxford University Press, felicitations and tributes from many world famous men, April 1930 *b* 9 April 1859 *sons*, three *daughters* three Owns large estates in Baroda State *Education* Ordained 1871 High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla elected 1912 Trustee of the Mullan Foundation for Betterment of *Zoroastrian Community Presented with a* Complimentary Address by the Parsis of Navsari 1920 *Publication* Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects Parts 1 to 6 Bombay 1904 1917 1921 1922 1928 1937 Iranian Studies Bombay 1927 *Address* Malabar Hill Bombay

PAVRY JAL DASTUR C., M A Ph D Orientalist Vice-President Society for Study of Religions London Honorary Member Institute Litteraire et Artistique de France Paris. Fellow of Columbia University Presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1926) Received by Pope Pius XI (1926) by Signor Mussolini the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934) by President Kemal Ataturk King Boris and Queen Ioanna King Carol and Queen Marie Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March April 1937) by Herr Hitler King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug Sept 1937) by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937) Attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938) Member of Council World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva) *Publication* Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926) *Address* Malabar Hill Bombay

PAVRY MERWANJI ERACHJI J P (Bombay) L R C P (London) L M & S (Bombay) L M (Dublin) Captain (I M S) of the Pars Pioneer Battalion Hon. Presidency Magte Medical Practitioner, Bombay *b* 14 Oct. 1866 *Educ* Grant Medical College of Bombay, Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and

London Hospital Played for Middlesex County XI in 1895 Divisional Surgeon, St John s Ambulance Brigade Overseas , Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St John Vellum Vote of Thanks of the Grand Priory Long Service Medal and Bar Hon Life Member St John Ambulance Association President Baronet Cricket Club and John Bright Cricket Club since 1882, and Bombay Parsi Gymkhana since 1938 Vice President Physical Culture and Health League, Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium Bombay Scout Association, Bombay Olympic Association and B P A Boxing Federation Trustee of various Institutions and Charity Trusts *Publications* Parsi Cricket, etc *Clubs* Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club and Ripon Club *Address* Mayo Road Bombay

PENNY JAMES DOWNING B A (Oxon) 1909 I C S (1910) C S I (1939) C I E (1937) Financial Commissioner Punjab *b* 25th May, 1886 *m* to Margaret Mary Wilson *Educ* at Marlborough College Magdalen College Oxford Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1917 Settlement Officer Lyallpur 1920 Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab 1925 Deputy Secretary Govt of India, Finance Department 1926 Secretary to Government of Punjab Finance Dept 1927 Commissioner 1934 Chief Secretary to Govt of Punjab 1937 Financial Commissioner 1941 *Address* Punjab Civil Secretariat Lahore

PERIER, MOST REV FERDINAND S J Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta since 1924 *b* Antwerp 22 Sept 1875 Joined Society of Jesus 1897 nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal 1913 Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec 1921 Grand Cross Order of the Crown Grand Cross Order of Leopold *Address* 32 Park Street Calcutta

PETIT SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE 3rd Baronet *cr* 1890 *b* 24 June 1901 *s* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet and Dinbai *d* of Sir J Jeejeebhoy 3rd Baronet *S* father 1913 *m* 1928, Lila *d* of late R D Tata one s one *d* *Educ* St Xavier s Bombay ; Trinity Hall Cambridge Called to Bar Inner Temple 1925 *Heir s* Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit *b* 13 Aug 1934 *Address* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill Bombay

PETIT JEHANGIR Merchant and until recently Millowner and agent for the Petit group of mills *b* 21st August 1879 *Educ* St Xavier's College Hon Pres Magistrate (1904 15), Member Bombay Legislative Council (1921 34) Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30) Bombay Improvement Board (1920 30) Bombay Development Board (1920-34) Board of the V J Technical Institute (1913 33), the Indigenous Industries Committee (1915 17) the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918 25) the Industrial Disputes Committee (1921) the Excise Committee (1921 24) the University Reforms Committee (1924 25) the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee (1931), and the Committees of Management of all the Petit Charities and Institutions Fellow of the Bombay University (1928-34) Trustee, Parsee Punchayat of Bombay (1916-34) Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay (1900-20) President of the Indian Merchants Chamber (1919-20), of the Bombay Millowners Association—twice—(1915-16 and 1923-29) and has served on several other Public Bodies *Address* Petit Building, Hornby Road Fort Bombay

PILDITCH DENYS C I E (1941) I P Director Intelligence Bureau Government of India *b* Oct 5 1891 *m* Phyllis Charsley *d* of John Roberts *s* 1 *d* *Educ* Tonbridge joined the Indian Police in 1912 and served in the United Provinces Deputy Director Intelligence Bureau, 1936 1939 Director 1939 *Address* New Delhi and Simla *Club* Royal Thames Yacht Club

PILLAI NARAYANA RAGHAVAN B A (Madras) 1918 B A LL B (Cantab) 1922 C I E C B E Additional Secretary Commerce Department Government of India *b* 24th July 1898 *m* to Edith Minnie Arthurs *Educ* Christian College Madras and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I C S in 1922 and served till 1927 in the Central Provinces Assistant Collector of Customs 1927 Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence 1929 Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Commerce Department 1931 Collector of Customs, 1936 Joint Secretary to the Government of India 1938 Addl Secretary to the Govt of India 1941 *Address* Commerce Department Govt of India New Delhi and Simla

PILLAY T SIVARAMASUBBY O B E (1941) M A, B L Joint Secretary Commerce Department *b* 24th April 1899 *Educ* Madras *Address*, Government of India New Delhi/Simla

PLATTS LT COL MATTHEW GEORGE B Sc M I C E C I E (1939) O B E (1920) M C (1917) Chief Engineer for Electricity Govt. of Madras *b* Dec 17 1886 *m* Helen Adah widow of the late Capt J R Cook I A and *d* of the late R A Sadler of Blandford Dorset *Educ* The Leys School Cambridge Leeds Univ and School of Military Engineering Chatham Royal Engineers and P W D India *Publications* Professional papers to the Institution of Civil Engineers *Address* Govt Electricity Dept Madras

PODAR RAMDEO ANANDILAL leading merchant cotton magnate and a well known philanthropist *b* at Nawalgarh in 1896 Senior partner of Messrs Anandilal Podar & Co Member New York Cotton Exchange New Orleans Cotton Exchange Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Incorporated Oil & Seeds Association of London and practically all the local Commodity markets Founder Director and Chairman — Podar Sons Ltd, Podar Trading Co , Ltd Shree Shakti Mills Ltd Excelsior Finishing Products Co. Ltd , India Industrial Works Ltd Silk & Art Silk Mills Association Ltd Founder Director and Vice Chairman —Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd.



and Indian Stock Exchange Ltd , Ex Vice-Chairman—Grain & Seeds Brokers Association Ltd. Founder Director & Ex Chairman—Podar Mills Ltd. Vice President —East India Cotton Association Ltd. Director—Union Bank of India Ltd. and The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co , Ltd Ex Director—Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., President—Marwari Sammelan, Bombay Santa Cruz Residents Association, Santa Cruz Education Society and Malad Kandivli Education Society Ex President—Marwari Agrawal Jatiya Kosh and Rajputana Shiksha Mandal. Founder and Trustee —Bombay Ayurvedic Society President—Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd. Trustee —Lakshminarayan Temple Trust Santa Cruz Vice-President—Shikshan Prasarak Mandali Poona. Founder & Trustee —Anandilal Education Society Member of the Advisory Committee—Podar Ayurvedic College and Podar Ayurvedic Hospital Podar College of Commerce Member of the Committee —Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan Bombay Association of Indian Industries Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay Patron—Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth President—All India Marwari Federation (Bhagalpur Session) 1941 *Club* The Orient Club Bombay *Address* Podar Chambers Fort Bombay

POLLOCK THE HON BLE MR JUSTICE RONALD EVELYN Judge High Court Nagpur *b* 17th April, 1891 *m* Margery Fitze *Educ* Harrow and Pembroke College Cambridge B.A. (1913) Barrister of Gray's Inn (1934) passed into I.C.S 1914 District and Sessions Judge 1924 Legal Remembrancer to Government 1930 Additional Judicial Commissioner 1932 Puisne Judge, 1936 *Address* Nagpur C.P

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT Kt (*cr* 1931) B.A. LL.B Advocate (O S) *b* May 1874. *m* Bamabai, *d* of Mr P B Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer *Educ* B J High School, Thana Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law School, Bombay Practised at Thana Public Prosecutor of Kolaba 1907 20 for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President President Thana District Boy Scouts Movement elected to the Bombay Council in 1924, re-elected in 1926, Minister of Forest and Excise 1927 28, Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-32, Chairman Reception Committee, All Patidar Conference, 1932 and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay 1933 Conferred title of "The Promoter of Faith" by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya in 1934 and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Anti Communal Award Conference, Bombay in 1934 Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank Bombay The Long life Insurance Co and The Neptune Insurance Co substitute Delegate for India for the Assembly of the League of Nations 1937 *Address* Balvant Baug Thana Bombay

PRASAD, JAGAT M.A B Sc. C.I.E. (1934), Retd Accountant General and Financial Adviser His Highness's Government, Jammu and Kashmir, *b* 16th May, 1879 *Educ.* Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service 1902 Retired, 1934 as Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent) Dy Auditor General (Officiating) *Address* Daryaganj, Delhi

PRASAD KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, K C S I (1927) Kt (1925) C.S I. (1931) C I E (1923) O B E (1919) M.A (Oxon) *b* Jan 17 1880 *Educ* Allahabad University Lincoln College Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate and Collector 1903 21 Provincial Reforms Officer 1920 Secretary to Government U P 1921 27 Chief Secretary to Government U P, 1927 1931 Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933 Home Member to U P Government 1933 1938 Member, Viceroy's Executive Council 1st April 1935 to 1940 *Address* Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur's House Diwankabazaar Moradabad U P

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A M L. LL D (Allahabad Univ) *b* 3 Dec 1884 *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Vakil High Courts Calcutta and Patna till 1920 Professor Univ Law College Calcutta 1914-16 Member Senate of Patna University since its foundation worked in Champaran District with Mr Gandhi emancipating the ryots in 1917 gave up practice in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution Secretary and President Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years President Bihar Provincial Conference 1920 and 1929 Vice-Chancellor Bihar Vidyapith founded Patna Law Weekly General Secretary Reception Committee Gaya Congress, 1922, President 48th Session Indian National Congress held in Bombay October 1934 and also in Calcutta 1939 President, Bihar Central Relief Committee President Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935 Secretary All India Parliamentary Committee 1936 Member Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee President, All India Hindi Literary Conference twice in Cocanada, 1928 and Nagpur 1936 Rector Bharatiya Itihas Parishad (Indian Academy of History) *Address* Sadakat asram Patna.

PRASAD, DR. JWALA, M.A Ph.D (Cantab) King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal Professor King Edward College Amraoti. Head of the Philosophy Department Nagpur University *b* 25th October 1890 *m* to Shrematl Manorama *Educ.* St John's College Agra and Fitz-William House, Cambridge Professor St. John's College, Agra, Professor and Principal, Robertson College Jubbulpore. *Publications* Text-Books of Intermediate Logic Deduction and Induction Introduction to Indian Philosophy Indian Epistemology History of Rome (Hindi), Western Logic (Hindi) and a number of various research papers. *Address* King Edward College, Amraoti (Berar)

PRATER, STANLEY HENRY M L A Bombay, J P C M.E.S Curator Prince of Wales Museum (Natural History) and of Bombay Natural History Society since 1923, b Wynaad, Nilgiris, South India 12th March 1890 s. of Edward Prater Planter m. 1921 Emma Elizabeth Sharman, 1 s 3 *da* *Educ* St. Mary's High School Bombay Joined Bombay Natural History Society as assistant in 1907 Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London 1920 Jt Editor of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society 1921 deputed to Great Britain 1922 to United States, England and Germany 1926 to study principles of Museum technique and methods of popular education, Trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum Bombay 1931 served on the Committee of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association 1919 21 President of the Bombay Provl. Branch since 1932 nominated to represent the Anglo-Indian Community on the Bombay Leg. Council 1930-1936 elected to the Bombay Leg Assembly representing Bombay City-cum-Suburban Anglo-Indian constituency 1937 served on Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee 1932 Justice of the Peace 1932 Hon. Presy Magistrate 1934 Represented Anglo-Indian Community on Provl. Board of Education since 1934 Inter Provincial Board of Education since 1937 Managing Committee St George's Hospital 1935 Managing Committee Goculdas Tejpal Hospital since 1939 Elected representative of the Bombay Leg Assembly on the Senate of the Bombay University 1937 Executive Council Bombay Red Cross, 1939 Govt. of India Defence Loans Bombay Provl Committee 1940 Bombay Provl War Committee 1941 *Publications* Various papers on Indian Natural History published in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society Wild Animals of the Indian Empire. *Recreations* Painting Swimming *Address* Ravindra Mansions Churchgate Reclamation Bombay

PREMCHAND SIR KHIMBHAI Kt. (1931) Financier, b April 1 1868 m Lady Lily *Educ* at Bombay Member Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930 Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee Sheriff of Bombay for 1932 *Address* Premodyan, Love Lane, Byculla or 63 Apollo Street Bombay

PUCKLE SIR FREDERICK HALE, B A K C I E (1942) C S I (1938) C I E (1930) Secretary Dept. of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India b June 8, 1889, m Violet Marion Vaughan Thomas *Educ.* Uppingham and King's College Cambridge, I C S, 1918 Indian Army 1915 1919 thereafter various posts in Punjab and under the Govt. of India. *Address* Simla/New Delhi.

PUDUKKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHADAMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF b. 1922. Installed 19th November 1922. Minor The State has an area of 1,179 sq miles and population of 456,848 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries, Salute 11 guns. *Address* New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS SIR, Kt. (1923) C.I.E (1919), M.B.E. Cotton Merchant b 30th May 1879 *Educ* Elph Coll. Bombay Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee Director Reserve Bank of India Member Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926) Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33) President East India Cotton Association Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co Ltd Chairman, Associated Cement Companies Ltd Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association *Address* Suneeta Bldge Road Malabar Hill

QADIR KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH SIR ABDUL Kt. cr 1927 Bar-at-Law Advocate High Court, Lahore, formerly Additional Judge High Court of Judicature Lahore Member Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore, 1923 (Deputy President, 1924) a Fellow Punjab University Lahore b 1874 s of late Sheikh Fatehuddin of Kasur Punjab India. m d of late Sheikh Mohamad Umar Bar-at-Law Lahore 3 s one d *Educ* Forman Christian College Lahore Lincoln's Inn Journalist as editor *The Observer* and the *Makhzan* Lahore 1895 1904 study for the Bar in England, 1904-1907 practised as Advocate 1907 1920 during which period he worked as Public Prosecutor at Lyallpur for eight years the first elected President of the Punjab Legislative Council Jan. Sept 1925 when he resigned the Chair on his appointment as Acting Minister for Education Punjab On termination of that duty sat on the Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine the Jails Administration in the Punjab, deputed as a fall delegate to represent India at the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva 1926 acted as Revenue Member of the Executive Council, Punjab Government, 1927 as Member of Public Service Commission 1929 Member Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1934-1937, Adviser 1937-39 Elected Member of the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva in 1939 Officiated as Law Member Government of India from 25th October 1939 to 23rd December 1939 *Publications* The New School of Urdu Literature (in English) Maqam-i Khilafat (in Urdu) *Address* 4 Temple Road Lahore

RADHAKRISHNAN SIR S, Kt (1931), M.A D Litt. (Hon), LL.D F B A. Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu Univ since 1939 Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936 George V Professor of Philosophy Calcutta, 1921-39 Member International Cttee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39 b 5th Sept. 1888 *Educ* Madras Christian Coll for some time Prof of Philosophy, Presy Coll Madras Visiting Lecturer, Upton, Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester Coll, Oxford Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-30 *Publications* *Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore*, *Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy* *Indian Philosophy* 2 *Vols*, *The Hindu View of Life*, *An Idealist View of Life* *East and West in Religion*, *Kalki or the Future of Civilisation*, *The Reli-*

gion we Need Gautama the Buddha and *Eastern Religion and Western Thought* Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in *Encyclopædia Britannica* *Address* Vice Chancellor Benares Hindu Univ Benares

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI SIR, Kt (1922) Bar-at-Law J P *Educ* Deccan College Poona and University College London Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892 Practised for some years at the Privy Council As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century* *The Times* and *The Pall Mall Gazette* holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal First elected to Bombay Council 1909 appointed Minister Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister Bombay Government in Nov 1930 resigned in 1932 Had the honour of assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Her Hindustani studies and publishing an account of the same in an article in the Strand Magazine in 1892 by Her Majesty s special permission Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidia and Knight of the order of the Rion and the Sun of Persia *Address* 2 Ganeshkhind Road Poona

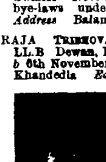
RAHIM THE HON SIR ABDUR M A LL D (1919) K C S I (1924) President Legislative Assembly *b* September 1867 Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1890 practised as Advocate Calcutta Presidency Magistrate Calcutta 1900 03 Appointed Judge Madras High Court Fellow Madras University since 1906 Member of the R Commission on the Services 1913-15 officiated as Chief Justice Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October 1919 *Publication* Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence Member Executive Council Government of Bengal 1920 25 Member Bengal Legis Council 1925 29 Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party Member Legislative Assembly 1931 *Leader of the Independent Party in the As* sembly from 1931 leader of the Opposition in the Assembly 1931 34 Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England President of the Indian Legislative Assembly since January 1935 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935 *Address* 6 Canning Road, New Delhi

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHIM C I E B A J P Honorary Magistrate recipient of Jubilee and Coronation Medals Member Indian Tariff Board Merchant *b* 21st October 1895 *Educ* St Xavier s High School and College Bombay passed First LL B examination, studied upto 2nd LL B Poona Law College Member Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919 1930 Trustee Bombay Port Trust 1921 1930 Member Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department 1922 Member, Advisory Committee appointed to advise Government about liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922 was appointed by the Government of India on Government Securities Committee for considering the proposition with regard to the establishment of Sinking Fund for 3 & 3½% Government Papers, Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants Chamber Member of *Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency* Boy Scouts Association Representative of the Corporation on B B & C I Railway Advisory Council Secretary Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Member Standing Finance Committee for Railways Railway Board Member Haj Inquiry Committee 1929 Chairman Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference President Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers Conference President All India Urdu Newspapers Association Director Tata Construction Co Ltd represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U P Secretary & Promoter of All India Muslim Conference Secretary All India Minorities Conference Member Central Broadcasting Advisory Council Director Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Co Ltd Bombay Member Standing Committee for Haj and India Association London Member Central Legislative Assembly 1925-1930 appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board 1930 President Indian Tariff Board 1935 Member Bombay Legislative Assembly 1937 Indian States Delegate to the Eastern Group Conference Director Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co Ltd Indian Enamel Works Ltd Chairman Powels Ltd Chairman of the Poona Committee of the Indian Gliding Assc Ltd Member Civic Guard Committee Member Bombay Provincial War Committee President Bombay Provincial Marketing Association Ltd Member Provincial Rural Development Board A B P Warden Member Citizens Civil Defence Committee Director The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd Tata Power Co Tata Oil Mills Co Ltd and Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd President Ismailia Co operative Bank Ltd *Address* Ismail Building Hornby Road Bombay

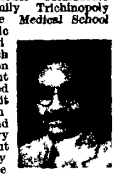
RAISMAN, THE HON SIR (ABRAHAM) JEREMY K C S I (1941) Kt (1939) C S I (1938) C I E (1934) Finance Member of Government of *India since 1939* *b* 19th March 1892 *m* 1925 Renee Mary Kelly *two s Educ* Leeds High School and University Pembroke College Oxford B A (1st class Mods and Lit Hum.) John Locke Scholar in Moral Philosophy 1915 joined I C S 1916 served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Under Secretary till 1922 Customs Dept Bombay and Calcutta 1922-28 Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab and N W F P 1928 31 Joint Secretary Commerce Dept Government of India 1931-34 Member Central Board of Revenue 1934 Additional Secretary, Finance Department, 1936 Secretary, 1936-39 *Address* Secretariat, New Delhi Simla.

RAJ KANWAR LALA M A P C S (Retd.) Chief Minister Patna State since Oct 1 1936 *b* March 31 1882 *Educ* at Forman Christian and Law Colleges Lahore Arnold gold medal for standing first in the M A Examination of the Punjab University 1902 was for short periods on the professorial staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College Lahore 1903 Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munsiff in the Punjab 1903 12 Deputed to Gwalior State as Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner 1913 Under Secretary Political Department 1915 Officiating Member Bench Appeal Mal (Revenue) 1917 Deputy Commissioner Customs and Excise 1918 Officer on Special duty Political Department 1918 Promoted to Punjab Civil Service 1919 Political Secretary Gwalior State 1920 Manager Gwalior State Trust 1923 Reverted to Punjab Civil Service 1927 Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat 1927 28 Under Secretary to Government Punjab in the Local Self Government and Revenue Departments 1929-31 Secretary Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee 1931 Sub-Divisional Officer Additional District Magistrate etc 1932 36 *Publications* Conditions Needs and Responsibilities of Students Beauties of Vedic Dharma True Pilgrim s Progress Miscellany—A Collection of Political Odds and Ends chiefly relating to Gwalior Note on Gwalior Treaties and Modebye-laws under the Cantonments Act *Address* Balangir Patna State Orissa

RAJA TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS M A LL B Dewan Partabgarh State (Rajputana) *b* 6th November 1903 *m* Miss Parvatamal D Khandedia *Educ* Bahadurkhanji High School Junagad Bahaudin College Junagad Wilson College Bombay and Government Law School Bombay Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914 16) Naib Dewan and Sarnyavadhish Wankaner State (1917 20) Deputy Revenue Commissioner Junagad State (1920-21) Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister Limbdi State (1921 1930) appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930) appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister Illaqeir January (1933) reverted to Lunawada, July (1933), appointed Dewan Porbandar State August (1934) created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowdi) of the Porbandar State, July 1939 Retired with grant of a special Varshasan (annuity for life), November 1938 Appointed Dewan Partabgarh State November 1939 Elected by the Rajputana Group of States (Rulers) to the All India Committee of Ministers in bye election July 1941 re-elected for another term of two years, March 1942. *Clubs* Cricket Club of India, Bombay Roshanara Club, Delhi, Matheran Club Matheran and Mansinghji Club, Partabgarh *Address* Partabgarh Rajputana.



RAJA PILLAY Dr T A RAO BAHADUR, M B E Medical Practitioner Coimbatore *b* 1891 Military Family Trichinopoly Medical Degree Tanjore Medical School Keen interest in Public and Social works President First-class Bench Court In appreciation of services Government for the first time sanctioned the unveiling of his Portrait in the Court Hall Non official Jail Visitor and Member Jail Advisory Board District Scout Commissioner Secretary District War Committee Member District Selection War Technicians Committee Secretary Olympic Sports and Vice-President Athletic Association Was the Joint Secretary of the Two Dist War Raffle Sub-Committees which collected the highest amount in the Presidency Vice President Coimbatore Dist Devasthanam Temple Committee Coronation Medal in 1937 Rao Sahib—1930 Rao Bahadur—1936 and M B E —1942 First Non official in Coimbatore District to get M B E *Address* Radha Home Coimbatore



RAJAH M C RAO BAHADUR M.L.A Madras. After a brilliant educational career in the Madras Christian College he started life as a school master in 1905 In 1917 he led a deputation on behalf of the Depressed Classes before the late Rt Hon E S Montagu He gave evidence before the Public Services Commission and the Indian Franchise Committee was nominated to the Madras Council in 1919 and continued as a member till 1926 In 1927 he was nominated to the Central Legislative Assembly and was a member of that body till 1937 He was a member of the Indian Central Committee of the Simon Commission and visited England in connection with the new reforms He has been the elected President of the All India Depressed Classes Association since 1929 presided over the All-India Depressed Classes Coaferences in Nagpur Delhi Gurgaum Simla and Bombay and took a prominent part in the Poona Pact For a short period in 1937 he was Minister for development, Madras Member National Defence Council and Central Interview Board *b* June 17 1883 *Address* Lallegro St Thomas Mt Madras

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR C B A B L. Ex Premier Government of Madras, *b* 1879 in a village near Hosur Salem District *Educ* Central College Bangalore, Presidency College and Law College, Madras Joined Bar in 1900 had a lucrative practice at Salem Joined Rowlatt Act Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation movement in 1920, Edited Mr Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment General Secretary of the Indian National Congress 1921 to 1922 and Member Working Committee of the Congress throughout the Non-co-operation campaign Member of the Council of the All India Spinners

Association from the beginning up to 1935 Secretary Prohibition League of India Member-in-charge Anti-drink campaign of the Indian National Congress For many years Director of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha conducts a village Ashram for reviving hand-spinning and abolition of untouchability Took charge of the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress after the conviction of Dr Kitchlew but handed over the Presidentship to Babu Rajendra Prasad in view of developments arising out of Mr Gandhi's fast on untouchability-removal issue Member All India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee till 1935 Elected to the Madras Leg Assembly from the University constituency Unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature. Prime Minister Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio from July 1937 to November 1939 Member All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress resigned in April 1942 after the Wardia session of Congress on account of difference of opinion on Pakistan issue Resigned Prime Ministership of Madras in October 1939 on July 28, 1940 induced the All India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a provisional National Government arrested and sentenced to one years imprisonment on 4th December 1940 under the Defence of India Act *Publications* Some Tamil short stories and books on Socrates Marcus Aurelius Bhagavad Gita and Upanishads and Chats Behind Bars also written a Prohibition Manual containing all about the drink and drug problem in India *Address* Bazullah Road, Thyaga rayanagar Madras

AJAN, SIR P T Kt. B.A. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law M.L.C President Madura District War Propaganda Committee *b* 1862 *Educ* Ley's School, Cambridge Jesus College Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple) Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madura Elected to the first second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General Rural) constituency fourth time elected to the Council unopposed Member of S.I.L.F a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force *Address* Palayam House Tallakulam, Madura

AJAN DR T S SOUNDARA, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P (London), 1911 *b* August 1880 *Educ* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly Medical College and Medical School, Madras Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905 Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914, Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920) suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work built Rajan Clinic—a private General hospital with X Ray and medical and surgical units. Minister Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras, 1937 939 Arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under Defence of India Act. *Publications* A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatise on religion and nationalism *Address* Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt

RAJARAM NARAYAN *Alias* BAPUSAHEB RAJADNYA. Director Satara District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd from 1935 and District Honorary Organiser Co-operative Societies Satara from 1917



Educ. at Rajaram College, Kolhapur *b* 13-4 1883. Honorary Auditor Local Self Government Institute, Bombay from 1930 Silver Jubilee Coronation and Kaiser I Hind Medal ist Adviser to some Deccan States in connection with Co-operative Movement Director of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank 1929 36 and Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd 1938-40 Member Divisional Board of Agriculture, Poona 1924 38 Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1927 An active and leading co-operator and Local Self Government worker with years of selfless service to his credit Member Banking Enquiry Committee Kolhapur State Member Rural Development Board, Satara from 1939 *Present Address* Rajadnya Wada Kolhapur

RAJPUT JAMNADAS M F R Econ. S (Lond.)



J P Hon Presidency Magistrate Government Contractor Landlord a keen social worker a member of various leading sports and social Clubs *Born* in November 1904 *Educated* at Bombay *Address* Purshottam Nivas, New Queen's Road Bombay

RAJU L S M A (Hons.), B L M.L.C Advocate, s of late Mr L Srinivasiengar *b* 7th May 1893 *e* Central College, Bangalore Presidency College, Madras Law College Madras *m* 5 d and 5 s is an occasional contributor to zoological botanical and anthropological journals Enrolled as an Advocate of the Mysore High Court and Resident's Court, Bangalore Cantt in 1921 and set up practice same year Before entering the Bar was connected with Mysore University 1915-1919 President the Mysore Congress Committee 1923 Advocate for the Hindu accused in the Bangalore disturbances in 1928 and Davanagere Disturbances, 1929 Organised for the first time the Mysore State Open Tennis Tournament. Is one of the leaders of the High Court Bar Has visited Naples Australia, Java and Mauritania in



connection with zoological survey, President of the Civil Liberties Union Bangalore since July 1937 and leading counsel for the public before the Ramesam Committee appointed to inquire into the Vidyaranyapura Disturbances of 25-4 1938 He is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council and also the Leader of the Municipal Congress Party in Bangalore City Municipal Council since January 1941 *Recreation* Gardening travelling swimming music *Address* Sakuntala Cottage Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL SARDAR RAJA GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH C B E Shaukat Jung Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur Army Minister Gwalior Government *b* January 1885 *s* at Victoria College Lashkar Commissioned Captain by His Highness Maharaja Scindia in 1903 in the third Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, appointed honorary A D C to His Highness 1906 and Adjutant-General Gwalior Army 1909 Colonel in 1910, Commanded composite Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry Regiment at the Coronation Durbar in 1911 receiving the Coronation Medal In 1912 was honoured with the privilege of driving under the Palace portico and awarded the Gwalior Medal, as well as the privilege of a seat on the Ghashia in Durbar On 22rd May 1918 he was appointed Inspector-General, Gwalior Army and a member of His Highness Council In recognition of War Services the title of Shaukat Jung was conferred on him, and on 18th January 1917 he was appointed honorary A D C to His Excellency the Viceroy He was twice mentioned in despatches during the War and in 1918 His Majesty the late King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of Captain in the British Army C B E. (Military Division) 1919 Succeeded to the estate and hereditary titles of his father Nov 1920 He is a first-class Sardar of the Bombay Presidency and holds second seat in the U P Durbar Major-General, Gwalior Army 1921 In 1930 Lt. Colonel in 19th K G O Lancers Indian Army Member Indian Military College Committee permanent member Standing Army Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. A Donat of the order of St John of Jerusalem Promoted Associate Commander of the same order by His Majesty the King on 19th November 1937 Awarded Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937



RAM, CHANDRA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A (Cantab), M.R.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1942), I.C.S. *b* 1st March, 1889 *Educ.* Government College, Lahore, Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in 1913, Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab, Colonel Lahkra Officer 1915 Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919, Settlement Officer, 1921, Director of Land Records, 1934, Secretary to Punjab Government Transferred Departments, 1936, Deputy Secretary Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt of India Department of Education Health and Lands, 1938-36 Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt 1936-37 Commissioner, 1938-39 Secretary to Punjab Govt Medical and Local Govt Departments 1939-41 Chief Controller of Imports Govt of India since 1941 *Address* Commerce Department Govt of India New Delhi/Simla

RAM SARAN DAS LALA, HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR, C I E Kaisar I Hind Gold Medal (1914) Leader of Opposition in the Council *b* Lahore November 1876 son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram M.L.C Punjab (1912 1920) Government De egate to Reserve Bank Committee to London is Director Imperial Bank of India Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India Ltd. (Punjab Branches), Chairman Indian Institute of Bankers (Punjab Branch) Director, British India Corporation, Ltd Cawnpore Director Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. ex Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Federated Chambers of British Empire Session 1933, in London Member All India Landholders Association, Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development, Director Concord of India Insurance Co Ltd Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore Member, Punjab Government Development Board Director Sutlej Cotton Mills Co Ltd Chairman Sunlight of India Insurance Co Ltd President, Punjab Sanatana Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha General President, Sanatana Dharma College Managing Committee Lahore, Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore. *Address* Lahore.



RAM THE HON SIR SITA M.A LL.B D Litt Rai Saheb (1919) Rai Bahadur (1923) Knight Bachelor (1931) President of the U.P Leg Council, *b* 12th Jan. 1885, *m* Srimati Basndevi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A. LL.B Advocate High Court Lahore. Member Municipal Board (1910-20) Chairman, Education Com. and Vice-Chairman Hon. Secretary, Meerut College and Trustee for life, Hon Sec Devanagri High School (1913-37) Hon Sec Lyall Library Meerut, since 1911 elected member U P Leg Council (1921-37) President, U P Leg. Council (1925-37), member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for several years, member Executive Council Hindu University founder of Depressed Class schools and Sewak Mandal at Meerut member, Indian National Congress (1905-19), President, Sri Radhnath Temple Committee; President, Raghunath Girls Inter-College, Meerut, since 1937, President-Patron of the U P Sports Control Board, Lucknow President, Upper House, U P Legislature, since 1937 *Address* Meerut, Lucknow

RAMAN Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Kt M A Hon Ph.D (Frieburg) Hon LL D (Glasgow), Hon D Sc (Paris) F R S Nobel Prize for Physics (1930) Awarded Franklyn Medal of Merit (March 1941) by the Franklyn Institute Philadelphia its highest award for scientific research *b* 7th November 1888 *m* Lokasundarammal. *Educ* A V N College Vizagapatnam and Presidency College Madras Officer Indian Finance Dept 1907 17 British Association Lecturer(Toronto) 1924 Research Associate California Institute of Technology 1924 Matteucci Medallist Rome 1929 Hughes Medalist of the Royal Society (1930) Hon. Fellow Zurich Phys Soc Royal Hungarian Acad Royal Irish Acad. Royal Phil Soc Glasgow Optical Society of America Franklin Institute Societe Philomathique (Paris) *Publications* Molecular Diffraction of Light Music Instruments and numerous scientific papers in Indian British and American Journals President Indian Academy of Sciences 1934 *Address* Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

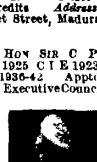
RAMANATHAN A V Minister for Law Mysore *b* 7th September 1888 *Educ* Madras Christian College Joined the Mysore Civil Service 1908 Under Secretary to Government 1918 Deputy Commissioner 1924 Director of Industries and Commerce 1923 Unofficial adviser representing the Silk Industry to the Indian Delegation during the Indo-Japanese negotiations in 1933 Chairman Mysore Sugar Co Ltd 1934 President Local Self Government Conference at Dharwar 1934 Chief Secretary to Government 1935 Chairman Mysore Iron and Steel Works Mysore Paper Mills Ltd Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd 1936 Chairman Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers 1938 Excise Commissioner and Commissioner of Income tax 1939 Minister for Law 1941 Promoted as Associate Officer (Brother) of the order of the Holy Chapter of St John of Jerusalem Member Social Service League the Mythic Society the National Education Society and Sri Ramakrishna Asrama *Address* Ananda Visveswarapuram Bangalore City



RAMDAS Pantulu V B A B L *Advocate Madras b Oct 1873 Educ* Madras Christian College Member Council of State Leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State. President Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd Madras Provincial Co-operative Union South Indian Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and the All India Co-operative Institutes Association Editor Indian Co-operative Review Member Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance London Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in London in September 1934. Member Central Banking Enquiry Committee Member Governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association Member Court of the Delhi University Member Indian Central Cotton Committee *Publications* Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures) *Address* Farhatbagh Kutcheri Road Mylapore Madras.

RAMAIYA A M A Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London) Advocate Madura Adviser Madura Ramnad Chamber of Commerce Director Bureau of Economic Research *b* 1894 *m* Kamlabai *d* S Krishna Iyer of Tirtuvaru *Educ* Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924 25) and the Currency Commission (1925 26) Secretary Madura District People s Association 1925 to 1927 Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial *Publications* A National System of Taxation Monetary Reform in India Law of Sale of Goods in India Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits *Address* Lakshmi Vilasom Sandalpet Street, Madura S India

RAMASWAMI Aiyar, The Hon Sir C P K C S I (1941) K C I E cr 1925 C I E 1923 Dewan of Travancore 1936-42 Apptd Member Governor General s Executive Council (Information) Fellow of Madras University *b* 12 Nov 1879 *o s* of late C R Pattabhi Ramayyar Vakil, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court, *m* Sitammal *g d* of C V R Sastri the first Indian Judge in Madras three *s Educ* Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College Madras Joined the Madras Bar 1903 and led the original side soon afterwards enrolled specially as an Advocate 1923 Fellow of University 1912 Member of Madras Corporation, 1911 served on many committees Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All India Secretary 1917 18 Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference Trustee Pachaiyappa s College Trusts 1914 19 gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance also before Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1919 University Member of Legislative Council Madras 1919 Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act 1919, Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras 1920 Advocate-General for the Presidency 1920 engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927, Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee



on Public Health, 1927 Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28 Vice-President Executive Council 1924 resigned member ship of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928 delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore 1928 represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee 1928 member of the Sub-Committee to draft consti tution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930 Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R T C 1931 Acting Law Member Govern ment of India 1931 Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore Member of the Consultative Committee of the R T C delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University 1932 Tagore Law Lecturer Calcutta University 1932 Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India 1932 Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper 1933, Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms 1933 Delegate to World Economic Conference 1933 drafted a new constitution for Kashmere, 1934 Member of the Govern ment of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935 Dewan of Travancore 1936 Conferred the title of Sachivothama by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness 1936 Chief Commissioner Travancore Boy Scouts Association 1937 Vice-Chancellor Travancore University 1937 Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London 1937 Was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University 1939 Awarded K C S I 1941 Delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University Hyderabad 1942 *Publications* Contributions to various periodi cals on political financial and literary topics interested in French literature *Recreations* Lawn-tennis riding and walking *Address* Trivandrum, Travancore India The Grove Mylapore, Madras Delisle Ootacamund India *Clubs* National Liberal Royal Automobile Madras Commopolitan.

RAMESAM Sir Vepa B.A B.L., retired Judge, High Court, Madras. *b* 27 July 1875 *m* Lakshmiammasamma. *Educ* Hindu Coll Vizagapatam, Presidency Coll Madras, and Law Coll Madras Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900, at Madras 1900-1920 Govt. Pleader 1914-20 appointed Judge 1920 knighted in 1929 Officiated as Chief Justice 1931 1932 and 1935 Edited Mulla s Hindu Law, 8th Edition 1938 Joint Editor Mulla s Hindu Law 9th Edition 1940 *Address* Gopal Vihar Mylapore, Madras

RAMPUR Major His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpzeir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mukhlis-ud-Daulah Nasir-ul Mulk Amir ul-Umra Nawab, Sir Sayed Mohammad Rasa Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jung K C S I D Litt, LL D *b* 17th Nov 1906 Succeeded 20th June 1930 State has area of 89 254 square miles and population 476 912 Permanent Salute 15 guns *Address* Rampur State U P

RAMUNNI Menon Sir Konkoth Kt. *cr* 1933 Diwan Bahadur 1927 M A (Cantab) LL.D (Hony Madras) *b* Trichur, 14 Sept 1872 *m* V K Kalliani Amma of Trichur two *s* and one *d* *Educ* Maharaja s College Ernakulam Presidency College Madras, Christ s College (scholar) Cambridge Entered the Madras Educ Department 1898 Prof of Zoology 1910 retired 1927 Connected with the Madras University since 1912 Vice-Chancellor 1928 34 Life Member of the Senate nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions re presented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh 1931 Chairman Inter Univer sity Board, 1932 33 Member Council of State since 1934 *Address* Konkoth House Trichur Cochin State South India

RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR Manyabara Raja Saheb F R G S Chief Minister Tripura State *b* 18th January 1894 *s* of late General Rana Padmajung Bahadur and grand son of late Maha raja Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal *m* A niece of His late Highness The Maharaja Birendra Kishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur of Tripura *Educ* Government High School Allahabad after wards privately Entered State service as A D C to Tripura Government in 1910 Private Secretary 1915 Officer in charge Durbar's Privy Purse 1920 Chief Secretary 1929-38 Second Minister in the Tripura Cabinet 1939-41 Became fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London 1930 when on European tour Received the title of Manyabara from Tripura Durbar in 1928 and the title of Raja as a personal distinction from the British Government in 1937 Vot Karmabir medal from Tripura Government in 1936 for efficient working in various Departments of the State and the title of Rajasvabhusan in 1941 being Member of the Privy Council *Address* Agartala Tripura State



RANA Tribhuvandas D Rao Bahadur, B.A., LL.B Senior Advocate Federal Court *b* 1870 *Educ* Bahdurkhanji High School Junagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay Appointed Asst Darbar Agent, Alienation Settle ment Office, Junagadh, 1897 Durbar Agent, 1899 granted by Junagadh State hereditary annuity of Rs. 360 in 1899, Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh State 1900-1919, Political Secretary 1920 Dewan, 1921 23 Shifted



to Rajkot for practice as pleader, 1924, Nominated Member Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927, Member of Water works Committee Vice-Chairman, Bench of Hon Magistrates, 1927 1936 Chairman, 1936 Dewan, Radhanpur State 1936-1937 President, Kathiawar Orphanage 1937 President Panchnath Temple Institute Honorary Secretary and Trustee Sheth Govindji Tulsidas Trust Institutes, Rajkot Dewan of Kutch State, 1940-41 Honorary Secretary Red Cross Centre, Rajkot, Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937 Rao Saheb 1931, Rao Bahadur, 1935 *Address* Rajkot C S Kathiawad

RANCHHODLAL SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOW LAL, Second Baronet *cr* 1912, *b* 18 April 1906, *s* of 1st Baronet and Snlochana, *d* of Chunilal Khushalral, *s* father 1916 *m*, 30th November 1924 with Tanumati *d* of Jhaverilal Bulakhiram Mehta of Ahmedabad (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy) *Address* Shantikunj Shahi bag Ahmedabad

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT B A B L, *b* 29th June 1879 *Educ* Christian and Law Colleges Madras Entered Government Service in 1901 resigned Deputy Collector ship in 1915 entered Legislative Council in 1920 re-elected in 1923 1926 and 1930 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924 Minister for Development Madras December 1926 to March 1928 Hon. Secretary Young Men s Indian Association, Madras from 1916, Member General Council, Theosophical Society 1934-39 Joint Secretary Theosophical Society of South India, 1938 Director India Sugars and Refineries Ltd. Hosepet Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasthanams 1936-39 *Publications* Editor (1922-32) "Prajabandhu," a Telegu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate Author of "Indian Village—as it is The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophist's Point of View" *Address* Besant Avenue Adyar Madras, S.

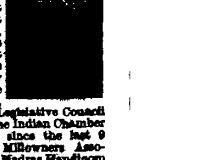
RANGNEKAR, SIR SADBA SHANKAR, B.A LL.B Barrister-at-Law Kt. Retired Puisne Judge Bombay High Court. *b*. 20th December 1878 Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924, Acting Judge High Court, Bombay 1926-1927 and Additional Judge in 1928 confirmed, April 1929 *Address* Bealieu Ganeshkind, Poona

RANSFORD COL. (late Royal Engineers), ALISTER JOHN, C.I.E June 1936, mentioned despatches, 1918, Mint Master H.M s Mint, Bombay *b* 9 January 1896, *m*. to Lucy Torfrida (Née Walford) 1927 Son, 1934 daughter 1933 *Educ* at Fettes College, Edinburgh, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Commissioned, R. E 17 7-14, European War 1914-18 in France and Belgium (despatches, 1914-15 star two mentions) Entered Finance Department, Government of India, 1924 as Dep Mint Master, Bombay, Promoted Major, 9-5-29 Appointed Mint Master Bombay, 1931 Promoted Lieut -Col., 14-5-37 Promoted Colonel 14-5-40. Assistant Commissioner, No. 3 District, St. John s Ambulance Brigade, Chairman, St John s Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre, June 1939 to January 1942 Officer of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem. *Address* Mint House Ballard Road Bombay

RAO VINAYEK GANPAT B A (Hons.), 1908 B A LL.B (Cantab) 1913 called to the Bar 1914. Professor of French Elphinstone College, Bombay *b* 24 Sept 1888 *m* Miss B R Kolhare. *Educ* Elphinstone College St John s College, Cambridge Grenoble University (France), Hon. Professor of French, Elphinstone College 1914-1917 Hon. Professor of French, Wilson College 1914-1917 1921 1923 Officer d Academie, Prof. of Law Government Law College 1923-1924, Asstt. Law Reporter India Law Reports, Bombay Series, 1923 Justice of Peace Member of the Bombay Corporation for ten years Ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee Bombay Municipality Provincial Commissioner Hindusthan Scouts Association Chairman Junior Red Cross Society Member of the Senate Captain, University Training Corps *Address* 1st Road Khar Bombay (21)

RASHID MIAN ABDUL THE HON MR JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab) M.A (Cantab) Judge High Court Lahore *b* 29th June 1889 *m d.* of Nawab Maula Bakhsh C I E *Educ* Central Model School and Forman Christian College Lahore and at Christ s College, Cambridge Practised at Lahore 1913 1933 appointed Asstt Legal Remembrancer 1925 officiated as Govt Advocate Punjab in 1927 1929 and 1930 *Address* 16, Masson Road Lahore

RATNASABAPATHY MUDALIAR, SRI DEWAN BAHADUR C S C B E., Millowner. *b* 9th March 1886 Entered public life early in his 20th year as member of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, Chairman Coimbatore Municipality 1921 to 1934 Elected President of the Coimbatore District Board, 1923 to 1932, member, The Madras Government Provincial Retrenchment Committee, The Madras Government Electricity Committee, The Committee on Co-operation Madras, was Member of the Madras Legislative Council for 10 years. President The Indian Chamber of Commerce Coimbatore, since the last 9 years. The Southern India Millowners Association, Coimbatore and The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Madras. Was President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry New Delhi in 1939 Was Member of the



Eastern Group Conference of the Government of India in 1940 Was Non-official Adviser for the Indo-Japanese Trade Talks in 1939 Member The All India Organisation of Industrial Employers The Employers Federation of India The Industrial Research Utilisation Committee The Panel of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry *Address* Lakshmi Nivas, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore

RAU, SIR (BENEGAL) NARSING, B.A. (Madras) B A. (Cantab) C.I.E (1934) Kt. (1938) I.C.S Judge, High Court Calcutta. *b* 26th Feb 1887 *Educ* The Presidency College Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1910 •District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20 District and Sessions Judge Sylhet and Cachar 1920-25, Secretary to the Govt of Assam Legislative Dept. and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33 Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept 1934-35, Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935 on special duty with the Govt of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book 1935-38 Officiating Reforms Commissioner 1938 Judge, High Court, Calcutta Jan. 1939 *Address* Calcutta Club 241 Lower Circular Road Calcutta.

RAU SIR BENEGAL RAMA KT 1939 C I E 1930, M A (Cantab) Chairman Bombay Port Trust *b* 10 Jan 1889 *m.* Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo *Educ* Presidency Coll Madras, and King's Coll Cambridge. Entered I C S., Nov 1913 Under-Sec and Dy Secy Gov of Madras, 1919-1924 Sec Indian Taxation Cttee 1925 26 Dy Secy Finance Dept Govt of India 1926-1928 Financial Adviser Simon Commission 1928-1930 Jt Secy Industries Dept. Govt of India 1930-31, Secy Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill 1931 34 Deputy High Commissioner for India in London 1934-1938 Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa 1938-41 Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1941 *Address* Bombay

RAU THE HON DR U RAMA President Madras Legislative Council *b.* 17th September 1874 *Educ* Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner Madras Councillor Corporation of Madras member, Madras Legislative Council member, Council of State resigned membership of Council of State in 1932 On a member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President was Honorary Presidency Magistrate, was a member of the Senate of the Madras University was President of the Indian Medical Association, Editor of "The Ambulance" and "Health" District Superintendent, St John's Ambulance Association, Madras, Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps Director United India Life Assurances Co Ltd. Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C D Movement in 1930. *Publications* "First Aid in Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and Health Tracts" (in English Tamil and Telugu). *Address* "Hawarden," Landar's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAY, SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, Kt. C.I.E., D.Sc (Edin.) Ph.D (Cal.) late Senior Prof. of Chemistry, Univ Coll of Sc, Calcutta *b* Bengal, 1861. *Educ* Calcutta Edinburgh University Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc., 1887 Hon. Ph.D, Calcutta University, 1909 Hon D Sc, Durham Univ 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society Founder and Director Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd *Address* College of Science, Calcutta

RAZA ALI SYED SIR, Kt. (1935) C B E.(1926), B A, LL.B (Allahabad University) *b* 29 April 1882 *Educ* Government High School Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh Started practice in Moradabad, 1908 elected as Member U P Legislative Council 1912, 1916 and 1920 elected Trustee of Aligarh College took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916 same year settled at Allahabad identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme, became independent in politics, 1920 member of Council of State, 1921 1926 elected member of Delhi University Court was member of N W F P Inquiry Committee, 1922 and signed majority report, headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question President All India Moslem League Bombay Session December 1924 Member Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926) Substitute Delegate, Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929 Agent of the Government of India in South Africa 1935-38 Member, Central Legislative Assembly since 1930 *Publications* Essays on Moslem Questions (1912) My Impressions of Soviet Russia (1930) *Club* Chelmsford Delhi and Simla. *Address* Raza Lodge Civil Lines, Moradabad.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR *see* JEHANGIR

REDDI SIR VENKATA KURMA. (See under VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

REDDY SIR RAMALINGA Kt (1942), Vice-Chancellor Andhra University 1928-30 and since 1936 Member Legislative Council of Madras since 1935 nominated to Upper Chamber of New Provincial Legislature, 1937 s. of C Ramaswami Reddy of Cattamanchi in Chittoor District. *b* 1880 unmarried *Educ.* St John College Cambridge, 1902-1906 Government of India Scholarship to England 1st class in History Tripos Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1905 being the first Indian to be elected to that office Secretary of Cambridge University Liberal Club toured in America, 1906, Vice-Principal, Baroda College 1906 Second tour to England and America, and tour in Europe, Canada, Japan, Philippines, Hong-Kong and Malaya, 1913-14 Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore, 1914-18 Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1918-21, resigned office, 1921, Member,

of the All India Advisory Board of Education 1921 and again from 1940 Deputy Leader and Organiser of the United Nationalist Party 1924 Elected M L C 1926 Hon D Litt 1928 *Publications* Speeches on University Reform Political Economy in Telugu for which the Madras University Prize for a work of modern interest in Telugu was awarded Enquiry *into* the Principles of Poetry (Telugu) Congress in Office and the Constitutional issues that have arisen published 1940 *Address* Andhra University Waltair S India Padma Prabhasa Chittoor N.A S India Redford Bangalore S India

REED SIR STANLEY KT., K B E LL.D (Glasgow) M.P Aylesbury Division since 1938 Editor *The Times of India* Bombay 1907 1923 *b* Bristol 1872 *m* 1901 Lilian *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay Joined staff *Times of India*, 1897 Sp Correspdt *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India 1900 tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India 1905-06 Amir s visit to India 1907 Persian Gulf 1907 King and Queen in India, 1911 Jt Hon Sec Bombay Pres, King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials Ex Lt. Col Commdg Bombay L. H. Represented Western India at Imp Press Conference, 1909 and 1930 *Address The Times of India* Salisbury Square House Fleet Street London E C 4

REILLY SIR (HENRY) D'ARCY (CORNELIUS) Kt Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore 1934 *b* 15th January 1876 *m* to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903) *Educ* Merchant Taylors School and Corpus Christi College Oxford Indian Civil Service (Madras) arrived November 1899 Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913 District and Sessions Judge 1916 Ag Judge High Court of Judicature Madras 1924 1925 and 1926 Temp Addl Judge 1927 Permanent Judge 1928 *Address* Hillside Palace Road Bangalore

REMEDIOS MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS B.A J P (Oct 1918) Dean Vicariate of Bombay (1929) Chaplain St Teresa s Chapel and Principal St Teresa s High School since 1904 Diocesan Inspector of Schools 1920-1940 *b* 9th August 1875 *Educ* at St. Xavier s College and at the Papal Seminary Kandy Ceylon Made Monsignor 1929 K I H 1939 *Address* St Teresa s Chapel Girgaum, Bombay

REYNOLDS JASPER FELLOWES CROFTS M C A M I.Mech E Ag Agent and General Manager South Indian Railway since 1941 *b* 1893 joined S I Rly 1919 Chief Mechanical Engineer in 1931 33 Chief Transportation Superintendent 1933-41 Trustee Madras Port Trust member Cochin Harbour Advisory Board *Address* S I Railway Trichinopoly

RICE LIEUT-COL. HENRY JAMES C I E M.C M.D, *b* 20th October 1894 *m* Lilian Geoghegan, *Educ* Portora and Trinity College Dublin. Served European War, Lieut R A M C 1917 Capt. 1918 Lieut, I M S 1922, Capt 1923 Maj 1932 served 1930 N W F (despatches) *Address* Chiltan Hotel Quetta

ROBERTS HUGH GORDON M B and Ch B M.D C I E (1928) Senior Medical Missionary Welsh Presbyterian Mission *Assam b* 1885 *m* Katherine one s one d *Educ* Liverpool Coll and Univ Civil Surgeon Shillong 1914 19 (services having been lent by the Mission to the Govt of Assam) Member Assam Legislative Council 1921 23 Member Assam Medical Council since 1920 President Assam Branch (British Medical Association) 1932 33 King s Jubilee Medal 1935 Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal *Address* Khasi Hills Welsh Mission Hospital Shillong Assam and 9 Marine Park West Kirby Cheshire

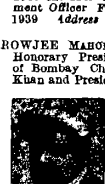
ROBERTSON FREDERICK WYNNE C S I (1941) C I E (1935) B A (T C D) Gold Medallist in History 1908 Chairman Federal Public Service Commission *b* Feb 3 1885, *m* Gladys *d* of Dr b J Jerome (1924) *Educ* Charterhouse and Trinity College Dublin Entered I C S 1909 Settlement Officer Bankura 1917 Secretary Board of Revenue Bengal 1923 Commissioner Presidency Div 1930 Commnr Rajshahi Dn 1933 Retired from I C S 1937 Chairman Public Service Commission Bengal 1937 42 *Address* Metcalfe House Delhi

ROERICH PROFESSOR NICHOLAS Hon President Union Internationale pour le Pacte Roerich Bruges Hon. Member Bose Institute Calcutta Maha Bodhi Society Calcutta Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Sciences Academy in Coimbra (Portugal) Life Member French Red Cross Society Asiatic Society of Bengal Vice-Pres Archaeologic Inst of America Member Academy of Rheims Societaire of Salon d Automne Paris Hon Member Secession Berlin Academician of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts *b* 1874 *m* 1901 Helena Ivanovna Shapochnikov 2 s *Educ* Dept of Law Univ of St Petersburg studied painting under Kuindji at Academy Fine Arts, St Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes, Paris Professor at Archaelog Inst, St Petersburg Soc of Fine Arts Gen Sec 1898-1907 Director 1906-1917 Archaeolog excavations Novgorod Exhibitions and lectures tours Sweden Denmark, Finland and England 1917 1919 United States 1920 headed Central Asiatic Roerich Expedition painting and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and Philosophy 1923 29 Roerich Museum and Roerich Halls established in his honour in New York, Paris Zagreb Praha Benares Bruges Riga Allahabad Trivandrum Buenoes Aires. His paintings are in leading Museums and Art Collections of the world like Louvre Jeu de Paume Victoria and Albert Swedish Rickxmuseum Athaeneum etc Roerich Pact Intern. Conferences held at Bruges 1931 and 1932,

Washington 1933 Roerich Pact for protection of Cultural Treasures signed Apr 15 1935, by 21 governments of America Head of Central Asiatic U S Expedition in China Mongolia 1934 36 *Publications Complete Works Adamant Path of Blessing* etc (in English Russian Spanish French etc) *Address* Naggar Kulu Punjab Br India

ROUGHTON NOEL JAMES B A (Oxon), 1908 *C I E* (1932) *C S I* (1938) *I C S Chairman* Public Services Commission for Bihar Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar from 1941 *b* 25 Dec 1885 *m* Muriel Edith Boas *Educ* Winchester and New College Oxford Joined I C S, 1909 Central Provinces Commission Under Secretary 1918 Dy Commissioner 1919 Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations 1920 Director of Industries and Registrar Co operative Credit 1922 Dy Secretary Government of India Department of Commerce 1925 Finance Secretary C P Government 1928 Commissioner 1933 Chief Secretary 1933 Temporary Member of Council Revenue and Finance 1934 Temporary Member of Council, Home 1936 Chairman *Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee* 1936-37 Officiating Financial Commissioner 1937 Member Tariff Board, 1938 Establishment *Officer Finance Dept Govt of India*, 1939 *Address* Ranchi Bihar

ROWJEE MAHOMEDBHOY IBRAHIMBHOY J P Honorary Presidency Magistrate ex Sheriff of Bombay Chief Vazir to H H The Aga Khan and President of H H The Aga Khan s Supreme Council for India *Born* 1900 He is a leading member of the Ismaili Khoja Community and comes from a family well known for its charities He became a member of *the Ismaili Khoja Council* Bombay in 1921 and was chosen as its Secretary a few years later was later on its Vice-President and also President of H H The Aga Khan s Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency elected member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last ten years and is at present a member of the Standing Committee He built a Sanatorium at Matheran for the use of the Ismaili Khoja Community *Address* 50 Hughes Road Bombay



ROWLAND THE HON BLE MR JUSTICE FRANCIS GEORGE B A (Oxford) (1905) Judge High Court Patna *b* 14th August 1883 *m* to Frances Elizabeth in 1912 2 s and 1 d *Educ* Harrow School (Scholar) Balliol College Oxford (Scholar) Indian Civil Service from 1906 *Address* Whitecliff Whiteleaf Bucks, England High Court Patna

ROXBURGH THOMAS JAMES YOUNG B A (Cantab) C I E (1932), Barrister-at-Law I C S, Judge, High Court Calcutta (additional) *m* to Mona G M Heymerdinguer *Educ* Merchant Taylors School Magdalene College Cambridge *Address* c/o Lloyds Bank, 37 Chowringhee Road Calcutta

ROY SIR ASOKA KUMAR Kt (1937) M A B L Bar at Law Advocate General Bengal *b* September 9 1886 *m* Charu Hashini d of late Taraprasad Roy Chaudhury *Educ* Doveton College Presidency College and Ripon College Calcutta Called to the Bar Middle Temple 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination) Standing Counsel Bengal 1929 Twice acted as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta Advocate General of Bengal since May 1934 *Address* 3 Upper Wood Street Calcutta

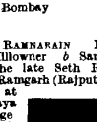
ROY THE HON BLE SIR BIJOY PROSAD SINGH Kt (1933) M A B L Minister in charge *Local Self-Govt* and Ex *Minister* in Charge Revenue Dept Bengal 1937 1941 *b* 12th January 1894 *m* Billwabashini Debi *Educ* Chakdighi S P Institution Hindu School Calcutta Presy Coll Calcutta Univ Law Coll Calcutta Member Calcutta Volunteer Rifles 1913 19 awarded King s Commission of Hon 2nd Lieut 1918 Hon Major I T F 1914 Advocate High Court Calcutta 1924 Member Bengal Leg Council 1921 1936 and 1940 Bengal Leg Assembly 1936-40 Councillor Calcutta Corporation 1924-30 Trustee Calcutta Improvement Trust 1924-30 Member Trustee and Vice-President British Indian Assen Calcutta Member Provl Franchise Cttee, 1932 Member Executive Cttee and Trustee Indian Assn elected President *National Liberal* Federation of India 1942 Member Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club *Publications* Annotated Edition Bengal Municipal Act *Address* Chakdighi Dist Burdwan Bengal 15 Lansdowne Road Calcutta

ROY SIR SATYENDRA NATH Kt 1942 C S I 1938 C I E 1932 I C S Secretary to the Govt of India Department of Communications since 1937 *b* Sep 23 1888 3rd *s* of late Kedar nath Roy a District and Sessions Judge in Bengal *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Christ s College Cambridge B A (Calcutta, Cantab) Appointed to the I C S 1913, and posted to Bengal Under Secretary Govt of Bengal Finance Department employed under *Defence Force* 1918 Under Secretary General Department Govt of Bengal 1918 19 Deputy Chairman, Howrah Municipality 1919-20 Magistrate and Collector Deputy Secretary Political Department Govt of Bengal 1925 27 Member Legislative Assembly Deputy Secretary Indian Central Committee 1928 29 Deputy Secretary Home Department, Govt of India, 1929-32 Joint Secretary Home Department, Govt of India 1931 Additional Secretary Political Department Govt of Bengal 1932 36 Joint Secretary Govt of India, Department of Industries and Labour 1936-37 acted temporarily as Member Viceroy s Executive Council March April 1942 Council of State since 1938 *Address* 5 Hastings Road New Delhi

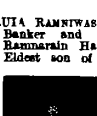
RUIA MADANMOHAN RAMNARAIN B A Merchant, Banker and Millowner *b* in Samvat 1971 Second son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay *Educ* at the Marwari Vidyalaya and St Xavier s College —Bombay Director Ramnarain Sons Ltd., The Phoenix Mills Ltd The Dawn Mills Ltd Cotton Export and Import Ltd and Canara Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd *Clubs* C C I Willingdon *Office* 143 Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay



RUIA RADHAKRISHNA RAMNARAIN B A Merchant Banker and Millowner *b* Samvat 1973 Third son of the late Seth Ramnarain and Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay *Educ* at the Marwari Vidyalaya and St Xavier s College Bombay *m* Miss Raj kumari daughter of Sahu Ramnarain Rais and Zemindar of Bareilly Two daughters Director Ramnarain Sons Ltd Bradbury Mills Ltd. Bombay Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd. Musaffarnagar The Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd and The Noble Steel Products *Clubs* C C I Willingdon. *Office* 143 Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay



RUIA RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN J P Merchant Banker and Millowner Senior Partner Ramnarain Harnandrai & Sons Bombay Eldest son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay *Educ* at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay and privately *m* Miss Kamalabai, grand daughter of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Hariram Goenka of Calcutta. 2 sons and 1 daughter Entered business at an early age Created J P 1939 Director Phoenix Mills Ltd. Bradbury Mills Ltd. Dawn Mills Ltd. Swan Mills Ltd., Finlay Mills Ltd. Gold Mohur Mills Ltd. Bhiwani Cloth Mills Ltd., the Bank of India Ltd. New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Bachhraj Factories Ltd. Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd. Bachhraj & Co Ltd., Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Oxychloride Flooring Products Ltd. Sarat Oil Mills Ltd Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd. Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd. Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., United Power Co Ltd. *Clubs* C C I Willingdon, Orient, Hindu Gymkhana. *Office* 143, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay



RUNGANADHAN S E DIWAN BAHADUR, M A L T I E S (Retd.) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India Prof Ceded Districts College Madras Presidency Then Senior Professor of English, Presidency College Madras Addl Prof of English Presidency College Professor of English, Presidency College Officer Commanding E Coy of 5th Bn. U T C Madras. Vice-Chancellor Annamalai University Chidambaram (Retd.) An educationist of very catholic and broad views on life an authority on Phonetics. *Address* India Office London.

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, K C I E (1927) Kt (1922) Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (1937) B Sc, A M Inst C E M Inst E (India) J P Director-General of Munitions Production Supply Dept. July, 1940 Hon Col. N W Ry Regiment, Member of the Council of State *s* of the Rev John and Mrs. Russell Lochwinnoch Scotland *b* 19th Jan. 1887 *m* Florence Niggie *d.* of the late Rev Peter and Mrs. Anton Kilsyth, Scotland *Educ* at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University graduated B Sc in 1907 Appointed Asstt Engineer Great Indian Peninsula Railway 1912, Asst Secretary to the Agent, 1920 Deputy Agent Junior 1922 Controller of Stores 1923, Deputy Agent Senior 1925, appointed Offg. Agent Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926 confirmed as Agent 1927 appointed Member Engineering Railway Board, 1928, Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1928-40 President of the Institution of Engineers (India) 1933 34 *Address* Calcutta.

RUTHERFORD THOMAS GEORGE I C S C I E (1925) C S I. (1939) Adviser to H. E The Governor of Madras *b* 25th Sept 1888 *m* to Audrey Hokkenson *Educ* Edinburgh University and University College, London. Entered I C S 1910 Army service, 1917 1919 (East Persia) Collector and District Magistrate 1921 1928 Special Commissioner Agency Operations, 1925 held various administrative posts such as Commissioner of Labour and I. G of Prisons and Officiated as Secretary to Government 1928 33 Governor s Secretary 1933-39 *Address* Madras.

RUTHNASWAMY MARIADAS B A. (Madras) M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn) C I E. (1930,) K.C.S G (1938) Member, Madras Public Services Commission from 1930 *b* 15th August, 1885; *m*, Marie Dhyrianathan, 1914. *Educ* St. Xavier s Convent School (Secunderabad), St Joseph s College (Oudalore) St. Joseph s College (Trichinopoly), Nizam College (Hyderabad) Downing College (Cambridge) Asstt. Professor of English and History, Baroda College, 1913-15, Prof. of History, 1915-20 and Principal, Pachaiyappa s College, 1921 27 Principal Law College (Madras), 1928-30 Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1921-23, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1921-26 President, Madras Legislative Council, 1923-26 Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1927 Publications *The Political Philosophy of* [illegible]

the Government of India (1923), *The Making of the State* (1928), *Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India* (1929) *Clubs* Presidency Club Madras. *Address* Fioretti Cathedral P O Madras.

ABANIS KESHAVRAO GOVINDRAO, B.A. (1921), *Karbhari of Baroda* b 20th June 1896 at Karanjali Peta Gad-Hingla Kolhapur State m Laxmibai 1918 Ramalabai 1921 Jayashreebai 1927 Has three sons and two daughters *Educ* in Rajaram College Kolhapur and Fergusson College Poona Studied Law in Government Law College Bombay Worked as a teacher 1923-1925 at Gad-Hingla; and Kolhapur Secretary to the Hinmat Bahadur 1925 Karbhari and District Magistrate of Kapshi Jahagir 1929 Joined Bavada Jahagir service in 1933 first as Adviser appointed Secretary to the Pant Amatya Bavada 1935 Was empowered with full powers of the Jahagirdar in 1937 for six months during the absence of Shrimant Pant Amatyasaheb on his tour to England and Continent for Coronation District and Sessions Judge of the Jahagir 1938 Karbhari since 1940 *Publications* two volumes of Pant Amatya Bavada Records containing old historical papers throwing light on Maratha History Certificate granted by Kolhapur Durbar 1941 in appreciation of Services *Address* Gagan—Bavada Via Kolhapur—Dn



ABNIS RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V Kt (1925) B A C I E b 1 April 1857 *Educ* Rajaram H S Kolhapur, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay Ent. Educ Dpt held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch Rev Officer Kolhapur Diwan Kolhapur State 1896 1925 retired (1926) Hon Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature Kolhapur, 1931 Fellow of Royal Society of Arts Asiatic Society, Bombay Br President of the Bhakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur 1927-38 Chairman of the Board of Director of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd *Address* Kolhapur Shahupuri.

ABIQ HASAN, S., B.A. Bar-at-Law Member Legislative Assembly India 1923-26 1930-34 At present Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly President of Messrs K. B Shaikh Gulam Hussain & Co., Carpet Manufacturers, Chairman, Amritsar Swadeshi Woollen Mills, Ltd. b, 1888 *Educ.* Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London President Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar President, City Muslim League Amritsar President, Tazzim Orphanage, Amritsar Vice-President, Punjab Muslim League; takes active interest in Moslem education and political affairs Vice-President, Punjab and N W F Provinces Post Office and R M S Association, 1924-25, President over All India Muslim Kashmiri Conference, 1928. For several years Chairman Health and Education Committees of Amritsar Municipality *Address* Amritsar

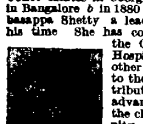
SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc, F.R.S F.R.A.S.B, F.N.I., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University *b*, 1893 *Educ* : Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics Calcutta Univ 1916 worked at the Imperial College of Science, London 1921 22 and in Berlin Khaira Prof of Physics Calcutta Univ 1921 23 Prof of Physics, Allahabad Univ, 1923-1938, founded U P Academy of Sciences and elected First President 1931 Dean of Science Faculty Allahabad Univ (1931 1934) Member of Governing Body Indian Research Fund Association (1930 1933), Member of Council Indian Institute of Science (1931 1934) President Indian Science Congress, 1934 President, National Institute of Sciences India, 1937 1938 Carnegie Travelling Fellow 1926 Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938) Member of the National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress Member of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and Chairman Scientific Instruments Committee Government of India *Publications* On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity 1918 On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918 Selective Radiation Pressure 1918 etc and numerous Scientific papers, English Continental and American Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics a Treatise on Heat a Junior Text Book of Heat. Founder editor of Science and Culture *Address* University College of Science, 92 Upper Circular Road Calcutta

SAHNI BIRBAL F R S 1936 M A Sc D (Cantab) D Sc (Lond) Prof of Botany Univ of Lucknow since 1921 Hon Prof. Univ of Benares, since 1934 Dean Faculty of Science Lucknow since 1933 Prof of Botany, Benares 1919 20 Lahore 1920-21, *b* Bhera Punjab Nov 14 1891 *s* of Ruchi Ram Sahni, M.A Emeritus Prof of Chemistry, Lahore and of the late Shrimati Ishwar Devi Anand Bhera *m* 1920 Savitri *yd* of the late Sundar Das Suri, M A Inspector of Schools, Punjab *Educ* Privately, Central Model School, Government College (Scholar) Lahore; Emanuel College Cambridge (foundation scholar exhibitioner Sudbury Hardyman research prize), Munich University One of the founders and President (1924) of the Indian Botanical Society, President Lahore Philosophical Society, 1921 President Botanical Section, 1921, Geological Section 1926, and Botany Section, 1938 (Jubilee Session) of the Indian Science Congress Vice-President Indian Assocn for Cultivation of Science, Indian Academy of Sciences Foreign Secretary (1936) National Institute of Science, India President, National Academy of Science, India, 1937-38 Vice-President, Palaeobotanical Section, 5th International Botanical Congress, Cambridge, 1930, and 6th Congress, Amsterdam, 1935, Government

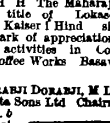
Delegate to Imperial Botanical Conference, London 1935 Delegate to Tercentenary of Museum d Histoire Naturelle Paris, 1935 Barclay Medal 1936, of Asiatic Soc of Bengal Special Univ Lecturer Lahore, 1932 Extension Lecturer Lahore and Rohtak 1936 Sukhraj Rai Reader in Natural Science Patna Univ 1937 member Andhra Univ Commission 1932, member Advisory Board, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi *Publications* Text Book of Botany Indian Ed. (with Lowson) Original papers in scientific journals, etc Editor Lucknow University Studies *Address* The University Lucknow India *Club* University

SAILANA H H. RAJA SIR DILEEP SINGHJI BAHADUR K C I E RAJA OF *see Princes Section*

SAKAMMA DODDAMANE Mrs She has extensive *Coffee* estates in Coorg and a Coffee Factory in Bangalore *b* in 1880 *m* the late D Chikkabasappa Shetty a leading Coffee planter of his time She has contributed liberally to the Coorg Government for Hospitals Schools and other institutions beneficial to the people She has contributed Rs 30 000 for the advancement of education of the children of her community She is the president of the association formed for the upliftment of the people of her community She was a member of the Mysore Representative Assembly for 14 years where she advocated the interests and rights of women of Mysore state She is a director of many of the joint stock companies in Mysore state In recognition of her services to the state H H The Maharaja of Mysore conferred the title of Lokasevaparayane in 1939 Kaiser I Hind silver medal In 1941 as a mark of appreciation of her philanthropic activities in Coorg *Address* Sakamma s *Coffee* Works Basavangudi, Bangalore city



SAKLATVALA SIR SORABJI DORABJI, M L A B A , J P., Director Tata Sons Ltd Chairman of Sir D J Tata Trust. *b* March 1879 *m* Meherbai daughter of late Major Divecha, 1 M S one daughter *Educ* at St Xavier's College. Chairman Bombay Millowners Association, 1924 Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31, Elected Member Bombay Legislative Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug. 1924) Now Legislative Assembly Knighted on 1st January 1941. *Publications History of Millowners Association, Bombay Recreation* Stamp Collecting (Member Royal Philatelic Society of London) *Clubs* Willingdon, Bombay Presidency Radio Cricket Club of India and Ripon *Address* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay



SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B Sc., LL.B. Advocate *b* 24th October 1896, *Educ* Church Mission High School, Lucknow Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law Allahabad. Joined N C O in 1920, member, Municipal Board Lucknow 1923-25 member U P Legislative Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party 1924-26 General Secretary U P Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-32 member Indian Legislative Assembly 1935 President U P Provincial Congress Committee 1938-39, *m* Srimati Shakuntala Devi Saksena, B.A (Cal) Head Mistress Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalay Calcutta, 12th Nov 1938 Managing Director the *National Herald* 1939-40 *Address* Aminuddaula Park Lucknow

SAKSENA RAMJI RAM B Sc., M A LL B Imperial Customs Service Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1941 *b* June 15 1897 Sultanpur U P *Educ* Allahabad University *Career* Professor of Economics, Allahabad University 1920-21 joined Income-tax Department 1922 Imperial Customs Service 1923 First Secretary Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department 1934 Officer on Special Duty Finance Department Government of India for the revision of the official publication Handbook of Commercial Information for India Third Edition 1936 Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan from April 1937 to September 1940 *Recreation* Tennis bridge *Club Membership* Royal Automobile Club and Millions Club Sydney Royal Empire Society *Address* Prudential Buildings Martin Place Sydney Australia

SAKAR JUNG BAHADUR NAWAB *b* 13 June 1889 *Educ* at Nizam College, Prime Minister of Hyderabad 1912-14 *Address* Hyderabad Deccan.

SAMBAMURTI THE HON MR. B Speaker Madras Legislative Assembly since 1938 *b* 4th March 1886 Was Lecturer in Physics on the Maharaja s College Vizianagaram 1909 Practised Law from 1911 to 1920 and enjoyed a lucrative practice Gave up practice to join N C O Movement (1921) disbarred 1923, General Secretary Reception Committee I N Congress 1923 President Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1928 General-Secretary, Andhra P C C., 1926, 36 and 37 Secretary Madras Presidency Cosmopolite Parliamentary Committee, 1936, organized Volunteer training camps, President of the Hindustan Seva Dal President, Bengal Volunteer Conference, Member, Congress Working Committee (1929), was convicted and imprisoned four times in the years 1921 1923, 1930 and 1932 respectively in connection with his political activities Detained since 4th December 1940 under Defence of India Act Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly (1937) *Address* Cocanada, Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

SAMIULLAH KHAN M., B.A. LL.B., Advocate. Vice President, Government Press Employees Union (1929-1930) *b* 1890 *m.* Miss Imamunnisa A. Jalil. *Educ* M.A.O College, Aligarh Worked on many war committees during the war, Secy, Prov Khilafat Committee, C P, 1920-24 Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1921 22 and its General Secretary, 1922-23 Vice-President Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921 22 one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start was Member All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921 22 non-co-operated from practice from 1921 23 a member of Swaraj party Member Legislative Assembly 1924-26 Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly 1925 and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915 Hon Secretary District Bar Association Nagpur 1927 32 President Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur (1928) President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1938 Member Provincial War and Publicity Committee since 1940 *Address* Sadar Bazar Nagpur C P

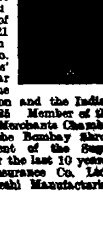
SAMPURNANAND, MR. B Sc (ALLD) L.T (ALLD), Ex Minister of Education of the U P Government, 1938 1939 *b* 1 Jan 1891 *m.* Savitri Devi (deceased) *Educ* Queen s College Benares Training College Allahabad After graduating worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School Benares, worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College Indore 1915-18 Headmaster, Dungar College Bikaner 1918 21 Editor To-day (Eng Daily now defunct) and Maryada (Hindi monthly) Professor Kashi Vidyapith since 1922 Member A I C C since 1922 with one break 3 times Secy U P Provincial Congress Committee President second All India Socialist Conference Bombay President 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Poona Session 1940 *Publications* Twelve books in Hindi on political and historical and philosophical subjects Received Mangala Prasad prize of Rs.1 900 for his book Samajavata (Socialism) *Hobby* Gardening *Address* Jalipa Devi Benares.

SANGLI HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SOUBHAGYAVATI LADY SARASWATIBAI PATWARDHAN RANI SAHEB OF *b* 1891 She is the daughter of Sir M. V Joshi K C I E B A L L B of Amraoti, Ex Home Member of the C P Govt *m* 1910 Was awarded in 1929 the Kaiser-I Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India. Accompanied His Highness to England the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930 and again in 1931 Was President of the Seva Sadan Society Poona, from 1924 upto 1938 Has been working as President, Girl Guides Association of Sangli Was President of the Women s Education Managing Board of Sangli from 1920 to 1933 Is President of the Sangli State Constituency Conference of the A I W C since 1934 Received the distinction of Beaver in 1941 in appreciation of her services to the Girl Guides Takes keen interest in social moral and educational uplift of women Carried on the administration of the State during His Highness absence in England for the Round Table Conference in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration as Regent *Address* Sangli.



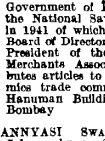
SANJIVA ROW KODIKAL M.A. C I E (1935) Member Federal Public Service Commission, 1940 *b* 18th March, 1890 *m* Umabai, *Educ* St Aloysius College Mangalore and Presidency College Madras. Joined service, 1914 Personal Assistant to Controller of Currency 1925, Supdt Finance Department 1925 Asstt. Secretary to Govt of India Foreign and Political Dept 1928 Asstt. Secretary to Govt of India Finance Dept. 1928 promoted to Indian Audit and Accounts service 1928 Secretary Federal Finance Committee 1932 Budget Officer to the Govt of India 1933 Representative of the Govt of India on the Committee for the Indo-Burma Financial Award 1936 Deputy Secretary to Govt of India Finance Dept 1936 Joint Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept 1937-40 Govt. Director on the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1938 Nominated member of the Central Legislative Assembly off and on from 1928-1939 Hon Treasurer Delhi University Hon Treasurer British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, from 1939 Indian Red Cross Society St. John Ambulance Association Lady Cheimsford Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau Lady Reading Health School and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund from 1940 Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937 *Address* New Delhi.

SANKALCHAND G SHAH B A LL.B. merchant and millowner *b* 22nd March 1895 at Pipiaj Baroda State Graduated in March 1916 from the Gujrat College Ahmedabad Passed LL. B from Law College, Bombay in 1918 worked as an apprentice and then as a Manager in two important Bombay export and import firms and gained considerable experience of business. In April 1921 founded his own firm Sankalchand G Shah & Co. Joined the Yarn Merchants' Association and the Sugar Merchants Association, The Bombay Shroff Association and the Indian Merchants Chamber in 1925 Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and the Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association, Vice-President of the Sugar Merchants Association for the last 10 years, Director, the Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd, Bombay, and the Swadeshi Manufacturing



Syndicate Ltd. Ludhiana Proprietor, the Saraswati Foundry and Engineering Works and Saraswati Silk Mills Bombay Managing Director and Chairman New India Rayon Mills Ltd Visited Japan China Malaya Java and other Eastern countries in 1935 On his return to Bombay founded the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. on the model of the Sampin Exchange of Osaka, Japan and has been a Director of this body since then A founder member of the Association of Indian Industries started in 1936 Elected its President in 1940 In the same year started the All India Manufacturers Organisation of which he has been the Vice President for the last two years Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Manufacturers Conference held in Bombay in 1941 Elected trustee of the Port of Bombay since 5 years from the Indian Merchants Chamber Elected on the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of which body he is the elected representative on the Export Advisory Council of the Government of India from 1941 Promoted the National Savings Bank Ltd Bombay in 1941 of which he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors In the same year elected President of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants Association Occasionally contributes articles to the Indian Press on economics trade commerce and industry *Office* Manuman Building Tambakanta Pydhoni Bombay

SANNYASI Swami Bhawani Dayal *b* Johannesburg Sept 10 1892 *Educ* in S Africa and India *m* Shrimati Jag rani Devi. Edited *Indian Opinion* (Hindi Section of Phoenix Natal) in 1914



The Dharmavir of Durban in 1917 18 *The Hindi* of Jacobs Natal in 1922 25 and *The Aryavarta* of Patna in 1931 President Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal 1925 Shahabad Dist Congress Committee 1930 First Indians Overseas Conference at Gurukul Brindaban 1930 All India Hindi Editors Conference Calcutta 1931 Bihar Provl Hindi Literary Conference Deoghar 1931 Natal Hindu Conference 1933 Natal Indian Congress 1938 39 and first Natal Indian Conference 1938 Organised the great Indian Strike at Newcastle (Natal) in 1913 and sentenced to 3 months R I with his wife and child sentenced to 2½ years S I under Section 124 A of I P C for participating in the Satyagraha of 1930 being given A class but unconditionally released in 1931 after serving one year as result of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. Member South African Indian Deputation to India in 1925 Represented South African Indians at the Indian National Congress in Amritsar 1919 Gaya 1922, Cawnpore 1925 and Lucknow 1936. Elected unanimously by the entire Indian community of S Africa single-handed conducted in India strenuous agitation against proposed segregation measure by Union Govt in 1939 Appointed Commissioner of Oaths for Durban City and District in 1934 by S African Govt. Founder of many religious, social political educational and literary societies and institutions both in India and S Africa *Publications Story of a Satlar Autobiography My Experiences of South Africa, Story of My Prison-life History of Passive Resistance in S Africa* and about a dozen more. *Address* Pravasi Bhawan Adarsh Nagar Ajmer

SAPRU The Right Hon ble, Sir Tej Bahadur, M A LL D, K C S I (1923) P C (1934) D C L (Oxford), LL D (Hyderabad) D Litt (Benares) *b* 8 Dec 1875 *Educ* Agra College Agra Advocate High Court Allahabad, 1896-1926 Member U P Leg. Council 1913-16 Member, Imperial Leg Council 1916-20 Member Lord Southborough's Functions Committee 1918 1919 Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London 1919 Member All India Congress Committee (1906-1917) President, U P Political Conference 1914 President U.P Social Conference (1918) President U.P Liberal League 1918 20. Fellow, Allahabad Univ 1910 1920 Member Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council retired (1923) Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923) presided over the All India Liberal Federation Poona (1923) Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee 1924 Member of the Round Table Conferences (1930 1932) and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933) President United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934 35) and author of a monumental report on the problem of unemployment Took a leading part in organising a non party Conference for ending Indian political deadlock in 1941 President Non Party Conference 1941 *Publications* has contributed frequently to the press on political Social and legal topics edited the *Allahabad Law Journal* 1904 1917 *Address* 19 Albert Road Allahabad

SARAIYA Ramanlal Gokaldas O B E J P B A B Sc (Fellow of the Chemical Society London) Cotton Merchant and Partner Narandas Rajaram & Co Bombay *b* 16th January 1896 *Educ* at Gujerat College Ahmedabad Wilson College Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology London m in 1920 Padmavati daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt. of Bombay Has three sons Passed Matric in 1914 B A (Hon) 1919 Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20 Passed B Sc in 1920. Proceeded to England and took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering Took the diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing. After his return to India, he joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., in 1922. Became a partner of his firm in 1926 Is the



Chairman Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd Chairman Bombay Co-operative Banks Association, Director Hind Cycles Ltd Madhusudan Mills Ltd Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. The United Salt Works & Industries Ltd. Narandas Rajaram & Co (Africa), Ltd Also a Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants Chamber and of the Technological Research and wider Markets Sub-Committees of the Indian Central Cotton Committee of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and of the Provincial Rural Development Board and Provincial Board of Supervision Was a non-official adviser to the Government of India in connection with Indo-Japanese trade negotiations *Address* Vasant Vihar 85 Nepean Sea Road Bombay

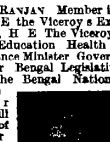
SARDAR MOHAMMDKHAN VIQARUL OMRA ZIYAUL MULK SAHIBZADA SAHIB BAHADUR DALER JUNG J P B C S (Retired) Dewan and Vice-President Junagadh State Council

b on May 22 1886, is a scion of the Ruling Family of Tonk State in Rajputana and a first cousin of the Present Ruler He had his early training in the midst of his ancestral environments learning shooting riding pig-sticking polo sword and lance handling etc After his preliminary education at home especially in fine arts such as Poetry litera ture etc under able tutors he joined Mayo College Ajmer where he received his Sword of Honour for general efficiency in studies and sports Having received his Post Diploma, in 1910 he joined Bombay Provincial Civil Service the same year After a distinguished career he rose to the position of Ag Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate Upper Sind Frontier He was finally confirmed as Collector and District Magistrate in 1931 As such he served in the Districts of Nawabshah and Dadu in Sind and Ratnagiri and West Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency At the request of His Highness the Nawab his services were lent to Junagadh State as Dewan and Presi dent of the State Council in 1936 in which capacity he worked during the absence of Mr J Monteath on leave On the latter s return from leave he was appointed as Second Member and Vice President of the State Council and was finally confirmed as Dewan and Vice-President on the retirement of Mr J Monteath—His Highness himself being the President. *Address* Junagadh Kathia war

SARGENT JOHN PHILIP, C I E (1941) M A (OXON) Edl. Commissioner with the Govt. of India. *b* 27th Dec. 1888 *m.* Ruth *d* of R. C Taunton, *d.* 1933 *Educ* St. Paul s School London and Oriel Coll. Oxford. Asstt. Dir of Education East Riding Yorks, 1918-20 (including war service) Asst. Education Officer Birmingham, 1920-27 Dir of Education Southend-on Sea 1927-31 Dir. of Education, County of Essex 1931 36 Edl. Commsr. with the Govt. of India, 1936. *Address* C/o Dept. of Education Health and Lands Govt. of India New Delhi/Simla.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH Kt C.I.E M.A Premchand Roychand Scholar D Litt Hon Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London) Hon F R A S-B Member of the Indian Hist Record Comm (1919-41) Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid and Extr East (Rome) and of R. Hist. S. (London) Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. Br R.A S) Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1926-28 Indian Educational Service (ret) *b* 10 December 1870. *m* Kadambini Chaud hurl *Educ* Presidency Coll Calcutta Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917 19 Sir W Meyer Lecturer Madras University (1928) Reader in Indian History Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932) *Publications* India of Aurangzeb—Statistics Topography and Roads History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols Shivaji and His Times Mughal Administra tion Studies in Aurangzeb s Reign Anecdotes of Aurangzeb Chaitanya Economics of British India India Through the Ages Fall of the Mughal Empire 3 Vols House of Shivaji. Edited *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records *Address* 255 Lansdowne Road Extension Calcutta

SARKER HON NALINI RANJAN Member in charge of Commerce H E the Viceroy s Exe cutive Council Member, H E The Viceroy's Executive Council for Education Health & Lands 1941 42 Ex Finance Minister Govern ment of Bengal Member Bengal Legislative Assembly representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce



Ex General Manager and Director and till lately the President of the Hindusthan Co-oper ative Insurance Society Ltd Calcutta Ex Pre sident and Treasurer Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry non-official Adviser Indo-Burma Trade Negotiation was Member Export Advisory Council and Industrial Research Utilisation Committee appointed by the Gov ernment of India was Chairman Unemploy ment Sub-Committee of the Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal and member, Dacca Univer sity Court Ex President, Bengal National Chambers of Commerce Commissioner Cal cutta Port Ex Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35 Fellow of the Calcutta University was Presi dent of the Governing Body Presidency Col lege Calcutta Ex President, Indian Life Offices Association 1933-34 Trustee, Chitta ranjan Sevasadan Ex member Board of Economic Enquiry and Board of Industries of Bengal Member Executive Committee, Em ployers Federation of India, President, Indian Institute of Economics was a member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee Railway Retrenchment Committee and the Consultative Committee of the Government of India for revision of Company Law, 1936 Member, Board of Income-Tax Referees

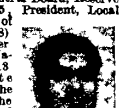
Bengal non-official Delegate to the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations 1938 formerly Secretary and Chief Whip of the Swarajya Party in the Bengal Legislative Council under the Montford Reforms was Director of several industrial and financial concerns and author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems *Address* Ranjani 237 Lower Circular Road Calcutta and 1 Bhagawandas Road New Delhi

SARMA SIR (RAMASWAMI) SRINIVASA Kt *cr* 1936 C I E 1926 Member of the Legislative Assembly since 1929 *b* 1890 *Educ* Madras Started life as Sub-editor of the Bengalee Calcutta 1913 left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916 visited Europe 1919 1926 1929 and 1934 went back to India as Associated Press and Reuter s Correspondent in Calcutta 1920 Editor in-Chief of Bengalee and New Empire and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers Ltd started the Whip Calcutta Weekly political newspaper 1934 now Managing Editor The Whip. *Recreation* Tennis *Address* 20 British Indian Street Calcutta Durgalaya Tiruvarur S I Railway Madras Presidency

SASTRI THE RT HON V S SRINIVASA P C 1921 C H (1930) *b* Sept 22, 1869 *Educ* at Kumbhakonam Started life as a School master joined the Servants of India Society in 1907 President Servants of India Society 1915 1927 Member, Madras Legislative Council 1913-16 elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis Council 1916-20 Closely associated with Mr Montagu during his tour in India in 1918 Member Southborough Committee gave evi dence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform Bill 1919 served on Indian Railway Committee represented India at Imperial Confce 1921 and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Confce on the reduction of naval armament during the same year Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London 1921 undertook a tour in the Dominions as the r presentative of Government of India, 1922 elected Member Council of State 1921 delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship since published in book form High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927 29, Member Royal Commission on Labour 1929 Vice Chancellor Annamalai University 1935-40 *Address* Svagatam" Mylapore Madras

SATYAMURTI, S B A B L, M L A (Central) Advocate, High Court, Madras & Senior Advocate Federal Court, India *b* 19th August 1887 , *m*. Sri. Balasundar Ammal Only child Sri Lakshmi. *Educ* Maharajah s College, Pudukotah Christian College and Law College, Madras Member, Madras Leg Council (1923-30), Alderman, Corporation of Madras, Mayor of Madras 1941 Deputy Leader, Congress Party Went to prison twice 1931 and 1932 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movements. President Madras District Congress Committee President, Indian Motion Picture Congress. Member, 1941 Indian Leg. Assembly since 1935 Member All-India Congress Committee President South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce Madras. Sentenced to nine months S I. under Defence of India Rule on 18 12-40 *Publications* Rights of Citizens *Address* Sundra, Tyagarayanagar Madras

SATYA PAUL VIRMANI B A (Hons.) Graduated Government College Lahore, 1933 Millowner Director Central Board, Reserve Bank of India since 1935, President, Local Board Reserve Bank of India Delhi Area (1935 38) Municipal Commissioner Amritsar s/o Late Seth Jawaladas *b* Lyallpur 1913 A business Magnate & Industrialist of the Punjab Proprietor of the firms of Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladas & Messrs Ram Narain Satya Paul Mill owners & Colliery Proprietors Member Managing Committee Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry & Punjab Chamber of Commerce New Delhi. Vice-President Punjab Federation of Industries Honorary Secretary Northern India Flour Mills Association Member Punjab Advisory Committee for War Supplies Industrial Surveys Advisory Committee Railway Rates Advisory Committee Director Free India General Insurance Co Ltd *Address* Jawala Flour Mills Amritsar



SAUNDERS MAJOR-GENERAL MAOAN C B Col D S O *b* 9 Nov 1884 *m* Marjory *d* of Francis Bacon *Educ* Malvern College R.M.A., Woolwich Lieut., Royal Field Artillery 1903 Lieut., Indian Army 1907 Capt., 1912 Major, 1918 Bt Lieut.-Col 1919 Col 1923 in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia Staff Capt 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914 operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp Operations in Gallipoli, 1915 from 1st landing to evacuation G S O 2 in Egypt to March 1916 Brig Major Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917 Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917 18 G S O 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Genl Dunsterville s Mission through N W Persia to the Caucasus 1918 G S O 1 Caucasus Section G.H Q. British Salonika Force 1919 (wounded despatches five times D S O Bt Lt.-Col) P S.C Camberley, 1920 Military Attache, Teheran Persia 1921 24 D.D M.I., Army Headquarters, 1924-29 D M O 1930 , Comdr Wana Bde 1931 34 Comdr Delhi Independent Bde. 1934 36 A D C to H M. the King 1932-35 Dy Adjutant General A H.Q 1936-38 Comdr Lahore District, 1938-40 *Address* C/o Lloyds Bank New Delhi.

SAYERS SIR FREDERICK, Kt (1941) C I E. (1937) King's Police Medal (1926), General Service, Medal (1921) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India since 1942. *b* 22nd July 1885 *m* Elizabeth *d* of M J Boyan M.D 1909 *Educ* Foyle College, Londonderry, and Trinity College Dublin. Joined

Indian Police, 26th Nov 1906, D I G of Police, 1929 Commissioner of Police, Madras, 1936 Inspector-General of Police Madras 1937-40 Secretary Madras Governor's War Fund 1940 *Address* East India and Sports Club St James's Square London.

SCHERER ROBERT Head Office Delegate for Volkart Bros. Branches in India and Ceylon Chairman of Swiss Engineering Co Ltd Bombay *b* Oct 1 1895 *m* Helen Klara, d of E Hausermann, Winterthur (Switzerland) two sons. *Educ* Government Commercial College Zuerich (Switzerland) came to India as Assistant in 1916 joined Bombay Volunteer Rifles in 1918 passed G D A examination (w Hons) in 1921 Member of General Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1936-37 and 1938-39, Member of Governing Body of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1936 *Address* 10 Pali Hill Bandra Bombay

SCHOFIELD ALFRED B Sc (Econ) His Majesty's Trade Commissioner Calcutta. *b* 1889 *m* Gladys Eleanor *d* of A E Hawkes, Burton-on Trent *Educ* Manchester School of Commerce and University of London In business in Manchester 1909-12 Lecturer in Economics London County Council 1912 14 served with British Expeditionary Force 1915-18 Lecturer in Economics etc to Bankers Institute 1919-20, appointed to Inland Revenue Department London, 1921 23 and Department of Overseas Trade 1923 1930 *Publications* Routine of Commerce and Commercial Practice *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta.

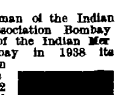
SEN KSHITISH CHANDRA B A (Calcutta), 1909 B A (Cambridge Tripos in Moral Sciences, 1912), Judge High Court, Bombay *b* 1888 *m* to Lila Das Gupta *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta and Trinity Hall Cambridge Joined I C S 1913 Assistant Collector Nasik and Dharwar districts 1919 1920 Assistant Judge Dharwar Sholapur Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920 1923 Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council 1923 24 Deputy Secretary, Legal Department 1924-25, District and Sessions Judge Thana and Kanara districts 1923 and 1925-28 Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side 1928-1931 District and Sessions Judge Hyderabad (Sind) 1931 34 Remembrancer of Legal Affairs 1935-37 officiated as Judge High Court of Bombay in 1934 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939 Additional Judge High Court of Bombay since March 1939 to 1941 when confirmed as a permanent Judge *Address* Crismill Malabar Hill Bombay

SEN SUSIL CHANDRA C B E (1937) M.Sc (1st Class) LL.B, Gold Medalist, University of Calcutta and Incorporated Society Solicitor to the Government of India at Calcutta and Advocate High Court of Calcutta, *m* Ashabala Sen *Educ* Presidency College and University Law College, Calcutta, Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indian Companies Act, and the Indian Insurance Act, Member for sometime of the Central Legislative Assembly and Council of State. *Publications Indian Companies Act* (jointly with Sir Nrependranath Sircar) *Address* 30, Nandan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

SEN USHA NATH C B E (1931) Director and Managing Editor Associated Press of India *b* 6th October 1880 *Educ* at Ripon College Calcutta. *Address* Associated Press of India 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

SETALVAD SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E (1924), LL.D Advocate High Court Bombay *b* July 1866 *m* Krishnagavri, *d* of Nurbheram Raghunathdas Govt Pleader Ahmedabad *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay Pleader High Court Bombay Admitted as Advocate High Court Member Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918 Member Hunter Committee, 1919 Additional Judge Bombay High Court, 1929 Member Executive Council of Governor of Bombay Jan 1921 to June 1923 and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University 1917 1929 *Address* Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

SETALVAD J C Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies Association Bombay was the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay in 1938 its President in 1939 and again its Vice President and President in 1941 and 1942 respectively is connected with a number of commercial bodies in this country He is actively connected with the two Indian Insurance Companies the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited and the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company Limited He is thus in close touch with the active manager ment of General as well as Life Insurance business He is one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies Association and is its Chairman for the present year He represented Indian Insurance Companies on the Advisory Committee on the Insurance Bill appointed by the Government of India in 1936 He is at present a Member of the Insurance Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India to advise Government on matters relating to the administration of the Insurance Act He is also a Member of the War Risks Insurance Advisory Committee appointed by the Government in connection with the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance 1940 and the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance 1942 He has been an active Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the last 14 years. He is also on the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Delhi, representing insurance interests. *Address* Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate Fort, Bombay



SETH SAKARLAL BALABHAI M.L.A. Millowner and Ex President Mill-owners Association Ahmedabad. *b* in 1886 son of Sheth Balabhai Damodardas, Millowner



After completing his education he entered business in 1903 started the Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co Ltd No. 2 in 1926 and installed entirely new machinery in No 1 Mill in 1934 At present he manages three cotton Mills Elected representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners in the Bombay Legislative Assembly He is a staunch Vaishnavite and has contributed to several charitable institutions *Address* Sankdy Sherry Ahmedabad.

SETHI RAM LAL RAI BAHADUR M.Sc (Punjab) 1917 B Sc Agriculture (Edin) 1921 Selected I A S in December 1921 Cane Commissioner U P Lucknow *b* April 20 1894 *Educ* at Govt College Lahore and University of Edinburgh Economic Botanist to Government U P 1922 36 Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell 1936-37 Assistant Agricultural Expert Imperial Council of Agricultural Research 1937 40 Professor of Agriculture and Principal Govt Agricultural College Cawnpore 1941 awarded title of Rai Bahadur June 1937 *Publications* about twenty scientific papers on different subjects *Address* Cane Commissioner U P Lucknow

SETHI SETH MANIKCHAND BALCHAND Rai Bahadur Tajir ul mulk Vanijya Bhushan Hony A D C to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of Manikpur (Jhalawar State) Banker and Mill owner *s* of Seth Balchandji *b* 1888 *m* 1900 Head of the well known firm of Seth Binodiram Balchand Bankers Managing Agents of the Binod Mills Co Ltd. Ujjain which includes the Deepchand Mills owners The Kotah Match Factory and several Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories at Agar Sanawad, Khargone Umri etc Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Binod Mills Co Ltd. Ujjain. Presided at the All India Jain Maha Sabha in 1920 Was member of the first Gwalior Legislative Council Is member of the Economic Development Board, Gwalior State. Has been five times to Europe and has travelled extensively all over the continent Has contributed handsomely to many deserving charities. *Recreation* Travel *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club *Address* Binod Bhawan, Jhalaraptan City (Jhalawar State) or Manik Vilas Empress Road, Gwalior



SHADI LAL Rt Hon. SIR, M.A (Punjab), 1895 B.A Honours (Oxford), 1898 B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford) 1899 Hon. LL.D (Punjab) Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford), 1896 Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn), 1899 Honourarium of Council of Legal Education, 1899 Special Prizeman in Constitutional, Law and legal history 1899 Appointed Member of the Privy Council, 1934 Resigned Judicial Committee 1939 *b* May 1874 *Educ* at Govt College, Lahore Balliol College Oxford Practised at the Bar 1899 1918 Offg Judge Punjab Chief Court, 1918 and 1914 Permanent Judge 1917 Judge High Court Lahore 1919, First Indian to be appointed permanent Chief Justice May 1920-1934 Elected by Punjab University to the Leg Council in 1910 and 1913 Fellow and Syndic Punjab University Dean Law Faculty Rencher of the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn. *Publications* Lectures on Private International Law, Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc *Address* 2 Bhagwandas Road New Delhi

SHAHAB-UD DIN THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR CHAUDHARI KT (1930) B A, LL B Advocate High Court Speaker Punjab Legislative Assembly Founder and Proprietor Indian Cases and Criminal Law Journal Member Legislative Assembly for 2 years President Municipal Committee Lahore for 4 years and elected President Punjab Legislative Council re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927 *Educ* Government College and Law College, Lahore Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909 Was first elected member Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913, President of the Corporation in 1922 Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council re-elected President Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924 *Publications* The Criminal Law Journal of India Indian Case and two Punjabi poems. *Address* Legislative Assembly Lahore

SHAHPURA RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI RAJA SAHEB of *b* 7th March 1876. Succeeded to *gadi* in 1932 Permanent salute 9 guns *Address* Shahpura (Rajputana)

SHANKAR RAU HATTANGADI, B A C I E (1931) *b* 29 September 1887 *m* Uma Rai *Educ* Government College Mangalore and Presidency College Madras. Superintendent Government of India, Finance Department 1922-24 Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924 Asstt Secretary Government of India, Finance Department, 1924 Under Secretary 1925 Deputy Secretary 1926 Budget Officer, 1926-31 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927 1930 and 1931 Dy Controller of the Currency Bombay 1931 Controller of the Currency 1935 Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay, 1935-19 President, Kanara Saraswat Association Bombay 1931 32, President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932. President, Karnataka Association, Bombay, 1937-38 President, Bombay Homoeopathic

Medical Association 1937 38 and 1940-41. *Publications* Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson Tales from Society The Chitra pur Saraswat Directory A Chitrapur Saraswat Miscellany The claims of Homœopathy *Address* 109 Ravivar Satara.

SHANKARSHASTRI NARASINHSHASTRI PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND Dalvajnamuku talankar Kaiser i Hind (Bronze Medal) 1942 Astronomer Astrologer and Land lord. *b* 19 Dec 1884 *m.* Annapurnabai *d* of Vedamurti Chendramadikit of Laxmesh war *Educ* Hosaritti Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as Hosaritti Panchang Publisher of the annual general predictions *Publications* Annual Indian Calendar Bhamini Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology) Kalachandrika in Sanskrit Sanhita Tajak Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi Daivajna Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology) Griha Ratna Mala in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy) has contributed an article on Indian Calendar Reform published in What India Thinks edited by C Roberts of Calcutta The History of Canopus (Agastya) in English. History of Ursa Major (Saptarshi Malika) A History of the Comet in Marathi Water diviner in Sanskrit A Biography of Sri Tembe Maharaj in Marathi (based on Astrology and Philosophy). *Address* Haveri Dharwar Dist

SHARMA, H C M P F (Lond) Member B F M P and PATRA (London) Cert Press Technology (London) Superintendent The British India Press Bombay *s* of late Pandit Shambhulal Sharma Prof Daly College Indore. *b* 1901 *Educ.* at the Ajmer High School and P M V College Brindaban. *m* Saraswati Devi 1921. Entered life as Store-keeper and specialised in the art of printing, Superintendent The Indian Daily Telegraph 1921 1924 Manager "The Independence and the Indian Prince, 1928-1924, Superintendent Stationery & Printing Department, Indore, 1924-1932 Ex Officio Superintendent The Government Central Book Depot, 1926-30 Secretary The All-India Ahilyotsava Committee," and "The Ahilyotsava Statue Committee, Indore, 1925-40 Municipal Councillor, Indore City, 1937 39 Awarded title of Sahitya Manishi in 1937 and Sahitya Bhushan in 1939 by Jagat Guru. Chairman, The Arya Samaj Golden Jubilee, Indore, 1938, Member Board of "The Trustees for the Improvements of the City of Indore" 1939. Also associated with various public Institutions and societies. *Permanent address* Indore C. I.



SHARMA SOMA DATTA, B A, B Com Merchant and Director the National Savings Bank Ltd and Senior Partner Sharma Trading Co Bombay *b* 1st March 1900 Son of Pandit Balak Ram Sharma of Ludhiana (Punjab) *m* Miss Puran devi *d* of Pandit Nandlal of Raikote 2 sons and 2 daughters *Educ* at the Govt High School, Ludhiana Govt College, Lahore and the Sydenham College of Commerce Bombay Graduated 1921 B Com. 1925 Entered business at an early age Founded the Sharma Trading Co in 1923 President Electrical Merchants Association and Secretary The Punjab and Frontier Association Bombay *Office* 159/163 Lohar Street *Residence* Anand Bhavan 14th Road, Khar Bombay



SHARPLEY FORBES WILMOT B Sc Eng (Lond.) Ph D F R S.E. M I E E M I E (Ind) Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Indian School of Mines Dhanbad since 1926 *b* Dublin 7th January 1897 *m* Kathleen M Kirkwood Edinburgh *Educ* Dublin, Edinburgh After completing an Engineering apprenticeship served as Assistant and Manager respectively with Dublin and Edinburgh engineering firms joined Electrical Engineering Dept of the Heriot-Watt College Edinburgh in 1921 since joining present post has devoted considerable time to problems in connection with vision and illumination in coal mines and has published several papers on the subject *Recreations* tennis astronomy photography *Club* United Service Calcutta *Address* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Bihar

SHASTRI PRAKSH DUTT, Ph.D (Kiel) B Sc Lit. Hum (Oxon) M A B T Hon. M.O L. (Punjab) Vidyasagar (Calcutta) Shastra Vachaspati (Nadia) I E S Principal, Rajshahi College 1933 37 Principal David Hare Training College Calcutta 1938 Sen Prof of Mental and Moral Phil in Presidency Coll Calcutta Principal Hooghly Govt. College 1927 *b* 20th June 1885 *Educ* Universities of Lahore Oxford Kiel Bonn and Paris Del. to and Sectional Pres at 4th Int Congress of Philosophy held at Bologne, 1911, invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14 Visited the U S A and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard Cornell Princeton Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy Naples, 1924 Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1925, *Publications* Several works and articles on philosophical educational and literary subjects. *Address* 4, Malsan Road, Lahore

SHEKH DIN MOHAMED, KHAN BAHADUR (1931), M.A. LL.B Judge High Court Lahore. *b.* 2nd December, 1886 *Educ.* mostly at Lahore Started as a Lawyer in 1910 Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee Gujranwala, 1916-1933 Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933 Additional Judge High Court 1934 Member Delimitation Committee, 1935 Special Officer to Government, Punjab 1936 Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936 Puisne Judge, 30th March 1937 *Address* High Court, Lahore.

SHEPPARD *SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London* Correspondent of *The Times of India b* Bath, Jan 1880 *Educ* Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. *m* 1921, Anne *d* of the late J H Carpenter (died 1934) Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902 Assistant Editor *The Times of India* 1907 1923 Editor 1923-1932 Temporary Capt. in the Army 1917 18 employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member Indian Historical Records Commission *Publications* Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa "The Byculla Club a history Bombay Place-names and Street-names A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Bombay Edited, Bombay in the days of Queen Anne for the Hakluyt Society *Address The Times of India* Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London E.C 4

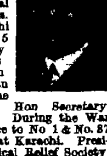
SHETHIA DEVCHAND DHARAMSI J P Senior Partner of Messrs S D Shethia & Co and Shethia Bros Head Office Bombay *b* 1886 at *Anjar (Cutch) m* 1901 Devibai *d* of Thakar Jivraj Kalyanji Anjar One adopted son Mr Madhusudan and one daughter Jamnabai Started business career at the age of 17 in Bombay then Calcutta finally settling down at Bombay—entirely a self made man. Charitably disposed has donated several institutes including Gokilbai High School Vile-Parle started *Giri s* School at Anjar after his mother's name built compound wall in their family temple Gangeshwar and a Dharmashalla also at Anjar (Cutch) and gave Rs 3 000 during recent famine in Cutch He is a trustee in many charitable trusts and is the President of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Betada Community and Vice-President of Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha He started Gurkha Sangh in Bombay was their President and did great service during communal riots *Address* —Residence—Shethia Bhuvan Benham Hall Lane Girgaon *Office* —Podar Chambers Parsi Bazar Street Fort, Bombay



SHIRLAW JOHN FENTON M.R.C.V.S (1923). Veterinary Research Officer in charge of Pathology Imperial Veterinary Research Institute Mukteswar, U P *b* Aug 31st, 1896 *m* to Leslie Hamilton (nee Wilkes) *Educ* at George Heriots' School, Edinburgh Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, University of Edinburgh. Assistant to Professor of Pathology Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, 1922-27 Professor of Pathology Punjab Veterinary College 1927 1936 Officer in charge Pathology 1936 Contributions on numerous veterinary scientific subjects. *Address* Imperial Veterinary Research Institute Mukteswar U P

SHIRNAME, DR. TUKARAM GOPAL, B.Ag (Bom), Ph D (Wales) F.S.S (Lond.) F R. Econ S (Lond.) *b* November 12, 1899 *m* to Shantabai *d* of G S Darekar of Poona. *Educ* at Poona Aberystwyth (Wales) and London Demonstrator and Lecturer in Agricultural Economics Agricultural College, Poona (1925-30) sent on study leave by Govt to England for advanced studies (1930-32) attached to and with the Indian Trade Commissioner London (1932) Professor of Agricultural Economics Agricultural College Poona from Govt 1932 on deputation to Govt of India as Marketing Officer 1935 39 from July 1939 Joint Marketing Officer Bombay Province, Bombay from Jan 1942 *Controller of* Prices and *Asstt* Director of Civil Supplies Bombay travelled widely in Europe and all Provinces and States in India Burma and Baluchistan Correspondent for India International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932 34) organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) and Vice President (1942) Secretary Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934) Organised Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd Examiner for B Ag B Sc (Agri) and M Com Secretary Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927 34) Chairman Shri Shivaji Maratha Society Poona (1934 35) Member, G I P Railway Committee Provincial Board of Rural Development Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee Vice President Maratha Recruitment Board *Address* Controller of Prices Bombay

SHROFF DR E D C.B.E F P L.R.C.P & S E D P H (London) Retired Chief Officer Karachi Municipal Corporation. *b* 5th October 1884 Medical Officer Pilgrim Observation Camp Perim 1911 12. Medical Officer for 2½ years and Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation for 5½ years. Hon. Secretary Karachi Health Association for 5 years, Hon. Secretary Karachi Club for 14 years Member Executive Committee Imperial Indian War Relief Fund during the Great War of 1914-1918 Hon Secretary War League, West India. During the War rendered valuable assistance to No 1 & No. 37 Indian General Hospitals at Karachi. President, Poor Patients Medical Relief Society Karachi Honorary Secretary Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Hon. Secretary His Late Majesty King George V Sind Memorial Fund, President, Rotary



Club of Karachi, 1937 He is the Hon. Secretary of the Karachi City War Committee; Member of the Sind Joint-War Committee and Chairman, A R P Advisory Committee, and the Overseas League, Karachi. Awarded Kaiser i Hind Silver Medal (1921) O B E. (1933) and C B E (1941)

SHROFF KAIKHUSHRU RUTTONJI P J P, President Stock Exchange Bombay and Director of several *Joint Stock Companies* *b* July 27 1878 *m* Aimai *d* of Rustomji Pandey *Educ* Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Author of works on Mathematics Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals *Publications* Elementary Arithmetics and Algebra for P E Students *Address* Sunshine Churchgate Reclamation Bombay

SHUJAUDDIN KHALIFA M A (Punjab) B A LL B (Cambridge) LL D (Dublin) Barrister at-Law (Lincoln s Inn) *b* 27 Sept 1887 Hon Prof English Literature Islamia Coll Lahore 1906-1908 Lecturer Univ ersity Law Coll Lahore 1917 1919 Fellow Punjab Univ since 1917 Member of the Syndicate of the Univ since 1921 Hon Secretary Islamia College Lahore Founder and Hon Secy Punjab Muslim Educational Conference Lahore since 1922 Member of Council All India Muslim League Municipal Commissioner Lahore 1927 1930 Member Bar Council High Court Lahore Member of the Court of Muslim Univ Aligarh Chairman Reception Committee of the All India Muslim Educational Conference 1933 appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All India Muslim Conference 1933 awarded Jubilee Medal 1935 Member Council of Law Reporting and Vice-President Bar Association High Court Lahore *Publications* Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act 1934 *Address* 3, Begum Road Lahore

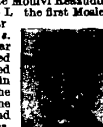
SHUKLA PRABHASHANKER KILASHANKER, General Manager Diwan Bahadur Kearsingh Chandmal Government Treasurers and Manager Rapna Motors *b* 28th March 1896 *m* 1st December 1933 One *d* *e* in Kotah State travelled extensively in Europe in 1931 32 to study general working of business Director the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd for the last 15 years Presided over the Chamber s deliberations during the year 1940-41 Member and once Vice-President of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. *Address* Javeri Bazar Bombay



SHUKLA, PANDIT RAVISHANKAR, B A LL.B. M.L.A. Ex Prime Minister C P Government *b* 1876 *m* to Shrimati Bhawani Bai *Educ* at Nagpur Hislop College and Jubbulpore Law School. Head Master Khairagarh High School for 3 years. Joined Bar in 1908 Was arrested as a non-co-operator in 1921 but released due to popular upheaval. Sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1930 to 2 years imprisonment and fine Rs. 500 in 1932. Practice licence cancelled by Government in 1932 but restored in 1935 Entered Legislative Council, 1923 as member Swaraj Party Chairman, District Council, Raipur from 1926 Minister for Education, July 1937 and sponsored Vidya Mandir scheme Prime Minister from August 1938 to 10th November 1939 *Address* Budhapara, Raipur C P

SHUTTLEWORTH GRAHAM DENNISON J P Senior Partner Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers Bombay *b* 17 June 1889 *m* Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917) *Educ* St Lawrence College Ramsgate and Royal Military College Sandhurst. Commissioned.

SIDDIQUEE SHAIKH RAFIUDDIN AHMAD B A (National University) *b* 12th November 1896 Only son of late Moulvi Resauddin Ahmad Siddiquee B A, the first Moslem graduate of Bengal Married. Four *d* and two *s*. Premier Rais and Zamindar of Chittagong Entered business in 1920 and started the first soap factory in Chittagong Director the National Cotton Mills the Comrade Bank Ltd. and other industrial firms Chairman The Moslem Chamber of Commerce, elected unanimously for the last three years Chairman Board of Directors of the Chittagong Engineering & Electric Supply Co Ltd Chittagong since 1939, Chairman, Board of Directors, the Modern Printing and Publishing Co Ltd. Commissioner Chittagong Municipality since 1930 leader of the Major Party in the house Chairman Water Works Standing Committee for the last seven years Member Chittagong Port Trust representing the Chittagong Municipality acted as Hon. Magistrate with single independent Bench 1930-1939 Unanimously elected member University Court and other Educational Institutions *Address* Station Road, Chittagong

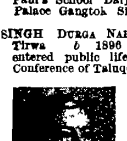


SIKANDER HYAT KHAN MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIRDAR SIR K B E. (1933), K.B D.C.L., of Wah (Attock District) Premier Punjab, since 1-4-1937 *b* 5th June 1892 Son of late Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C S.I. K.I H Khan Bahadur of Wah (Attock District) *married* 1912 five sons five daughters. *Educ.* M A O College, Aligarh, University College, London. Served European War 1914-18, Third Afghan War 1919 with 2/67th Punjabis first Indian to command a Company on active service, Vice-Chairman Attock District Board 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, 1919-30 Member

of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921 Non-official member of the Provincial Police Committee 1926 Chairman, Punjab Reforms Committee, 1928 Temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab August to November 1929 Revenue Member Punjab Government 1930-35 Acting Governor of the Punjab 1932 and 1934 Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India February 1935 to October 1936 *Recreation* Shooting riding and gardening *Addresses* Wah, Attock District 98, Upper Mall Lahore The Boundary Simla E

SIKKIM MAHARAJA OF H H MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL K C S I (1939) K C I E (1928) *b* 26 Oct 1893 *s* of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal K C I E. of Sikkim *m* grand-daughter of Lonchen Shobdag (Regent of Tibet) *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer St Paul's School Darjeeling *Address* The Palace Gangtok Sikkim

SINGH DURGA NARAYAN MAJOR RAJA of Tirwa *b* 1896 *e* At Mayo College entered public life 1915 President, Joint Conference of Talukdars and Zemindars U P 1922 U P Social Conference 1923 U P Kshattriya Sabha, etc President U P Hindu Sabha 1928 36 President for several years to date of A I Shuddhi Sabha Chairman District Board Farrukhabad 1923 27 Member U P Legislative Council 1924 27 Member, Court of Wards U P 1924 27 1934 37 and 1937 to date Member U P



Delimitation Committee Member U P, College Benares, B B. College Agra Padrauna High School President and founder A K K High School Tirwa Member Seva Samiti, Allahabad U P Liberal League Vice President A P Zemindars Association Chairman Indian Insurance Company Director, A I U Assurance Co Visited Europe 1928 He got a commission in regular army in 1919 promoted Captain 1924 Major 1936 Minister of Communications, first U P Cabinet *Address* Tirwa District Farrukhabad

SINGH KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ M.A (Oxford) Bar-at Law C I E Member U P Legis Assembly 1937 *b* 17 May 1878 *m.* to Gunwatl Maya Das *d* of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab) 2 *s* and 1 *d* *Educ* Harrow and Ball Coll. Oxford Bar-at-Law 1902 Ent U P C S 1904 Asst Sec to Govt of India Dept of Education 1911 Collr of Hamirpur U P 1917 Deputy Commissioner Hardoi, 1918, Secy to U P Govt 1919 Dy Secretary Govt of India Education Dept 1920-23 Dy Commissioner Bahraich 1923 Commissioner Allahabad 1927 Benares 1928 Allahabad 1929 Chief Minister Jodhpur 1931 Agent-General to the Governament of India in South Africa, 1932 Member Executive Council U.P Govt 1935 Member U P Legislative Assembly 1937, Elected Vice Chancellor Lucknow University in 1941 *Publications* Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U P., 1906-1909 Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa and various contributions to the press. *Address* Lucknow and Simla.

SINGH SIR NIHAL, Author and Journalist. *b* June 2 1884 *Educ* Punjab University, *m* to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook 1907 First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898 Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews quarterlies magazines weekly and daily newspapers all over the world. Has thrice girdled the globe and while living on four Continents has been commissioned by the Governments of various countries notably Canada Belgium Ceylon and India to write books and booklets some of which have run through enormous editions Among best-known works are *India's Fighters India's Fighting Troops, The King's Indian Allies, The Rajas and Their India Progressive British India, Japan's Modernization The Nizam and the British Empire Bhagwat Singhjee The Maker of Modern Gondal Messages of Uplift for India Urge Divine Making Bad Children Good Dry America &c* *Address* Suryasthan 16 Nemi Road Dehra Dun U P

SINGHANIA LALA PADAMPAT M L A (U P) *b* 1905 Governing Director Jugrilal Kamlapat Group of Mills Cawnpore A great pioneer of Textile Jute, Sugar Hosiery and other Industries an ardent believer in developing all the Indistrial prospects of U P and the country His latest acquisitions are Steel Card board Plywood Plastic Products and Aluminium Industries has offices in Calcutta Bombay etc A great philanthropist and public worker and patron of a large number of social educational



political and literary institutions Holds a prominent position in India Is the founder of the Merchants Chamber of Commerce U P Ex President of the All India Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce Representative of the Commercial community of U P in the Assembly President of the Employers Association of Northern India and All India Vaish Mahasabha Ex President of All India Marwari Federation Chairman of U P Industrial Financing Corporation. *Hobies* Riding Sports Music Building and Studies *Address* Kamla Tower Cawnpore.

SINHA 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR *cr* 1919 ARQON SINHA Barrister-at-Law *b* 22 Aug. 1887, *s* of 1st Baron *m* 1st, 1916 Prvatama (*d* 1920) *s d* of Rai Bahadur Lalli Mohan Chatterjee two *d*, 2nd 1919 Nirpuama, *y d* of Rai Bahadur Lalli Mohan Chatterjee two *s* *Heir s* Hon. Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha *b* 29th October 1920. *Address* 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta

SINHA ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1915), ex Minister, Bihar Government in charge of Finance L S G and P W D 3 July 1889 *Educ* Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta) Professor of History T N J College Bhagalpur (1915 16) enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921 non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress, worked with Mr Gandhi in his famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917 was elected Asst Secretary and then Genl. Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years elected Vice-Chairman. Patna City Municipality 1924 and Chairman Dt Board elected President Bihar Provincial Conference 1928 elected Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar earthquake), 1934 elected member of the Council of State (1926-29) elected member of the Central Assembly (1935 37) elected to the Provincial Assembly Bihar 1937 Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Committee 1934-35 General Secretary Bihar Provincial Congress Committee 1934 1936 Elected member of Bihar Legislative Assembly Finance Minister Bihar Govern ment 1937 (July) to 1939 (3rd November) General Secretary Reception Committee of the 53rd Session of the Indian National Congress *Address* Patna

SINHA BHUPENDRA NARAYANA RAJA BAHADUR (1918) B.A (Calcutta) of Nashipur and Zamindar b 15th Nov 1888 *m* Brat Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari *Educ* Presidency College and University Law College Calcutta 1st Class Hon. Magte Trustees of the Indian Museum President of the India Art School and re-elected in 1929 elected to the Bengal Council in 1926 elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission Member of the E B Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt of Bengal Leader of the Landholders party in the Council Vice President of the Bengal Olympic Association, Calcutta of Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School of the Hindu Mission, Bengal and of the Calcutta Orphanage Director of several Joint Stock Companies Patron of the Brahmari movement *Address* 54 Gariahat Road Ballygunge, P O Calcutta or Nashipur Rajbhati, Nashipur P O Dist Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND M.A. (1921) M.L.A (1924-1930) elected to the Bihar Legislative Council from Darbhanga General Constituency (1937) Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-23) Pro prietor Srinagar Raj 24 Sept. 1898 *Educ* Presidency College (Calcutta), Govt Sanskrit College, Calcutta and Post-Graduate Department Calcutta University Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1926) Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly 1928 Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association Member of the Executive Committee of the All India Hindu Sabha 1926-35 President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years, elected Vice-President of All India Hindu Mahasabha (1942) Visited Europe 1930-31 Elected Deputy Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1937), Member Bihar Sanskrit Council and Bihar Sanskrit Convocation Dist Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts Association (1937) *Publications* Author of several papers and books. *Address* P O Srinagar Dist Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA HON BLE SIR RAJIVARANJAN PRASAD Kt M.A (Allahabad) M.L.C, President, Bihar Legislative Council s of late Raja Rajrajeshwari Prasad Sinha of Surajpura (Bihar) b 25th November 1893 *m* 1912 Shrimati Keshavanandani youngest daughter of late R B Jaiprakash Lal, C I E Diwan Dumraon Raj one son and daughters *e* at Arrah Zillah School St Xavier s School Calcutta Agra College Patna College Muir Central College Alla habad took first class M A in English literature



Allahabad University in 1916 also awarded Queen Empress Jubilee Medal for standing first in Allahabad University on entire M.A side unanimously elected Member First Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council under Montford Reforms 1920 unanimously re-elected to the Second B & O Legislative Council 1923 and again re-elected Member Third B & O Legislative Council 1926 Shortly after third General Election elected unanimously Member Central Legislative Assembly 1927 30 Unanimously elected President Bihar Legislative Council 1937 Knighted 1st January 1942 *Recreations* Music literary and classical studies *Address* Surajpura, (Bihar) Patna

SINHA SACHCHIDANAND Barrister First Elected Dy President Indian Leg Assembly first Indian Finance Member Ex Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Govt 1921 1926, also President of Leg. Council 1921 22 Vice-Chancellor Patna University 1936 Re appointed 1939 and also in 1941 *b* 10 Nov 1871 *m* Srimati Radhika (decd) *Educ* Patna College and City College Calcutta Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1893 Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893 Allahabad High Court 1895, Patna High Court 1916 Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review* 1899 1921 Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council Elected Legislative Assembly 1920 Was especially invited while in England in 1933 to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University 1935 and the Nagpur University 1937 received from Allahabad University degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa* in 1937 *Publications* "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar" "Speeches and writings of Sachchi dananda Sinha (1935) second enlarged edition (1942) *Address* Patna Bihar

SIRCAR, Sir Nilratan Kt *cr* 1918 M.A. M.D (Cal.) D C L (Oxon.), LL.D (E.) Consulting Physician *b* 1 Oct. 1861 *s of* Nandalal Sircar and Thakomoni *m.* Nirmala Majumdar (*Nee*), one *s* five *d. Educ.* Calcutta University Founder and Proprietor of National Soap Factory and National Tannery Co. one of the Founders and President of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospitals and Medical Club Calcutta President, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital Chittaranjan Hospital and Post-Graduate Department in Science of the Calcutta University sometime Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University, Member Legislative Council, Bengal. *Club* Medical Calcutta *Address* 7 Short Street Calcutta,

SIRCAR, Sir Nripendra Nath Kt K.C.S.I (1936) M.A. B.L *m* Nabanalini Basu, *e d* of Durgadas Basu *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn Practised at Bhagalpore in Bihar as pleader since 1907 Member of Subordinate Judicial Service 1902-05 First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907 Honours in Mathematics Physics and Chemistry in B A , M.A in Chemistry Holder of Foundation Scholarship Presidency College Law Member Government of India 1934–39 Advocate-General of Bengal, 1929-34 Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee *Publications* —Joint author of *Treatise on Indian Companies Act* and author of *Treatise on Land of Arbitration* the latter based on his Tagore Law Lectures 1941 *Address* 36-1 Elgin Road Calcutta

SIROHI, H H. Maharajadhiraj Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur G.C.I.E K.C.S.I. *b* Sept 27 1888 *s* to the *gadi* April 29 1920 *Address* Sirohi Rajputana

SITAMAU, H H Sir Raja Ram Singh, Raja of K.C.I.E. *b* 1880 descended from Rathore House of Kachi, Baroda *m* thrice *Educ* Daly Coll. Indore Hindi and Sanskrit poet and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns *s* by selection by Govt of India in default of direct issue, 1900 *Address* Ramnivas Palace Sitamau C I.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, Sir P S., K.C.S.I 1915 C.S.I (1912), C.I.E. (1908) LL.D Madras University 1932 LL.D Benares Hindu University 1933 Retd Member Executive Council Madras *b* 7 Feb 1864 *Educ* S P G College Tanjore Government College Kumbakonam Presidency College Madras, High Court Vakil 1885 Asstt Professor Law College Madras, 1893-99 Joint Editor Madras Law Journal 1898-1907 first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07 Advocate-General, 1907 Member of Executive Council Madras, 1912 17 Vice-Chancellor University of Madras 1916-18 Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University 1918-19 Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly 1920 President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919, and Akola, 1926. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922 Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly 1924. *Publications* Indian Constitutional Problems (1928) Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935) *Address* Sudharma, Edward Elliot Road Mylapore, Madras

SKEMP Frank Whittingham M.A (Manc.), B.A, Hist. Honours (1900) Indian Civil Service Puisne Judge Lahore High Court *b* 13 Dec 1880 *m* Dorothy Fraser *Educ* University of Manchester Peterhouse Cambridge Joined I.C.S (Punjab Commission) 1904 Officiating D C 1910-1912 Sessions Judge 1918-1927 Additional Judge Lahore High Court, 1927 Puisne Judge, 1933 *Publications* Multani Stories *Address* 11 Aikman Road Lahore

SKRINE Clermont Percival, B.A (Oxon.) O.B.E (1935) H B M's Consul General in Khorasan Meshed, since Jan. 1942 *b* 1888 *m* Doris Forbes 2nd *d* of James Whitelaw of Nungate North Berwick *Educ* Winchester New College Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service 1912 Assistant Magistrate Azamgarh, Cawnpore Gorakhpur (U P.) 1912 15 Asstt Political Agent Sibi Baluchistan 1915 16 on political service in the South Persian war area 1916-18 Consul Kerman 1918-19 Under Secretary Foreign and Political Department 1919-20 Political Agent Chagai Baluchistan 1921 22 officiated 6 months as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner Quetta Pishin Consul General in Chinese Turkestan Kashgar 1922 24, Secretary to the A G G Punjab States 1926-27 Consul in Seistan and Kain 1927 29 Political Agent Sibi 1929-31 Political Agent Kalat and Chagai 1932 35 Revenue and Judicial Commissioner Baluchistan 1935 36 Resident Madras States 1936-38 Resident for the Punjab States 1931-41 Awarded O B E in Quetta Earthquake Honours List 1935 awarded Gill Memorial by Royal Geographical Society 1929 *Publications* Chinese Central Asia, 1926 papers on Central Asia Iran Baluchistan the Quetta Earthquake etc *Address* The Residency Lahore

SLADE Mead C.I.E (1938) I C S Member Central Board of Revenue Delhi Simla *b* 24th January 1894 *Educ* Ilminster School Somerset, and University College London Military Service 1914-1923 (Captain, Indian Army), Appointed to I.C.S., 1923 and posted to Burma Collector of Customs successively at Calcutta, Rangoon, and Bombay 1930-36 Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce June 1936 Officiating Secretary ditto April-Oct. 1938 Member, Central Board of Revenue, October 1938 *Address* Central Board of Revenue, Delhi, Simla

SLADEN, Joseph Maurice I C S Secretary, Home Dept. Govt of Bombay *b.* Feb 22 1896 *m* Eileen *d* of F Wright of Dalkey Eire *Educ* Winchester College, 1909-1915 R M C Sandhurst 1915 New College Oxford 1919-1920. Commissioned to The King's Royal Rifle Corps, October, 1915 Army Service 1915-1919 Nominated to I C S 1919 arrived in India 1921 service under Govt. of Bombay, 1920-1931 Minister Khairpur State Sind 1932 1937 Secretary Home Dept Govt of Bombay since 1938 *Address* Secretariat Bombay

SLOAN Sir Tennant M A (Oxon) K C I E (1936) C S I (1936) Adviser to the Governor United Provinces *b* 9 November 1884 *m* Gladys Hope *d* of R Hope Robertson Glasgow *Educ* Glasgow Academy Glasgow University and Christ Church, Oxford Joined Indian Civil Service 1909 served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector Assistant Settlement Officer Under-Secretary to Government Magistrate and Collector Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under Secretary Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. *Address* Lucknow U P

SMITH Albert General Manager The British India General Insurance Co Ltd *b* 27th October 1902 *m* 19th Sept 1932 One son and one daughter Joined Head Office staff of London & Lancashire Insurance Co Ltd London 1919 Transferred to the Calcutta Branch of that Company 1923 *Joined the* British India General Insurance Co Ltd Head Office in 1928 as Assistant Manager Appointed General Manager 1935 *Clubs* Willingdon Sports Club Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Club of India Bombay Flying Club and Bombay Football Club *Address* Mehta House Apollo Street Fort, Bombay



SMITH Pearse Thomas Lawrence Hart M A (Oxon) I E S Principal, Rajkumar College Rajpur Member Indian Public Schools Conference Chairman, 1939-41 *b* July 1893 *m* Miss Katherine Waghorn two sons. *b* June 1926 and June 1932. *Educ.* Marlborough College and St John's College Oxford. *Addresses* Rajkumar College Rajpur C/o Messrs Lloyds Bank Ltd Cox and King's Branch, 6 Pall Mall London, S W 1 and Launceston Cornwall

SMITH Walter Robert George C I E (1937) Bar-at-Law Member Federal Public Service Commission Delhi 1942 *b* 5th Nov 1887 *m* Ellen *d* of the late John Cochrane *Educ* Grove Park School Wrexham and Gray's Inn Joined Police Service Dec 1908 as Assistant Superintendent Superintendent of Police March 1921 Dy Commissioner of Police Bombay 1932 Offg Deputy Inspector General of Police, March 1932 Commissioner of Police, Bombay 1933 awarded King's Police Medal 1933 *Address* Metcalfe House Delhi

SOBHA Singh the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur O B E (1938) Landlord Millowner, and Contractor Member, Central Legislative Assembly (1938) Member Council of State, (1939) *b* 1900 *Educ* Khalsa Collegiate School, Amritsar and privately *m.* Shrimati Wariam Kaur, *d* of S Harbel Singh Rais, Factory owner, Jarhanwala, 1905 Director Reserve Bank of India (1938) Trustee Delhi Improvement Trust (1938), Director Delhi, Cloth & General Mills and several other leading business concerns Member Delhi Municipal Committee 1915 1936, Vice-President, *New Delhi Municipal Committee since 1930* and President, 1938 Honorary Magistrate since 1916 Elected Chairman, Punjab Chamber of Commerce 1939 and 1941 Elected Deputy President Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta 1942 *Address* Baikunth," New Delhi



SOLA The Rev Marcial S J Ph D M A Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920 Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St Xavier's College, Bombay *b* Nov 7 1872 in the province of Barcelona North of Spain Ordained at St. *Louis Mo* U S A in 1906 *Educ* Vich. Spain and at St Louis University Mo U S A. Went to the Philippines On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903 A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St Louis U S A in 1904 Prof for several years at the Ateneo de Manila Philippines and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920 On the Staff of St. Xavier's College Bombay since 1922 *Publications* Author of The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands. A Study of Seismic Waves Contributor to the monthly review Razon y Fe Issued at Madrid Author of A Compendium of the Science of Logic. *Address* St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road Fort Bombay

SOMAIYA Karamshi Jethabhai *b* at Belapur 13th May 1902 Belongs to the Lohana community of Cutch. *e* Belapur and Bombay *m* Sakarbai, daughter of Mr Veljibhai of Sumari Roha (Cutch) Has one son and 4 daughters. Started business at Belapur 1925 Joined Messrs. Lachmandas Ramprataap Khatod to start sugar business in the name of Messrs Sobhachand Ramnarayan Khatod as working partner in 1927 Started a sugar-candy factory of his own at Belapur 1932 and the Godavari Sugar Mills Limited at Sakarwadi Kashegaon G I P 1939 on a joint-stock basis and became its Managing Agent Director Shree Krishna Sugar Mills Rittur Miraj State (Junior).



Opened grain shops in Cutch as a relief measure of the 1940 famine and started a free ambulance service to his community in Bombay City and suburbs *Address* Managing Agents Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort Bombay

SOMAN RAMCHANDRA GANESH District Pleader Deputy President Bombay Leg Council *b* 24th November 1876 *m* Mrs Sitabai Soman, *Educ* Satara Started practice at Satara (1906) edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years was member of Bombay Council for Satara Dist 1924 26 and 1934-36 was a follower of Lok Tilak member of the Congress for more than 30 years elected in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg Council elected President of Satara Muncipality in 1938 for triennial period appointed Chairman of Directorate Board W I Ins Co for second time in 1940 and on the Board of Directorate of United Western Bank Satara convicted under Cri Law Amend Act in 1930 but acquitted in H C , confined in jail as detenu in 1932 and in Jan 1941 under Defence of India Rules and released in December 1941 *Address* Shaniwar Peth Satara City

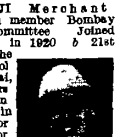
SOMERVELL THEODORE HOWARD M A M B B Ch (Camb) F R C S (Eng) Kaiser I Hind Medals 1929 and 1939 Medical Missionary *b* 16th April 1890 *m* Margaret of Sir James Hope Simpson Three *s* *Educ* Rugby School Caius College, Cambridge and University College Hospital London (First class Parts I and II of Nat Science Tripos Cambridge) Capt R A M C in B E F 1915-18 Casualty Clearing Station (mentioned in despatches) Member of Everest Expeditions 1922 and 1924 Joined London Missionary Society in 1923 and has since been then at the Mission Hospital at Neyyoor Travancore *Publications After Everest* (1936) *Knife and Life in India* (1940) numerous articles in various journals on surgical and mountaineering subjects *Address* Neyyoor Travancore S India

SONALKAR, V R B A (Bom) C A I B (London) Manager, The Bank of Baroda Ltd Calcutta *b* 2nd February 1900 *Educ* at Deccan College Poona and Wilson College



Bombay Took up Banking as a career Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1922 Worked in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central Visited Central Bank's Branches at Hyderabad (Deccan) Madras Rangoon Calcutta etc as Inspector Was Agent of the Central Bank at Rangoon Karachi and Amritsar Was specially deputed to organise manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjab Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd. as the Chief Accountant at Head Office in 1937, Was a co-opted Member of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta, appointed to deal with the proposed Banking Legislation (1940) Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London Author of an instructive and interesting Book Banking Frauds in India A Rotarian. Was Treasurer of the Rotary Club at Baroda *Address* C/o The Bank of Baroda Ltd 11 Clive Street, Calcutta

SOONDARDASS MORARJI Merchant Municipal Councillor and member Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Joined Krishna Premji & Co in 1920 *b* 21st January 1904 *Educ* at the Esplanade High School Bombay *m* to Miss Jayabai, 3 sons and 2 daughters Extensive continental tour including English tour in 1928 Municipal Councillor Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1932 and Member B P C C since 1933 Has served as Chairman, Works Committee and subsequently of the Law Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Has also acted as deputy leader of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party President Swadeshi Market *Office address* 43 Forbes Street Fort Bombay



SOPARKAR GORDHANDAS BHAIDAS -I C E F S I A M T P Inst (Lond) Consulting Surveyor to the Govt of Bombay *b* May 12 1888 *m* in 1908 to Taraguri decd. 1931 *d* of Sheth Ranchhoddas Varjivandas *Educ* Elphinstone High School and College and Engineering College Poona recipient of several prizes and Govt. Scholarships in School and College career, received special training in London in Valuation of Real Property and Town Planning Taken up in the Town planning and Valuation Department in 1914 officiated as Consulting Surveyor to Govt from June 1919 to Jany 1920 Deputy Asstt Consulting Surveyor to Govt 1920-30 Asstt Consulting Surveyor to Govt since December 1930 was on deputation to Bhavnagar State for about 4 months in 1935 where he designed the beautiful Krishnanagar as a suburb of Bhavnagar City was also deputed for a short period to the State of Chhota Udepur in July 1939 for advice in Town Improvement, was also on deputation to advise Tata Sons Ltd. Bombay and designed for them the layout for a new Industrial town near Dwarka. *Address* Poona

SORLEY HERBERT TOWER, M.A D Litt C I E (1939) I C S Commissioner Northern Division Ahmedabad *b* 12th April 1892 *m* to Marjorie Davidson *d.* of the late George Niven, Surgeon, West Didsbury Manchester. Two *ds* *Educ* Aberdeen Grammar School, Aberdeen University and Christ Church Oxford Entered I C S in 1914 India 1915 served in numerous official capacities in Bombay Presidency and been M L.A. Central Legislative Assembly Collector of Bombay, Secretary to Government General and

Educational Departments and Chief Secretary to Govt. Political and Services Department *Publications* 1 (with A. H. Dracup) *The Census volumes for* 1931 *relating to Bombay Presidency including Sind* 2. *The Marine Fisheries of Bombay Presidency* (1933) 3 *Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit* (1940) *Address* Shahi Bagh Ahmedabad.

SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON C.I.E (1935) Controller of Supplies U P (Department of Supply) Formerly Managing Director Ford & Macdonald Ltd Cawnpore *b* January 26 1891 *m* Dorothy Mary Andrese *Educ* Inverness Academy Scotland Joined Ford & Macdonald Ltd. In 1908 represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in Lower House of United Provinces Legislature from 1926-40 Hon Chairman Cawnpore Improvement Trust 1931 1939 *Address* Civil Lines Cawnpore

SPACKMAN Col WILLIAM COLLIS I.M.S M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P M.B B.S (Lond.), F.R.C.S (Ed.) F.R.C.O.G (Eng.) F.C.P.S Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Bihar *b* 23 Sept 1889 *m* Audrey Helen Smith *Educ* Trent College and St Bartholomew's Hospital London. War Service 1914 18 Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War 1916-18) Wounded twice mentioned in dispatches Frontier Medal 1923, Transferred to Civil Employ Bombay Presidency 1924 Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology Grant Medical College Bombay 1927 1941 *Publications* Numerous articles on professional subjects in various Journals. *Address* Patna

SPENCE Sir GEORGE HEMMING M.A Oxon. Kt 1939 C.I.E 1931 C.S.I 1937 Secretary, Legislative Department Government of India. *b* 6th Nov 1888. *m.* to Constance Isabel daughter of the Rev T N H Smith Pearse *Educ* at Marlborough College and Trinity College Oxford. Entered I.C.S, 1912 Served in the Punjab till 1919 and thereafter under the Government of India. *Address* 8 Hastings Road, New Delhi.

SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G B A B.L. M B C.M. Vaidya Ratna *b* 1887 *m.* Srimati Sringarammal. *Educ* Madras University awarded 2 State scholarships, the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and Colleges and in many Civilian and War hospitals Secretary Usman Committee on Indigenous Medicine, Elected President Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929 one of the founders of the Madras Medical Association for many years Secretary of the Association and Editor *Madras Medical Journal*, Retired Principal, Government Indian Medical School Awarded "Vaidya Ratna Birthday Honours, 1932 Treasurer and Past Recording Secretary Theosophical Society, Adyar, Director Adyar Library and Editor Adyar Library Series Founder and First President Academy of Indian Medicine Madras. *Address* Adyar, Madras.

SRINIVASAN KASTURI, B.A. Managing Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras President, All-India Newspaper Editors Conference eldest son of the late S Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Proprietor and Editor of *The Hindu* *b* August 1887 graduated from the Madras Presidency College, joined *The Hindu* as Joint Manager and assumed Editorship in February 1934 *Address* Sabarmati Mowbrays Road Alwarpet Madras

SRIVASTAVA, Dr. SIR, J P, Kt K B E D Sc (Agra) D LITT (Lucknow) M Sc TECH. (Vict) A.M.S.T M.L.A Apptd Member, Governor General's Executive Council (*Civil Defence*) son of late Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava Rais and Landlord, Bansi District Basti Member National Defence Council *b* 16th August 1889 *m* on 2nd February 1907 Kailash, two sons and five daughters *Educ* at Christ Church College Cawnpore Muir Central College Allahabad and Manchester College of Technology Large business interest in Cawnpore Controls the New Victoria Mills Co, Ltd and the Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co Ltd Director Allahabad Bank, Ltd Western India Match Co Ltd the Rasa Textiles Ltd., Investa Industrial Corporation Ltd and the Farrukhabad Electric Supply Co Ltd Managing Director the Pioneer Ltd., Represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in U P Legislative Council 1926-36 Elected unopposed to the new U P Legislative Assembly from same constituency Chairman U P Simon Committee 1928 Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1928-31 Minister for Finance and Industries, U P Government 1937 Knighted 1934 Awarded honorary D Sc (Agra University) and honorary D Litt (Lucknow University) 1936 *Address* Kailash, Cawnpore.



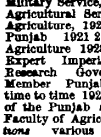
SRIVASTAVA RAM CHANDRA, B Sc O.B.E., Special Officer with Sugar Controller, Government of India. *b* 10th Sept 1891 *m.* to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava *Educ.* Muir Central College Allahabad Municipal School of Technology Manchester Royal Technical College Glasgow and University College London Manager Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery Manager Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi and Deputy Director of Industries U P Director Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt of India) Cawnpore. *Address* Sugar Controller's Office, Government of India, Simla

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE C.I.E. M.A., Assistant Editor and Director The *Statesman*, Calcutta. *b* February 1903 *Educ.* Winchester and King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar) Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos and again in the Historical Tripos, Ll J Smith Research Student, and Supervisor in History, King's College 1925-26, Private

Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B. 1926-28, and then to Sir Ernest Debenham Bart 1928 30, Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India, 1930-32, Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise Committee 1932 Director of Public Information 1932-37 Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937 Joined Staff of *Statesman*, 1937 *Address* The Statesman" Calcutta

STEWART HERBERT RAY C.I.E. (1939) M.Sc. (N.U.I.) F.R.C.S.C.I. D.I.C. N.D.A. Director of Agriculture Punjab since 1932 *b* 10th July 1890 *s* of Hugh Stewart of Ballyward Co Down, *m* 1917 Eva *d* of of William Rea, J.P. Ballygawley Co Tyrone *Educ.* Excelsior Academy Banbridge, Royal College of Science Dublin Imperial College of Science and Technology London Military Service, 1915-19 entered the Indian Agricultural Service as Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1920 Professor of Agriculture Punjab 1921-27 Assistant Director of Agriculture 1928-32, Officiating Agricultural Expert Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Government of India, 1933 Member Punjab Legislative Council from time to time 1927-36 Fellow of the University of the Punjab since 1929 and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture since 1933 *Publications* various pamphlets on agriculture and farm accounts. *Address* Lahore Punjab India

STEWART His Excellency SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER K.C.S.I. (1939) K.C.I.E. (1937) C.S.I. (1935) M.A. B.Sc. Governor of Bihar



Entd I.C.S. 1911 served in United Provinces 1912-18 on Military Service 1918 Assistant Collector Imperial Customs Service Rangoon 1919 Dep. Rice Commissioner Rangoon 1920 Rice Commissioner 1921 Collector of Customs, Rangoon 1923 Madras 1925 and Bombay 1928 Collector of Salt Revenues Bombay 1932 Additional Secretary Commerce Department, Govt. of India 1935, and Secretary Commerce Department 1934 Member of Viceroy's Executive Council from 1937 Acting Governor of Bihar in 1938 Governor of Bihar from August 1939 Knight St. John 1940 *b* 26 Feb 1888 son of late Alexander Stewart, of Largs, Ayrshire *m* 30 Oct 1914 Elsie, dau of Crandon Gill of Hampstead, and has issue *Address* Bihar Governor's Camp India.

STOKOE REV CANON CECIL GEORGE, M.A. (Oxon.) F.R.G.S. (1929) Chaplain in Kashmir *b* 9th April, 1887 *m* 1st, Harriet Louise Philbrick 2nd, Frances Cecilia Harington *Educ* St. Paul's School, London Trinity College Oxford Wells Theological College Ordained deacon in 1893 and Priest in 1894 Curate in Leeds Reading and Lancaster Chaplain H.M. Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment 1899-1923, Chaplain of Kashmir, since 1924, has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, America. *Address* The Farmanage, Srinagar Kashmir

STONE THE HON SIR GILBERT Barat-Law Chief Justice Nagpur High Court. *b* 1886. *Educ* Caius Coll., Cambridge, called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn 1911 Practised at the Common Bar, did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiralty courts, Secretary, Coal Industry Commission 1915-20 Legal Adviser to the Imperial Institute contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals member of Mr Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee appointed Puisne Judge Madras High Court, 1930 *Publications* 16 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts Practice also on Rents Restriction Act & Case Book on Insurance and several historical books. *Address* High Court Nagpur C.P.

STONES SIR FREDERICK KT (1941) O.B.E. J.P. M.L.A. Director E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd. Bombay *b* October 4 1886 *m* Sarah Danson *Educ* at Culcheth Central Secondary School College of Technology Manchester Served apprenticeship with J. Howarth & Sons Manufacturers Meadow Mills Failsworth 1903-04 Manager's Assistant at Wilton Mfg. Co Middleton England 1904-06 Weaving Master Bengal Cotton Mills, Calcutta 1906-09 Weaving Master Swan Mills Ltd Bombay 1909-10 Mills Superintendent Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co Bombay 1910-20 Director E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd Bombay since 1920 *Address* E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd Dougall Road Ballard Estate Bombay

STOTT MAJOR GENERAL HUGH C.I.E. O.B.E. K.H.S. M.D. F.R.C.P. D.P.H. I.M.S. Surgeon General with the Government of Madras *b* 18 July 1884 *m* Ethel Crisp *Educ* Mercers School Guy's Hospital London Univ. Joined I.M.S. 1906 *Publications* *Malaria in Mandalay* and many Scientific Contributions *Address* Adyar Madras

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART M.A. (Oxon.) C.I.E. (1934) Literae Humaniores (1906) (July 1931), Principal Mayo College, Ajmer *b* 27th July 1883 *m* Marie Elinor Morier (1912) *Educ* Winchester Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford Asst. Master Marlborough Coll., 1906 appointed to Chiefs' Colleges Cadre I.E.S. 1907 Asst. Master Daly Coll., Indore 1907 Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1912, I.A.R.O. Active Service, M.E.F. 1918 attached to Civil Administration Iraq 1919, Principal Rajkumar Coll., Raipur 1919 Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931 Retired from I.E.S. Cadre 1933 *Publications* Educational Works *Address* Mayo College Ajmer Rajputana.

STRETTELL, MAJ-GEN SIR C B DASH WOOD K C I.E. (1930) C B (1925) *b* 6th Aug. 1881 *m* Margery Gillian de Hane *d.* of H. H Brown, Esq O B.E. M.D., F.R.C S *Educ* Wellington College and R. M. C Sandhurst U L. Indian Army Jan 1900 13th Rajputs 1901. Waziristan Blockade, 1901 2 (medal) 3rd Punjab Cavalry P F F, 1902 A. D C to G O C 4th Quetta Div 1910 Burma Mil. Police 1912 NMAI HKA Exp, 1911 12 received expression of thanks of Government of India and Government of Burma King's Police Medal Jan. 1 1914 Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons 1914 15 Great War Mespot Exp Force, Despatches 3 times Brevet of Lt.-Col. Brig Ma 7th Meerut Cav Bde 1917 D.A Q M.G, Karachi, 1919 G S O 2 Karachi 1919 Brig Maj 10th Cav Bde Palestine 1920 Commdt. PAVO Cav F F 1924 Col 1923 A A G Nor-Com 1928 Commander 3rd Meerut Cav Bde 1929 B G S South Com 1932 D Q.M.G 1935 D A G 1936 Commander Peshawar District 1936-40 Retired 1940 Re-employed 1941 Group Commander Prisoners of War Camps, 1941 A A G G H Q India *Publications* Contributions to magazines Professional and others. *Address* C/o A G Branch G H Q. India

SUBBARAYAN THE HON DR. PARAMASIVA M.A., B.C L.(Oxon.) LL.D (Dublin) Zemindar of Kunnamangalam *b* 11th Sept. 1889 *m* Radhabai Kudmal *d* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore Three s one d *Educ* Newington School Madras the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College Oxford Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920 Was a member of All-India Congress Committee in 1920 Was Chief Minister Government of Madras 1926-30 Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural Member All India Congress Committee 1927 39 Minister for Law Madras President Madras Olympic Association Board of Control for Cricket in India and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association *Address* Imawaddy House Tyagarajanagar Madras.

SUBRAMANIA LAKSHMIPATHY NAYAKAR SRI K of Idaiyakottai Zamin *b* in 1914 and ascended the *gadi* on 31st May 1941 after the death of his father Rao Bahadur Sri L. Kumaramuthuvenkittathiri Nayakar *Educ* at Sri Ramakrishna Students Home Mylapore Madras, and the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. He is an active member of the Taluk War Propaganda Committee Paini, Member Rural Reconstruction Committee, Paini, the Madras Landholders Association, Madras Director, India Life Benefit Assurance Society Ltd., Coimbatore and the Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Madura President, Co-operative Stores, Idaiyakottai. The Zemindari is an ancient and impartible one dating back to 1434 A.D in the Paini Taluk of Madura District having been granted for the meritorious services rendered by an old Immudy family of Warriors. *Address* Idaiyakottai Madura Dist.



SUBRAMANYAM PALGHAT RAMAKRISHNA, M.A Stock Share and Finance Broker *b* on 6th June 1909 in Palghat *e* in Mysore In 1929 obtained first rank in B A Degree Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics Economics and Statistics as optional subjects Was the recipient of four gold medals Was a merit scholarship holder in the B A as well as M A classes Passed M.A Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects *m* Miss Ambujam Hariharа Iyer in 1930 1 son and 1 daughter Joined Messrs Batlivala and Karani as Statistician Investment Consultant and Sub-broker 1933 After serving them for a period of eight years and three months was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7 1941 and started independent business as a Stock Share and Finance Broker on November 28, 1941 *Address* 61 Stock Exchange Building Apollo Street Fort Bombay



SUBEDAR, MANU B A (Bombay) Dakshina Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B Sc. (Eco) London, First Class honours in Public Finance Banking and Currency Barrister-at-Law Gray's Inn 1912. *Educ* New High School Bombay First in Matric from the School Elphinstone College Bombay, James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University South Kensington, Gray's Inn Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University Professor of Economics, Calcutta University Examiner for M A. Bombay and Calcutta. Partner Lalji Naranji & Co gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States Nominated Member Municipal Corporation, Bombay (1930) Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931 Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936

and 1934 President, Indian Merchants Chamber 1935 Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes 1936-1939 Member Indian Legislative Assembly 1937 *Address* Kodak House Hornby Road Fort Bombay

SUHRAWARDY SIR HASSAN Kt (1932) Lt.-Colonel, I.T.F., O.B.E. (1927) Kaisar i Hind Medal 1st Class (1930) L.M.S. M.D. F.R.C.S.I. D.P.H. Hon. LL.D. (Lond.) D.Sc. (Cal.) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India *b* Dacca 17 Nov 1884 *s* of Moulana Obaidullah el Obaidy Suhrawardy *Educ* Dacca Madrasah Dacca College Calcutta Med College Post-graduate—Dublin Edinburgh and London. Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council, 1922 Leader Indian Delegation British Empire University Congress Edinburgh 1931 Commanding Officer Calcutta University Corps. Associate Commander of the Order of St John Organising Member Indian Field Ambulance Bays Water London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi) Ex Member Bengal Public Services Commission Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University 1930-34 Hon Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy *Publications* Mother & Infant Welfare for India Calcutta and Environs Manual of Post Operative Treatment etc *Address* India Office London

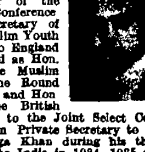
SUHRAWARDY SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAMID M.A., B.L. Kt Barat-Law late Judge Calcutta High Court *b* 1870 *Educ* Dacca and Calcutta *Address* 3 Wellesley 1st Lane Calcutta

SUKTHANKAR VISHNU SITARAM M.A. (Cantab.) Ph.D. (Berlin) *Mahabharata dipaka Vidyalankara* Kaisar i Hind Medalist. *b* 4th May 1887 *m* Eleanora Bowing (died 6th Aug. 1926) Corresponding Member Oriental Institute of Prague Czechoslovakia formerly Fellow of the Bombay University Honorary Member American Oriental Society Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) Founder Member Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Member of the Boards of Studies in Sanskrit History and Archæology and Lecturer in the Post graduate Department of the Bombay University Editor in-chief of the Critical Edition of *The Mahabharata Educ* Maratha High School and St Xavier's College Bombay St John's College Cambridge (England) Edinburgh University and Berlin University Formerly Asstt. Superintendent Archæological Survey Western Circle Secretary Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona. *Publications Die Grammatik Sakatayanas* Leipzig, 1921 *Vasava datta* Oxford Univ. Press 1923 First Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata* 1933 Studies in Bhasa Epic Studies Editor in Chief Journal of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society *Address* Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona

SUNDARA RAJ DEWAN BAHADUR DR. B. M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool) F.N.I. *b* 1888 *m.* Phyllis Seymour Darling M.B.E.T. F.R.G.S *Educ* Madras and Liverpool. Asstt. to Piscicultural Expert, 1918 Asst. Dir. of Fisheries, (Inland) 1920 Dir. of Fisheries, Madras, 1923-40. Pres. Ind. Sc. Con. (Zoology) 1928 Member Fish Committee. I.C.A.R. conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries (Tuticorin) 1926-28 arranged collection and publication of fish statistics for first time in India established first Indian Pearl Oyster Farm inaugurated Modicinal fish liver oil industry in India author of numerous fisheries publications notably the Madras Fisheries Bull. 1923-41 including reports on the systematic survey of Madras deep sea fishing grounds Dams & Fisheries Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc. Vol XIV Chief Zoological publications are —papers on Littoral Fauna of Krushadai Island Madras Govt. Mus. Bull 1927 notes on Fresh water Fishes of Madras a new genus of Schizothoracine Fish two new Cyprinid Fishes from Travancore Ind. Mus. Rec. Vols XII & XLIII Several papers read before Ind. Sc. Cong. 1915 onwards. *Address* The Anchorage Adyar Madras

SUTHERLAND REV. WILLIAM SINCLAIR M.A., B.D (Glasgow University) Kaisar i Hind Gold Medal (1930) *b* 15 July 1877 in Inverness-shire Scotland. *m* Elsie Ruth Nicol M.A. of Melbourne Australia *Educ* Garnethill School University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chinglepat District since 1905 Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement 1925-1938 Missionary Church of Scotland Mission, Chinglepat S. India Retired from active service Jan 1942 *Address* 8 Benson Cross Road Benson Town Bangalore

SYED AMJAD ALI B.A. (Hons.) O.B.E. M.L.A. Punjab *Educ.* at Government College Lahore and the Middle Temple, London Graduated 1927 Went to England in 1931 and worked as Hon. Joint Secretary of the Muslim Delegation and Hon. Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference Was elected Secretary of the All India Muslim Youth League Went to England again and worked as Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon. Secretary of the British Indian Delegation to the Joint Select Committee Was Hon. Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936 O.B.E. 1936 Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938, as Delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group. Official Whip of the Govt. since Nov. 1940. *b* July 5, 1906 *Address* Ashiana," Lahore



SYED, SIR MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA, Kt (1928) M.A (Chemistry) 1906 B L. 1907 *b* May 1886 *Educ* Cotton College Gauhati Assam (F A), Presidency College Calcutta (M.A. & Ripon College, Calcutta, (B.L.) Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry Cotton College Gauhati 1906 Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts 1909-19 in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24 Member Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20 again since 1923 Minister Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture 1924-29 Member Executive Council Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P W D 1929-30 Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov 1930 to April 1934 Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept 1938 and again from November 1939-June 42 *Address* Gauhati Assam

SYKES PAUL B COM, Canadian Govt Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon *b* Dec. 22, 1897 *m.* to Jean Campbell *d.* of late Lt.-Col. H R. Duff R.C A.M.C *Educ* at Queen's University Kingston (Ont.) Served with Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1916-1919, in business, 1919-21 Dominion Bureau of Statistics Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada 1922 26, has served in present capacity in New Zealand Hongkong Manchuria North China Germany and in Calcutta. *Address* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A, LL.B *b* 8 Dec. 1875 *Educ* Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt Law School Pleader at Amraoti Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee President, Provincial Congress Committee Member C P Legis Council 1917 1920 and 1924 President, C. P Legis. Council March 1925 Home Member, Central Provinces Government Ag. Governor Central Provinces, 1929 Delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences. Member Indian Franchise Committee 1932 *Address* Dhantoli Nagpur C P

TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M.Com (Birm.), Bar-at-Law I E S (Retd.) R.A Special Officer War Risks Insurance General Manager the Punjab National Bank Lahore 1937 39 Principal and Professor of Banking Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay 1930-37 " on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35 *b* 2 May 1885 President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927 Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society 1931 33 Syndic of the Bombay University 1923-24 to 1927-28 Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd Bombay Member Council Indian Institute of Bankers *Publications* "Banking Law and Practice in India," "Indian Currency and Banking Problems" jointly with Prof. K. T Shah and several pamphlets such as the Banking Needs of India," Indian Currency and the War " Regulation of Banks in India, etc. *Address* The Cliff, Carmichael Road, Bombay

TASKER, SIR THEODORE JAMES Kt *cr* 1937, C.I.E. 1932 O.B.E. 1919 I.C.S, services lent to Hyderabad Government as Member of Council, (Revenue and Police Portfolios); *b* 20 Jan. 1884 *s* of late Rev John Greenwood Tasker D D *m* 1915 Jessie Helen Mellis-Smith (Kaisar I Hind Gold Medal) three *s* one *d* *Educ* King Edward's School Birmingham Trinity College Cambridge (Major Scholar in Classics First Class Honours Classical Tripos) Entered I C S, 1906 Under Secretary to Madras Government, 1913 15 District Magistrate Civil and Military Station, Bangalore 1917 22 Commissioner of Coorg, 1923 26 services lent to Government of Nizam of Hyderabad, 1927 as Director-General of Revenue and Revenue Secretary Member of Council 1935 *Address* Begampet, Hyderabad Deccan, India South Barn Swanage Dorset

TAUNTON IVON HOPE, C I E (1941) B.A (Cantab) I C S *b* 19 Dec 1890 *Educ* Uppingham and Clare College Cambridge Asstt Collector and Magistrate in Sind 1914, on military service 1917 19 Offg Collector and Dist Magistrate 1923 Offg Dy Commissioner 1924 Offg Collector and Dist Magistrate 1925 Chairman Cattle Theft Commission 1925 Offg Collector and Superintendent of Stamps 1926 Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government Home and Ecclesiastical Departments 1926 Offg Deputy Secretary to Government Finance Department 1927 in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member Khairpur State Executive Council 1927 Offg Collector Shohapur and Political Agent Akalkot 1932 Collector 1932 appointed Commissioner Bombay Municipality 1934 Chief Secretary to Government, Sind 1939 Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary to Government of Sind 1940 *Address* Karachi.

TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID K C.I.E. (1936), M.A. Barrister-at Law (Lincoln's Inn), Kt. (1935) C.I.E. (1932) Governor Reserve Bank of India *b* 21 April 1891 *m.* Betty *d* of H Coles, Esq Indian Police. *Educ.* Edinburgh Academy and University Indian Civil Service, 1914 Under Secretary Central Provinces Government, 1920 Commerce Department, Government of India, 1920-22. Deputy Controller of Currency Calcutta, 1924 Bombay 1925 Controller of Currency Calcutta 1929 Additional Secretary Finance Department Government of India 1934 1935 Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India, 1935 Governor 1937 re-appointed, 1942 *Address* Reserve Bank of India, Mint Road Bombay

TAYLOR MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN K.B, M.B. Ch. B M.D (Hons.) L.R.C.P D.S.O C.I.E Dir., Central Research Institute, Kasauli. *b* 14th Feb 1884 *m.* Katherine Evelyn Munro *d.* Alexander Munro, C.I.E. *Educ.* Glasgow Univ. Entered I.M.S. 1906 Member Plague Research Commission, 1909-1913 Service in Great

War 1914-18 France Egypt Mesopotamia Med. Officer of Health, Baghdad, 1919 D P H Assam 1920-21 subsequent service in Medical Research Dept Dir Pasteur Institute of Burma Dir Haffkine Institute Bombay Dir Central Research Institute, Kasauli, from 1932 and Editor Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Publications* Numerous papers and memoirs on plague cholera and other bacteriological subjects in the Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Address* Belvedere Kasauli.

TEHRI, Lt.-Col H.H Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah K.C.S.I., LL.D, of Tehri Garhwal State *b* 3 Aug 1898 *m* 1916 Heir-apparent born 1921 Succeeded 1913. *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer *Address* Narendranagar (Tehri-Garhwal State)

THAKERSEY Devidas Madhowji J P and Honorary Presidency Magistrate merchant *b* 1873 an under-graduate, joined his father's business at the age of 20 and since the death of his father and uncle is in sole charge of the import business His firm Madhowji Thakersey Sons & Co was one of the promoters of the Indian Merchants Chamber and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Ltd Was Vice-Chairman in 1922 and Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber 1923 was the first elected member on the Bombay Port Trust representing the Indian Merchants Chamber and Piecegoods Merchants Association from 1922 to 1932 Was a member of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the first term of 3 years Chairman of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company and the Bombay Piece goods Merchants Association for the last 8 years Chairman of the Trustees Board of the extensive properties belonging to the Halai Bhatia Community, and the Bombay Branch of the Akhil Hind Varnashram Swarajj Sangh and Presided at the All India Gathering of the Sangh held at Madras in 1937, a promoter of the Sanatan Paper Indian Mirror He was appointed by the Bombay High Court as Receiver of all the properties of Nathdwara Shrine in British India in the year 1934 and still continues in the office He is on the Committees appointed by the Udaipur Darbar and the Baroda Government for the important shrines situated in their territories Has built dharamshalas at many places in India and founded other charitable institutions like Pathshalas Annakshetras and Ayurved (dispensaries) in India *Address* 29C Doongarsi Road, Walkeshwar



THAKURDAS Sir Purshotamdas Kt., C.I.E. M.B.E. (See under Purshotamdas)

THOMBARE, Rao Bahadur V. A B.A., Diwan, Sangli State Rao Sahib (1924) Rao Bahadur (1937) *Educ.* Bombay University Joined Sitamau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc, twice officiated as Dewan joined Indore State service and held position as Judge Nazim Adalat Court, Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District Dewan, Sitamau, 1912, 21 practised as Pleader at Poona, 1921 22 Legal Adviser to Maharban Shrimant Captain Fattesinhrao Raje Saheb of Akalkot, State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923 joined Sangli State service, 1923 accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference 1930 and Second Round Table Conference 1931 delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933 *Address* Sangli

THORNE Sir John Anderson K C I E (1942) C S I (1938) Secretary Governor General's Secretariat (Public) *b* 17 Oct 1888 *s* of James Cross Thorne *m* 1914 Dorothy Horton one *s* one *d* *Educ* Blundell's School Tiverton Balliol College Oxford. Indian Civil Service 1911 Madras Presidency 1912 *Address* Delhi/Simla

THUBE Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Laxman Rao M L A Landlord Merchant and Contractor Poona in 1885 received his early education in Poona In recognition of his meritorious services he was made a Rao Bahadur Member Poona Suburban Municipality and its President during 1935-1940 Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1937 Member G I P Railway Advisory Board The District War Committee The Maratha Officers Recruiting Committee The Maratha Central Recruiting Board the Regional Transport Authority Poona and Director of the Vikram General Assurance Coy Bombay Brilliant Pictures Ltd. Bombay the Indo-Commerce Industrial Trust Bombay and Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. Bombay *m* Tarabai *d* of Ganpatrao Deorao Thosar of Ahmednagar has one son and two daughters Clubs Western India Turf Club the New Poona Club and the Deccan Liberal Club He has handsomely donated to deserving educational and charitable institutions amongst which mention may be made of Rs 15 000 to Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, and several scholarships at Nasik and Umraoti *Address* 1247 Shukrawar Peth, Poona City



TITUS Murray Thurston Ph D, D D Orientalist and Principal Lucknow Christian College *b* Nov 5th 1885 *m* Olive Glasgow *Educ* Ohio Wesleyan University B A 1908 and Hon D D 1926 Hartford Conn Seminary Foundation Ph.D 1927 Prof of English Lucknow Christian College, 1910-1913 Author *Indian Islam*, 1930 *Islam for Beginners* 1931 *The Young Moslem Looks at Life*, 1937 etc Associate Editor *Moslem World Quarterly* *Address* Lucknow Christian College Lucknow

TIWANA, The Hon Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan, O B E. (1931), M.L.A. Minister of Public Works Punjab *b* 7th August 1900 *Educ.* Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, stood first in the Diploma Exam, (1916). While at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt College, Lahore helped in recruiting work was given a commission in the Army on 17th April, 1918 and is now attached to the 19th Lancers, saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches took up management of Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab Sometime President and is now a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India possesses 1st class magisterial powers saw active service again in the N W F disturbances and secured the N W F 1930-31 clasp A former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur Dist Board, was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His Late Majesty was awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals *Address* Secretariat Lahore

TODHUNTER, Sir Charles George, K C S.I (1921) Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Officer of St John of Jerusalem *b* 16 Feb 1869 *Educ.*.. Aldenham Sch and King's Coll., Cambridge Members Pitsman Cambridge University 1888 *m* Alice O B E K -i-H 2nd of Captain C Lomax 93rd Highlanders Served in I C S Madras conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir the C P and C.I States Sec Indian Excise Committee 1906, I.G of Excise and Salt to the Govt of India, 1909-1910 President, Life Saving Appliances Committee 1913 Secretary to Govt of Madras 1915 Member of Board of Revenue 1916 Member of Executive Council 1919-24 President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee 1924-25, Member Council of State 1926 ex Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Mysore *Address* Vasantha Mahal Mysore

TONK H H Said-ud-Daulah Wazir ul Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammed Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jang G C I E *b* 1879 *s* 1930 State has area of 1 634 061 acres and population of 317 360 *Address* Tonk Rajputana

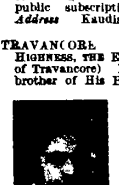
TOTTENHAM Sir Alexander Loftus M A (Oxon), C I E (1925) Kt (1931) Administrator Pudukkottai State *b* 1873 *Educ* Clifton and Queen's College Oxford Entered I C S 1897 Assistant and Special Assistant Collector 1898 1906 Secretary to Commissioners of Land Revenue 1906 Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate 1906-1911, Collector and District Magistrate 1911 1922 Additional Member Imperial Legislative Council 1918 19, Commissioner of Income-tax 1922 Member Central Board of Revenue and Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of India 1928 1932, Retired 1932 Administrator of Pudukkottai State South India from 1934 *Address* Administrator's Bungalow, Puddukottai (South India)

TOTTENHAM, Sir Richard *I.C.S* B.A (1913) C.I.E. (1930), C S I (1936), Knight (1937) Addl. Secy, Home Dept. Govt of India *b* Nov 19, 1890 *m* Hazel Joyce *d.* of the late Major Gwynne, R. W Fusrs. *Educ.* Harrow and New College Oxford Joined Madras Civil Service 1914 and served as Asstt & Sub-Collector and as Under-Secy Public Dept. till 1924 In Army (now Defence) Dept. of Govt. of India on special duty as Deputy Secretary & Secretary from 1924 to 1927 (with one year as Retrenchment Secretary Madras 1931-32) President Council of State and Dewan, Bharatpur 1938 to 1940 *Address* New Delhi/Simla also c/o Messrs Grindlay & Co London.

TRAVANCORE H H Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi *b* November 1896 Grand niece of the late Maharaja and Mother of H H. Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja of Travancore *m* 1907 Ravi Varma Kochu Koil Tampuran, B A F M U two sons and one daughter *Educ* Privately Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform presided over the All India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta 1929 and at Trivandrum 1937 Has travelled extensively in India England Europe and the Far East is the recipient of the honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature from the Andhra University and Doctor of Letters from the Benares Hindu University Pro-Chancellor Travancore University At the end of November 1940 Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi Her Highness is the President of the Council and has *just become one of its patrons.* Her Highness's contribution for the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness erected at Trivandrum by public subscription *Recreation* Music. *Address* Kaudiar Palace Trivandrum.



TRAVANCORE Martanda Varma His Highness, the Elaya Raja (Heir-apparent of Travancore) His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja and second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. Born 22nd March 1922. The prince has passed the Intermediate examination of the Travancore University in the I Class. The *Tirumudampu* or *Upanayana*, which is one of the *Samskaras* rites prescribed for a Kshatriya prince, was performed in January 1930.



The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed in the open sports

of the State Forces carrying off a prize for tent-pegging. He is also an excellent photographer sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games. His Highness is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard and Honorary Colonel of the Travancore University Labour Corps. He has just assumed the position of Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts Association *Address* Trivandrum Travancore."

TRAVANCORE KARTIKA TIRUNAL RANI LAKSHMI BAYI Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore. *b* on 17th September 1916 Is the only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and the only sister of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Elaya Raja of Travancore Her Highness received her early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in English. The Princess in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi visited Europe for the first time in 1932 and again accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in the following year She is the Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guide organisation plays tennis, is a gifted singer and plays on the Veena In January 1934 she married Lieutenant-Colonel Goda Varma Raja a scion of one of the ancient Ruling Families which existed in Travancore before the 18th Century On the 5th of January 1938 she gave birth to a son, Prince Avittam Tirunal who is the First Prince of Travancore or heir presumptive *Address* Kaudiar Palace Trivandrum.



RIPURA Captain H.H **MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I** Maharaja of *b* 19th August 1908 succeeded 13th August 1923 invested with powers 19th August 1927 *m* daughter of the late Maharaja of Bahrampur and on her demise married the eldest daughter of H H Maharaja of Panna *Address* Agartala Tripura

LIVERDI CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL, I.C.S B A (Bom) C B E (1931) C I E (1935) C S I (1941) Chief Secretary to Government Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur *b* 2nd July 1893 *m* Kusum Trivedi *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S 1917 and served as Asstt. Commissioner Central Provinces till Nov 1921 after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35 (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1934 to September 1934) Secretary to the Govt. of India Secretariat Organisation Committee, 1935-36 Commissioner Berar 1936, Commissioner Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37 Chief Secretary to Government, C.P and Berar, from 1937 *Address*, Nagpur

TURNER, ALFRED CHARLES M.A (Cantab.) C.I.E M.B.E (Military), 1919 I.C.S *Addl* Secy , Finance Dept. Govt of India *b* March 12 1892 *m* Gladys Blanche Hoskins *Educ* Emmanuel College Cambridge. Served in Great War August 1914—May 1919 partly in Royal Fusiliers and partly as Inspector of Propellant Explosives, Ministry of Munitions, retired as Captain Served in U P from May 1920 till March 1938 last 2 years as Finance Secretary *Publications* Settlement Report of Rae Bareli District U.P 1928-29 Census Report of the U P 1931 *Address* Finance Dept. Govt. of India, New Delhi/Simla.

TWYNAM H E SIR HENRY JOSEPH K.C.S.I cr 1940 C.S.I 1937 C.I.E 1934., Governor Central Provinces and Berar *b* 24th April 1887 *s* of Charles Henry Twynam and Mary Sophia Piggot *m* 1915 Muriel Hearson one *s* and two *d* *Educ* Ratcliffe College Rouen Universities of Manchester (B A Hons) London, Lausanne Entered Indian Civil Service 1909 Assistant Magistrate East Bengal and Assam 1910 Political Department, Government of Bengal 1914 I A R O 1915-19 (Captain and Adjutant 2/12Srd Outram's Rifles) Vice-President Cooch Behar State Council 1920-24 District Magistrate Mymensingh 1925-27 Revenue and Irrigation Secretary Government of Bengal 1929-31 Additional Secretary, Political Department and Officiating Chief Secretary 1932 1936-40 Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal 1933 34 Acting Governor of Assam 1939 Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar and Chief Governor 1940 *Recreations* golf riding *Clubs* East India and Sports Lymington Yacht *Address* White House Barton-on Sea Hants Governor's Camp Central Provinces and Berar



TYABJEE CAMAR S Managing Agent H E H The Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund for the management of Osmanshahi Mills and Asam Jahi Mills *b* 28th March 1902 *Educ* St Xaviers School and College After education joined his family concern Tyabjee & Co. and in 1923 became its sole proprietor m 1923 youngest daughter of the Rt Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari Appointed Agent H.E.H. The Nizam's Govt. 1930 Director representing H. E. H. The Nizam on the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy group from 1932 until liquidation. Chairman Advisory Board, Osmanshahi and Asam Jahi Mills Ltd. Hyderabad State which are managed by the Industrial Trust Fund of H.E.H. The Nizam. He is also *ex-officio* director of the mills. Chairman, Board of Directors, Khanapara Ginning Co Ltd., and the Karachee Press



Co, *Ltd.* Director, Bombay Talkies Ltd and the Amrabgabad Mills Ltd. Jt Hon. Secretary Bombay War Gifts Fund inaugurated by H E. the Governor in June 1940 to collect funds for a Squadron of aeroplanes for the defence of India One of the delegates who went with H E the Governor to Pesha war for the naming ceremony of the Bombay Squadron to the I A F Member Bombay Industrial Dispute Enles since 1939 repre senting the interests of Employers Trustee Sarmaya-Jamat-e-Sulaimani. Hon Secretary Adam's Wylie Memorial Hospital in Bombay 1928-36 Jt Hon Secretary Safety First Association of India *Address* Curdinbhoy House 12/14 Outram Road Fort Bombay

TYABJI Husain Badruddin M A (Hons) LL.M. (Hons) Cantab 1896 J P Bar-at-Law Second Judge Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay Acted Chief Judge Retired *b* 11th October 1873. *m* Miss Nazar Meham mad Fatehally *Educ* Anjuman-e-Islam Bombay St. Xavier's School and College Downing College Cambridge President Downing College Debating Society Cambridge Indian Majlis Cambridge Anjuman-e Islam London Vice-president London Indian Society Member British India Committee, London Practised in the Bombay High Court. *Address* Chateau Marne 34 Marzbanabad Andheri

TYMMS Sir Frederick Kt (1941) *b* Wales 4th August 1889 *s* William Henry Tymms. *Educ.* Tenby and King's College, London. Di rector of Civil Aviation in India 1931 M.C 1916 Chevalier de L ordre de la Courronne Belgian Croix de Guerre 1917 C.I.E 1935 F.R.Ae.S War service South Lancashire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps British Aviation Mission to U S A. 1918 Civil Aviation Department Air Ministry from 1919 late Air Ministry Superintendent Cairo-Karachi Air Route and Chief Technical Assistant Air Ministry Representative of Govt of India with British Purchasing Commission to U S A 1940 *Publications* Part author Commercial Air Transport 1926 "Flying for Air Survey Photography Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society *Address* New Delhi/Simla.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, Rev Cecil Earle, M.A Principal of C M. S Schools, Kashmir, N India, Hon. Canon, Lahore Cathedral of 1933, *b* Holton, Oxon, 9th February 1863, *s* of William Earle Biscoe, J.P., D.L., of Holton Park, Oxon *m.* 1901, Blanche Violet, *d.* of Rev Richard Burges three *s* one *d.* *Educ* Park Hall, nr. Evesham, Bradfield College Jesus College, Cambridge. Coxed the Cam bridge boat 1884, defeated Oxford, and the Jesus College boat, head of the river for three years and won the Grand Challenge at Henley, 1884, deacon, 1887, priest, 1890, curate at Bradfield, Berks, 1887 at St. Mary's Whitechapel, 1888-90, arrived Kashmir N India, Church Missionary Society, 1890 Kaiser-i Hind Gold Medal 1st Class, 1918 and Bar 1929 Canon Emeritus 1942. *Publications* Character Building "Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade *Recreations* Boat ing swimming *Address* Srinagar Kashmir N India.

TYRRELL, Christopher Harold J P F.R.G.S Accountant Eastern Bank Limited Bombay *b* July, 1896, eldest son of Christopher Tyrrell A M I C E of Belfast. *m* Margaret daughter of Major R Noble R.I.E has one daughter, Valarie (13) *Educ* Merchant Taylors School (Crosby) and Queen's University Belfast actively interested in Boy Scouts since arrival in India in 1920 Served with 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles 1917 1918 Deputy Chief Commissioner of Iraq Boy Scouts Association (1928) District Commissioner Boy Scouts, Bombay since 1937 Deputy Camp Chief, Boy Scouts Association in India since 1938 Publications *Adventures in Scouting* (1934) *Address* The Eastern Bank Ltd Fort Bombay



TYSON Geoffrey William C I E (1941) Editor of Capital, Calcutta *b* 14th June 1898 *m* Kathleen Corbett (nee Allen) one *s* *Educ.* Lancaster Royal Grammar School London School of Econo mics (University of London) Royal Naval Reserve (afloat) 1914 18 Editorial Staffs, Northern Whig News Agencies Editor India Monthly Magazine Assistant Editor Capital *Publications* *Danger in India* (1930) Contributions on India and Economic topics to Reviews etc Short Stories, occasional magazine articles under pseudonym of Geoffrey Irwin *Address* 1 Com mercial Buildings Calcutta India

TYSON, John Dawson M.A (Oxon) C.B.E (1933), I C S Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. *b* 25th April 1893 *m* Dorrice Alexander Yuill *Educ* Aldenham, Mag dalen College Oxford 1914-18 served in Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders —Captain entered I C S. 1919 posted to Bengal Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, 1925-27, Secretary to Agent of Governament of India in South Africa 1927 29, Acting Agent, 1930 Private Secretary to Governor of Bengal, 1930-34 and 1933 Adviser Cooch Bihar State, 1936, represented Government of India before West India Royal Commission, 1939 Acting Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Commonwealtions, 1939. *Address* Bengal, United Service Club, Calcutta.

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A (Punjab) Landlord and Millowner *b* 27 Dec. 1896. *Educ* Govt. College Lahore Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee Member Indian Central Cotton Committee 1925-30 and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925 elected member Punjab Legislative Council was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission Presided over non Government Schools Conference Punjab 1928 was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 served on Federal Structure Committee and other important Committees of Round Table Conference Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference 1932 was appointed Member Consultative Committee 1932 Presided over Sikh Youths Conference 1933 Presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935 re-elected to new Provincial Assembly 1937 appointed Parliamentary Secretary (Home) *Address* 94 Upper Mall Lahore

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON AL HAJ MAJOR GENERAL NAWAB MALIK SIR O.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. to H.M. King Emperor Nawab Hereditary Member Council of State Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1929-34 and Deputy Herald. Delhi Durbar Landlord *b* 1874 *Son and Heir* Nawabzada, Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana O.B.E *Educ* Atchison Chiefs College Lahore was given Hon. Commission in 18th K.G.O. Lancers attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi served in Somaliland joined Tibet Expedition; Imperial Attache to the late Ameer of Afghanistan attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in despatches) Mons, Star 1914 Member Provincial Recruiting Board represented Punjab at Delhi War Conference in 1918 served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel Member, Esher Committee 1920, has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, A.D.C (Hon. for life) to H.M. the King Emperor (1930), attended Silver Jubilee functions in London (1935) *Address* Kalra Dist Shahpur Punjab



USMAN SIR MAHOMED K.C.I.E., B.A., Member (Posts & Air-Civil Aviation), Governor General's Executive Council, Vice-Chancellor University of Madras, Member National Defence Council *b* 1884. *m* d of Shifa-ul Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur B.A *Educ* Madras Christian College, Councillor Corporation of Madras 1918-1925 Hon. Pres Magte 1916-20 Fellow of the Madras University since 1931 Vice-President and Chairman Red Crabs Society Madras Branch Member Town Planning Trust 1921-25 Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine 1921-23 Member Publicity Board 1918 and 1921-22 President Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras President Board of Visitors to the Government Mahomedan College gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee Elected Member Madras Legis Council 1921-23 Sheriff of Madras (1924) President of the Corporation of Madras 1924-25 Member Executive Council 1925-34 President Madras Children's Aid Society, President Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society 1925-1928 Chairman, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales Children's Hospital Fund 1925-36 Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association Madras 1925 President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India 1925-35 President Automobile Association of Southern India Khan Sahib, 1920 Khan Bahadur 1921 Kaisar-i-Hind Second Class 1925 Knighted, 1928 K.C.I.E. (1933) Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937 Officiating Governor of Madras May-August 1934 *Address* New Delhi and Teynampet Gardens Mylapore Madras

VACHHA JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI KHAN BAHADUR B.A. B.Sc. C.I.E. Commissioner of Income-Tax Bombay Presidency from 1927 to 1939 *b* 26th May 1879 *m* Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla B.A. *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector 1902 Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept. and Member Central Board of Revenue in 1932 1933 1934 and 1936 *Publications* The Bombay Income-Tax Manual *Address* Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

VAIDYA PARASHURAM LAXMAN M.A. (Cal.) D.Litt. (Paris) Professor of Sanskrit and Allied Languages Nowrosjee Wadia College Poona and also at Rajaram (1918-19) Willingdon (1919-30) & Fergusson (1930-32) Colleges *b* 1891 *Educ* privately in Sanskrit Pathshalas and at New English School and Fergusson College Poona Calcutta and Paris Universities *m* Miss Natu has two daughters and a son University scholar Prizeman and Medallist Government of India Language scholar (1921-23) Wilson Lecturer Bombay (1926) Springer Research Scholar (1926-28) etc. Attended Interna-

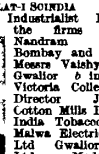


tional Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931) President of Pali and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference Editor of several Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa works latest among them being Pushpadanta's Mahapurāna in three vols (1937 41) a 10th century Jain Epic in Apabhramsa Examiner in several Indian universities *Address* Wadia College Poona



VAISHYA LALA RAMJI DAS F R A S F R S A F I P Sc TAJIR-UL-MULK, WAFADAR DAULAT-I SOINDIA BANKER Merchant and Industrialist Proprietor in the firms of Messrs Nandram Narayandas Bombay and Gwalior and Messrs Vaishya & Mukerji Gwalior *b* in 1895 *e* in Victoria College Lashkar Director Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd Central India Tobacco Co Ltd Malwa Electric Supply Co Ltd Gwalior Webbing Co Ltd Model Building Corporation Ltd Delhi Veer Pharmaceutical & Chemical Works Ltd. Ujjain Acted as—Standing Councillor to H H the Maharaja Scindia Managing Director of Gwalior Engineering Works Controller of Technical Education, Gwalior State Member Industrial Research Council Government of India and Advisor to the Employer's Delegation to the 14th Session of International Labour Conference Geneva, 1930 Member of Majalis-a-Am and Majalis-a Quanoon President, Tariff Commission President (non official elected), Municipal Board Lashkar Member Industrial Commission and Municipal Commission Chairman Price Control Committee Registrar Joint Stock Companies and Secretary Department of Industries Commerce and Communications, Gwalior Government Secretary Store Purchase Committee Manager and Director Gwalior State Trust Ltd Member and Secretary Economic Development Board Gwalior State Awarded many robes of honour and a Royal Charter exempting personal attendance in Judicial and Revenue Courts *Address* Sweet Cottage Lashkar (Gwalior State)

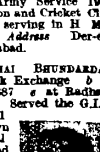
VAKHARIA DWARKADAS HARIDAS J P Merchant Sole Proprietor Popatlal Ghelabhai & Co. Bombay *b* 1895 at Porbandar (Kathiawar) *s* of the late Haridas Girdhardas *m* Miss Jashodabai *d* of Seth Lalji Amershi of Ramavav (Kathiawar) *3 d.* and 1 *s* at Porbandar High School Porbandar Joined his aunt's business in 1912 as an Assistant, became Partner 1918 Chairman, Southern Knitting Works Ltd. Poona, Kathiawar Trustees Ltd., Porbandar Vice-Chairman, The Union Life Assurance Co Ltd., Bombay, Vice-Chairman and Trustee Ghatkopar Hindu Mahasabha, Treasurer Ghatkopar Jivdayamandal, Director The National Savings Bank Ltd. Bombay The Laxmi Bank Ltd. Akola, Maharashtra Industrial Investment Ltd. Poona & Shri Ram Silk Mills Ltd Bangalore, Shree Jam Wire Products Co Ltd. Jamnagar Member, Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality Member Ramji Asar High School and Gurukul High School and Dhanji Devsi Sastriyashala, Trustee of various Charitable and Educational Institutions in Bombay and Kathiawar J P 1940 Has visited Japan twice *Office Address* 104 Chakla Street Bombay



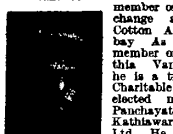
VAKIL CAPTAIN SARDAR JAHANGIR RUSTOM A I R O Landlord and Merchant. Eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil (Minister Government of Bombay 1930-33) *b* 1906 *Educ* in India and London University and University of Harz (Germany) *m.* to Katayun youngest daughter of Mr & Mrs. T B Kothavala of Baroda 1931 One son and one daughter Vice President of the Ahmedabad District Local Board, 1934 to 1937 Honorary First Class Magistrate upto July 1938 Appointed Honorary A D C to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay 1938 Appointed superintendent of the St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas 1940 Honorary Secretary Indian Red Cross Society Ahmedabad District Branch and the Gujarat Landholders Association Called to Army Service 1940 and now *Clubs* Willingdon and Cricket Club of India Bombay etc serving in R M s Indian Land Forces *Address* Der-eh Nishat Shahibag Ahmedabad.



VAKIL, SETH KAKALBHAI BHUDARDAS Director of Bombay Stock Exchange *b* at Kadhanpur November 1887 *e* at Radhanpur, Patan and Bombay Served the G I P Railway from 1906-1911 He then started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co and The International Trading Co in 1915 He joined the Stock Exchange in 1920 visited England and the Continent, also visited China and Japan Nominated member of the Stock Exchange Judicial Board, 1925-28, was Secretary of the Defaulter Committee. Member Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange 1929, since then successively elected member of the Governing Body except 1939 Director of Sonawalla Land & Investment Co. Ltd. and Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd. He is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions as Patron, President, Founder etc. Donated Rs. 50,000 for the Maintenance and Education of needy Jains on the occasion of the opening of his new building at Church Gate *Address* Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Bombay

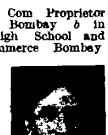


VANDRAVAN GORDHANDAS SETH Proprietor the Cotton Information Bureau Bombay Merchant and Commission Agent He is a member of the Bullion Ex change and East India Cotton Association Bom bay As a prominent member of the Dasa Sora thia Vanik Community, he is a trustee of several Charitable Trusts and an elected member on the Panchayat Board Director Kathiawar Safe Deposit Co Ltd He has displayed a keen interest in educational and social welfare work *Address* Ismail Building, 381 Hornby Road Fort Bombay



VARADACHARIAR THE HON MR JUSTICE SRINIVASA KT B A B L RaoBahadur (1926) Judge Federal Court New Delhi *b* 20 June 1881 *m* Rukmani Ammall (1898) *Educ* Pachaivappa s College Madras For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa s College enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905) practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court 1934 1939 for some years Editor of the *Madras Law Journal* *Address* New Delhi

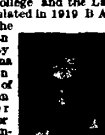
VARDE, VAMAN PUNDLIK B Com Proprietor of R R Nabar & Co Bombay *b* in 1898 *e* at Ratnagiri High School and Sydenham College of Commerce Bombay Passed B Com in 1918 Held appointments in Tata Industrial Bank Ltd the Union Bank of India Ltd. and was later Chief Accountant in the Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank Ltd Joined R R Nabar & Co Bombay as a part ner Bought his card in 1936 and became a Member of the Bombay Stock Exchange After the death of Mr R R Nabar in 1937, he became the sole proprietor of the firm Director the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra Ltd. Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. (Dist Satara) Vanguard Insurance Co Ltd Madras Blossom Manufacturing Co Ltd Poona Mysore Kirloskar Ltd Harikar Vasant Insurance Co Ltd. Bombay also Chair man, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd. G G Dandekar Machine Works Ltd (Bhi wandi) and Swastik Safe Deposit & Invest ments Ltd.. He revived and re-organised the Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd in 1929 and worked as its Hon. Secretary for three years Reconstructed Dadar Co operative Bank Ltd. in 1938. – Hon. Treasurer Social Service League and Chikitsak Samooha and has been Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of many other Co-operative Educational and Charitable Institutions in Bombay *Address* "Prabhat," 28, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay



VARMA JAIKISHENA NAGARDAS B A , LL B (Bom) M.Sc Econ. (London), Barrister at-Law Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society London Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936 *b* 26 May 1894 , *m.* Miss Kunj lila R Thakkar *Educ* E. S Dalal High School Broach , Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda Wilson College, Bombay Government Law School, Bombay, the Hon Inn of Court, the Middle Temple, London and the School of Economics, London Secre tary the Bombay Industrial Mills Ltd. Bombay and the Tooldas Tejpal Mills, Ltd Hathras (1922 23) Advocate O.S High Court, Bombay (1924 36) Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law, Sydenham College of Com merce and Economics, Bombay (1926) Joint-author The The Constitutional Law of India and England Author of Varma ni Vividh Vartao Laxmi ni Sadi " and other works in Gujarati. *Address* Lunawada (Via Godhra)

VARMA THE HON MR JUSTICE SUKHDEO PRASAD B A Bar at-Law Puisne Judge Patna High Court since January 1934 *b* 14th of January 1885 *m.* Srimati J Varma, 3 *s* and 2 *d* *Educ* at Muzaffarpur Presidency College Calcutta B.A. London After graduation proceeded to England called to Bar Middle Temple 1910 Started practice as an advocate at Muzaffarpur in 1910 while still in practice worked for some time as Professor of English in the Muzaffarpur College Lecturer Patna Law College 1912 1920 joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment in 1916 Assistant Government Advocate 1924 Government Advocate Patna High Court 1932 *Recreations* Tennis chess gardening and music *Clubs* New Patna Club Bihar Flying Club *Address* Fraser-Cross Road Patna

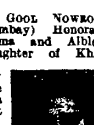
VASANTRAM JAMIETRAM B A LL B. Advo cate (O S) J P Municipal Councillor *b* 23rd December 1901 *e* at the Elphinstone High School the Elphinstone College and the Law College, Bombay Matriculated in 1919 B A , 1923 LL B Son of the late Mr Jamietram Jivan ram Solicitor Bombay *m* 1919 Miss Sulochana *d* of Mr Shivprasad Chan draprasad Thakkar of Baroda 4 children Municipal Counc lor Bombay Municipal Cor poration since 1929 Mem ber Standing Committee and Chairman, Law Revenue & Procedure Committee of the Corporation. Trustee Babulnath Temple, Mumbadevi Temple, Kanji Khetsi Trust and Jamnadas Lallubhai Trust. Treasurer Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. *Clubs* C. C. I. & Hindu Merchants Club *Residence* 19 Vatcha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay *Office* Lautin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay



VAZIFDAR KHAN BAHADUR CAPTAIN N J, M.B.E., L.M. & S. F.C.P.S. F.C.S. (Lond.) General Secretary Indian Red Cross Society Bombay Retired Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine Grant Medical College, Bombay; Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society Examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board Nagpur Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay President College of Physicians Surgeons, Bombay (1937 1940) *Publications* Author of several medical publications *Address* Red Cross Society Office Town Hall Fort Bombay



VAZIFDAR DR. (MISS) GOOL NOWROJI M.B.B.S. F.C.P.S. (Bombay) Honorary Obstetric Physician Cama and Albless Hospitals Bombay Daughter of Khan Bahadur N. J. Vazifdar First woman Fellow (by examination) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay Educated at the Grant Medical College gaining several medals and scholarships After her graduation she worked as Resident Accoucheuse at Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital, afterwards appointed *Honorary Assistant* Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. She was then appointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the same Hospital and was also appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition to her duties. *Address* New Hospital for Women New Queen's Road Bombay

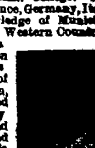


VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P. (Lond.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.) LIEUT.-COLONEL, I.M.S., *Retd.* J.P., Honorary Magistrate *b* 1st August 1883 *m* to Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ* Grant Medical College Bombay St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I. M. S. in 1908 During the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology Grant Medical College in 1923 Second Physician J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923 First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925 and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, 1926-28 *Address* C/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay

VELINKER, SAMARENDRA GUHAJI B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903), Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909), of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law Trinity (1909) *b.* 12th April 1883. *m.* to Prabhavatibai *d* of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander Executive Engr., Bombay *Educ* St. Xavier's College Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court Bombay, in January 1898 called to the Bar in June 1906. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try cases in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919 President Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act Sept 1921 to April 1923 Elected Member, Bombay Bar Council and Vice-President since 1933 Secry P J Hindu Gymkhana, 1927-1933 *Publications* Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation *Address* Ratan House 425 Lamington Road (South), Bombay

VENKATA REDDI SIR KURMA K.C.I.E. (1937) Kt (1923) B.A. B.L. D.Litt. M.L.C. Leader National Democratic Party, Madras *b* 1875 *m* R. Laxmi Kantamma. *Educ.* Arts College Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Led the non Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in 1919 Member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1920 Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government 1920-23 Member of the Madras Legislative Council 1920-26 Member of the Senate of the Madras University 1924-26 Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University 1924-26 appointed Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva 1923 and Agent to the Government of India in S. Africa 1929-32 Member Council of State 1933-34, Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras 1934 Ag. Governor of Madras, 1936 Prime Minister Madras, April to July 1937 *Address* "Kurma House, Thyagarayanagar Madras

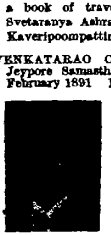
VENKATAPATHY NAIDU GENTU, RAO BAHADUR (1923) *Educ* Christian College. Travelled in Great Britain France, Germany, Italy, etc. Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries. Councillor Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees Was the Vice-President of Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham Depressed Class Mission Society Thiaga Association and Seethkoma Dispensary and Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall. Has worked on the Committees of various other important Associations For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu



Convicts in Madras Penitentiary Continues to be Committee Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Special Juror of the Madras High Court and is the Vice-President of Society for Protection of Children Member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, Suguna Vilas Sabha, South Indian Athletic Association and the Cosmopolitan Club *Address* Hanover House, Harley s Road Kilpauk Madras.

VENKATARAMANI K S M A B L. Mylapore Madras *b* 10th June 1891 Advocate High Court Madras. Some time member of the Senate Madras Univ and the Syndicate Annamalai Univ Author of several books in English remarkable for their original views and graceful style Was awarded a Silver Plate by the Madras Bar Association and an Ivory Shield and Sadra by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam in recognition of services to Indian Cultural renaissance Delivered special lectures in 1932 at the Benares Hindu University and in 1936 at the Allahabad University Founded in 1938 an Ashram for Rural reconstruction and Cultural renaissance named Markandeya Ashram " at Tirukadayur Tanjore District. Founder editor Bharata Mani a cultural Tamil Monthly Delivered in 1939 one of the Sayaji Rao Memorial lectures at Baroda and a special lecture at Gwalior at the invitation of the Durbar Now engaged on a book of travel impressions *Address* Svetaranya Ashrama Mylapore Madras or Kaveripoompattinam Tanjore District

VENKATARAO CHELIKANI M.B.E Diwan Jeypore Samasthanam Orissa *b* on 20th February 1891 Father C Seetharamaswamy Garu *m* Sri Venkata Chellayamma Garu second daughter of the Rajah of Kalahasti. Related to an Aristocratic family of Andhra Desa One son and one daughter Passed M A (Philosophy) of Edinburgh University Took diploma of Barrister from Grays Inn of London Practised in Privy Council & Madras High Court for some time Interested in Agricultural horticultural and Industrial development of the Country and improvement of cattle *Recreations*—Tennis and big game shooting *Address* Jeypore, Orissa



VENKATASUBBA RAO SIR M., B.A., B.L., K.B.E The Nizam s Agent in C P and Berar since 1st July 1929 *b* 18th July 1878 *Educ* *Free Church Mission Institution Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Enrolled High Court Vakil 1903 Practised 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr V Radhakrishnaiya under the firm name of Messrs Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaiya. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court. Election Commissioner 1921 22 Judge Madras High Court, 1921 1933 Officiating Chief Justice 27th July to 29th September 1935 again 20th July to 13th October 1936 Delivered Convocation Address, Andhra University December, 1933 and Founders Day Celebration address Annamalai University 1938. Member, Indian Delimitation Committee, 1935-36 Knighted January 1936 Scout Chief Commissioner Madras Presidency till August 1939 Founder-President The Madras Seva Sadan *m* Andalamma who has been awarded Kaiser i-Hind Silver Medal 1931 Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and is the Founder Secretary of the Madras Seva Sadan and is prominently connected with various social and uplift movements. *Address* Nagpur

VENKATASWAMI NAIDU K B A B L M L C Advocate Deputy President Madras Legi Council *b* July 1896 *m* K Varalakshmi Amma *Educ* Pachaiyappa s College and Law College Enrolled as Advocate in 1924 Councillor Corporation of Madras since 1928 Trustee Pachaiyappa s Trust Board Mayor of Madras 1938-39 President Madras Central Industrial Museum District Scout Commissioner Madras North Member Senate Madras University Member Chingleput Dist Board President Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam Vice President Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam Member Advisory Committee Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Government Mental Hospital *Address* Appat Gardens Taylor s Road Kilpauk Madras

VICKERS HAROLD JAMES I P C B E (1936) Dy Inspector General of Police N W F P *b* 1895 *m* Mabel Mary Langley *Educ* The Liverpool Institute Joined Indian Police in 1914 Served in 9th Royal Scots, 26th (K G O) Light Cavalry & Royal Air Force Dy Director Intelligence Govt of India Peshawar 1933 4th Awarded King's Police Medal 1926 *Address* Peshawar

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T K.B.E (1926), Vice-Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935 *b* August 1875 *Educ* Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service 1898 Revenue Officer Madras Corporation from 1912 to 1917 Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917 18 Director of Land Records, 1918 Deputy Director of Industries 1918-19, Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32 Collector and District Magis 1920, Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1923-25 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26 Director of Industries, 1926, also Director of Fisheries 1926 opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926 Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29 Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1929 Prime Minister, Mewar State, since 26th December 1930 *Address* Udaipur

VINCHOORKAR SARDAR NARAYANRAO GANPATRAO C B E M L A (Bombay) *b* 1895 Graduated from Deccan College Poona in 1918 First Class Sardar in Deccan. Presi-



dent of Nasik District Dumadar Sangh. Elected member of Nasik District Local Board where he served for six years and Worked as elected President of District Local Board for three years Honorary Magistrate (First Class) in Nasik District Represents in the New Bombay Legislative Assembly Deccan Sardars and Inamdars Constituency Chairman of Nasik District Land Mortgage Bank (1936-40) Director of Bombay Provincial Land Mortgage Bank (1936-39) Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 Coronation Medal in 1937 Cr C B E (Civil) 1939 Member on the Standing Committee of Nasik District War Committee Has contributed to various funds raised in connection with the War *Address* Agra Road Nasik.

VISVESVARAYA SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM K C I E, LL.D., D Sc, D Litt M.I.C E, late Dewan of Mysore *b* 15th Sept. 1861 *Educ* Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll of Science, Poona Asst Engineer P W.D., Bombay 1884 Supdt Eng. 1904 retired from Bombay Govt Service 1908 Appd Sp Consulting Eng to Nizam's Govt 1909 Ch. Eng and Sec. P W and Ry Depts Govt of Mysore 1909 Dewan of Mysore, 1912 1918 Chairman Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921 22 Member New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922 Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924, Chairman Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925, Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India) 1926 Chairman, Irrigation Inquiry Committee (appointed by Govt of Bombay) 1938 Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively *Publications* Reconstructing India " (P S King & son, Ltd London) and Planned Economy for India (1934) Bangalore Press, Bangalore *Address* Uplands, High Ground Bangalore also 46F Warden Road, Bombay

VISWANATH BHAGAVATULA Rao Bahadur F.I.C (London) Rao Bahadur (1929) Director Imperial Agricultural Research Institute *b* 1st January 1889 *m.* to Srimati Venkata Lakshmi *Educ.* at Vizianagram Assistant Chemist. Agricultural Research Institute Coimbatore till 1923 Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934, Joint Director, 1935 and Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute since 1935. President, Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, 1937 President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37 Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science. Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938 Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science India, Indian Academy of Science Indian Chemical Society *Publications* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of Agricultural products and wastes *Address* Imperial Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi.

VISWANATHA, SEKHARIPURAM VAIDYANATHA M.A L.T (Madras) Retired Professor and Archæologist, Journalist and Author *b* 20th October 1891 *m.* to Venkatambal. two *d.* one *s* *Educ* Victoria College, Palghat Government College Kumbakonam Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer Findlay College, Mannargudi 1915-1919 Senior Lecturer, National College Trichinopoly 1919-29 Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years, Examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore Extension Lecturer Mysore University Member All-India Oriental Conference served on staff of Aryan Path, Bombay 1936 *Publications* *International Law in Ancient India* (*Longmans* 1925) *Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture* (Trubner's Oriental Series 1928) contributions to Journals etc *Address* Govardhan R. S Puram Coimbatore

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJKUMAR SIR VIJAYA *See* Indian Nobles Section.

VYAS RAO R. Principal Partner The Mysore Industrial Development Co and special Director The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd Bangalore Son of Mr R. Nanjundappa *b* in 1881 at Gudibanda Kolar Dist. Post Graduate apprentice in the Mysore Government Geological Department 1905 1906 Prospector Peninsular Mineral Co Ltd Bangalore and Sindhuvalli Chrome Mines Geologist Messrs Tata Sons & Co; 1906 Geologist and Head of Department, Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd. 1906 1917 Government of Mysore Industrial Geologist 1917 and on Contract 1918-1921, worked out a scheme for the manufacture of Porcelain in Mysore Consulting Geologist to Messrs Dalchand Bahadur Singh, Calcutta, Proprietors The Jhagrakhand Collieries in Central India, 1921 1934 *Address* 128, Santhikuteera Central Bank Road, Chamarajendrapete Bangalore City



WADIA ARDESHIR RUTTONJI RAJADHYAKSHA B A BAR AT-LAW Director of Public Instruction, Mysore *b* 4 June 1888. *Educ.* St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay Middle Temple, London for Bar. St Catherine's, Oxford for Diploma in Economics and Political Science Fitzwilliam

Hall Cambridge for Moral Science Tripos Prof of English and Philosophy Wilson College, Bombay 1914 Lecturer in Psychology University of Bombay 1914 16 Professor of Philosophy Mysore University 1917 1942. Secretary Inter University Board 1932-37 President All India Federation of Teachers Associations Patna 1926 and Indian Philosophical Congress Dacca 1930 Delegate Congress of the Universities of the British Empire London and Edinburgh 1931 President Fourth All Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference 1933 President Executive Committee Indian Philosophical Congress and Mysore State Education League 1939-41 *Pub* The Ethics of Feminism Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure Pragmatic Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy Zoroaster *Address* New Public Offices Bangalore

WADIA BOMANJI JAMSETJI M A LL B (Univ of Bombay) Bar-at-Law *b* 4 Aug 1881 *m* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad. *Educ* St Xavier s College Bombay, and at the Inner Temple London for the Bar 1904-6 was Principal Govt Law College Bombay 1919-1925. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928 and again from January to October 1929 and from 1st Feb to October 1930 Additional Judge 1930-31 Puisne Judge High Court, 1931 41 Syndic Univ of Bombay *Address* 27 New Marine Lines Bombay

WADIA SIR CUSROW N, Kt (1932) C I E (1919), Millowner *b* 1869 *Educ* King's Coll London Joined his father s firm 1886 Chairman Bombay Millowners Association (1918) *Address* Pedder House Cumballa Hill, Bombay

WADIA DARASHAW NOSHERWAN M A F G S F R G S F.R.A.S.B Mineralogist Government of Ceylon *b* October 1883 *m* Meher G Medivala *Educ* Baroda College Bombay University Prof of Geology, Prince of Wales College Jammu (Kashmir) 1907 1920 Geological Survey of India 1921 1939 Carried out the Geological Survey of N W Punjab Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties Mineral Adviser Ceylon Government since 1938 President Indian Science Congress XXIX Session 1942 *Publications Geology of India* (Macmillan London 1919 1926 1938) *Syntaxis of N W Himalayas* (1931) *Geology of Kangra Parbal and Gilgit District* (1932) *Structure of the Himalayas* (1938) *Address* Colombo

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROJEE K.B.E. C.I.E M I M.E M.I.Sc.E., J P., F C P.S (Hon) Millowner *b* 20th May 1873 *m* Evylene Clara Powell. *Educ* St Xavier's College Chairman of the Bombay Mill owners Association, 1911 and 1925. *Address* Bella Vista Pedder Road, Bombay

WADIA PESTONJI ARDESHIR M A Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay *b* 16th Dec. 1876 *Educ.* Elphinstone College Bombay *Publications* The Philosophers and the French Revolution Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage, Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy The Wealth of India, Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Vaishnoe and History of India, Mahatma Gandhi a dialogue in understanding A Missionary and His Pledge *Address* Hormazd Villa Cumballa Hill Bombay

WADSWORTH THE HON MR JUSTICE SIDNEY B A.(1st divn 2nd class Classical Tripos 1911) Bar at-Law (Certificate of Honour 1925) Judge High Court, Madras *b* 21st December 1888 *m* Olive Florence Clegg *d* of Sir Robert Clegg K C I E I C S *Educ* Loughborough G S The Sorbonne Paris Jesus College Cambridge Middle Temple Entered I C S 1913 Under-Secretary to Government, 1918-19 Secretary, Board of Revenue 1922 24, Registrar High Court 1925-26 District Judge at Chingleput, Madura and Chittoor 1926-35 *Address* High Court Madras

WALCHAND HIRACHAND *b* 1882 *Educ* at Sholapur Poona and Bombay Chairman of the premier Indian Shipping Company—The Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd which owes its present sound position to him Chairman The Premier Construction Co Ltd who are responsible for the Organisation doing large constructional works for Railways Military and other Government and Semi Government Bodies in India Ceylon etc Pipe Making Industry having 31 Factories all over India Burma and Ceylon and Sugar Manufacturing business with a Sugar Plant at Kalamb (Poona District) capable of a daily crushing capacity of 1000 tons also interested in the Sugar Factory at Ravalgaon (Nasik District) with a Sugar Plant capable of a daily crushing capacity of 650 tons Director Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd Associated Cement Companies Ltd Tata Chemicals Ltd etc President—Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay 1927 Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1932 33 All India Organisation of Industrial Employers 1933 34 Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce 1931 33 Vice President—International Chamber of Commerce Paris 1934 to date Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Congress of International Chamber of Commerce 1932, 1935 1937 and 1939 Sessions at Vienna Paris Berlin and Copenhagen, Employers Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva 1932 member, Governing Body of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of the Government of India for 5 years, President—Indian National Shipowners' Association Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce 1927-38 *Clubs* Willingdon, Orient Royal Western India Turf Bombay Calcutta Club Calcutta *Address* Construction House Ballard Estate Bombay *Tels* Cane Hincon Bombay *Telephone* 24037 (five lines) Office and 41677 Residence

WALVEKAR BALAJI BHAVANSA M.I.A Bombay *b* December 12 1897 Chairman S C D Weaving & Industrial Co operative Association 1936-37 and a leader and enthusiastic worker of the weaver classes in Maharashtra Chairman International Press Ltd Member Harijan Seva Sangh Poona Director of Bharat Industrial Bank Ltd Poona Secretary Bihar Flood Relief Committee Member Poona City Municipality from 1932 and President 1934 Member Standing Committee Poona Municipality 1933-34 He took great interest in relief work during the plague outbreak in the city Presented a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 when he visited Poona on his Harijan tour Secretary of the social conference of his community in 1932 Chief Trustee Lord Reay Industrial Museum Poona 1935 Director Narayan Chitrapat Ltd and Chairman Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Handloom Weavers Conference and Session 1939 held at Poona *Address* 398 Vetal Peth Poona City



WARE DI FRANK FRCVS CIE (1937) Animal Husbandry Commissioner with Government of India since 1938 *b* Feb 1886 *m* Martha (nee) Turner M Sc *Educ* Royal Veterinary College London Joined Indian Veterinary Service in 1907 Principal Madras Veterinary College 1925-27 Director of Veterinary Services Madras 1927-29 Director Imperial Veterinary Research Institute Mukteswar 1929-38 *Publications* Various publications on Veterinary and Animal Husbandry subjects *Address* Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi

WASSOODEW THE HON MR JUSTICE BAKSHORAO BALKRISHNA B A LL B PUISNE JUDGE HIGH COURT BOMBAY *b* 14th January 1883 *m* daughter of Dr G B Irabhakar L R C P L R C S *Educ* John Connon High School Elphinstone College and St Xaviers College Bombay Entered Provincial Civil Service Executive Branch 1907 After serving as Deputy Collector and Magistrate appointed as Assistant Judge in Ahmednagar in 1912 Since then served in various Districts as Additional and District and Sessions Judge *Address* 46C Warden Road Malabar Hill Bombay

WAUGH ARTHUR ALLEN C I E 1937 Indian Civil Service Secretary Industries and Excise and War Production Commissioner United Provinces *b* 25th July 1891 *Educ* George Watsons College Edinburgh Edinburgh University M A entered Indian Civil Service 1914 *Address* Lucknow U P

WAVELL GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD PERCIVAL G C B 1941 K C B cr 1939 O B 1925 C M G 1919 M C Commander in Chief in India *b* May 1883 *s* of late Major General A G Wavell O B *m* 1915 Eugenie Marie *o c* of late Colonel Owen Quirk C B E S O one *s* three *d* *Educ* Winchester College R M C Sandhurst Staff College Appointed the Black Watch 1901 served S African War (medal with 4 clasps) Indian Frontier 1908 (medal with clasp) European War 1914-18 served in France 1914-18 (wounded M C) as Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus Oct 1916—June 1917 (Orders of St Vladimir and St Stanislaus) and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1917-20 B G G S XX Corps 1918-19 I G G S E E F 1919-20 Brevet Lieut Colonel 1917 Colonel 1924 Major General 1933 Lieut General 1938 General 1940 Commander 6th Infantry Brigade Aldershot 1930-34 A D C to the King 1932-33 Commander 2nd Division Aldershot 1934-37 Commanded Troops in Palestine and Trans Jordan 1937-38 G O C in C Southern Command 1938-39 G O C in C Middle East 1939-41 Commander in Chief in India July 1941—Jany 1942 Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South West Pacific Area Jany March 1942 Re appointed Commander in Chief in India March 1942 Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath Commander Legion of Honour Order of the Nile Order of El Nahda *Publications* The Palestine Campaigns 1928 Allenby 1940 *Recreations* Hunting Golf Shooting *Address* Simla New Delhi *Club* United Services

WAZIK HASAN SIR SAIYID Kt B A LL B *Educ* Government High School Balia Muir Central College Allahabad M A O College Aligarh Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903 Secretary All India Moslem League from 1912-19 who instrumental in bringing about Hindu Moslem Pact in 1916 appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920 and Chief Judge of Oudh February 1930-34 retired in 1934 *Address* Stanley Road Allahabad

WEBB JOHNSON STANLEY I I B (1st Class Honours) O B E (1930) L D (1935) C I E (1941) Legal Adviser to the Government of India *b* 1st March 1888 *m* Beryl Buchanan Blunn of Hurstpierpoint Grand *d* of the founder of Blunn & Co Madras *Educ* Rossall School and Victoria University Partner in Hasties Solicitors Lincolns Inn Fields London 1911-14 served throughout War of 1914-19 with the 6th Bn. East Surrey Regiment and on the Staff since then Controller of Enemy Property and Legal Adviser to the Government of India Commandant Delhi Contingent A F I President Simla Y M C A Vice President Delhi Y M C A Masonic Fraternity of Delhi Delhi Olympic Association Ex Services Association of India Hon Secretary Delhi Hunt *Publications* 4 *Digest of Indian Law Cases* *Address* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club New Delhi United Service Club Simla

WEBSTER MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS SHERIDAN RIDDELL C B 1939 D S O 1915 G O C in Chief Southern Army *b* Feb 12 1886 *s* of late John Riddell Webster and Mrs Riddell Webster of Priorsgate St Andrews *m* 1920 Harriet Hill *d* of Col Sir Alexander Sprot 1st Bart two *s* *Educ* Harrow R M C Sandhurst Entered Army 1905 Capt 1913 Major and Brevet Lt Col 1923 Lt Col 1930 Col 1933 Maj Gen 1937 Served European War 1914 17 (despatches D S O Bt Major) commanded 2nd Bn The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) 1930 33 A Q M G War Office 1933 34 Commander Poona (Independent) Brigade Area 1935 38 A D C to the King 1936 38 Director of Movements and Quartering War Office 1938 39 Dy Q M G Army Head quarters India 1939 41 *Club* Army and Navy *Address* Command House Poona

WESTCOTT RT REV F *see* Calcutta Bishop of

WIJEWARDENE DON RICHARD B A (Cantab) Chairman and Managing Director The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd *b* 23rd February 1886 *m* to Ruby *d* of late Mcedeniya Adigar and Mrs Mcedeniya *Educ* St Thomas College Colombo Peterhouse Cambridge Called to the Bar Inner Temple 1912 Owned the Sinhalese daily newspaper Dinamina founded the Ceylon Daily News in 1918 purchased four years later the Ceylon Observer the first and oldest Ceylon newspaper being in continuous publication since 1834 in 1926 floated the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd in which he holds the controlling interest and is Chairman for life and which are now also proprietors of the Sclumma (Sinhalese Sunday) Thenakaran (Tamil Daily) Ceylon Publicity Co and Chitrafoto (Photographic Studio) *Address* Warring ton Braybrooke Place Colombo Ceylon

WIJEYEWARDENE THE HON BLE MR EDWIN ARTHUR LEWIS King's Counsel 1937 Puisne Judge Supreme Court Ceylon *b* 21st March 1887 *m* Lillian Beatrice Perera One son *Educ* Ananda College and St Thomas College Colombo Ceylon Mathe matical Prize man 1904 English University Scholar 1906 Advocate Supreme Court 1911 Asst District Judge Colombo 1932 Deputy Public Trustee 1932 Public Trustee 1935 Solicitor General 1936 Acting Attorney General 1938 Puisne Justice Supreme Court 1938 *Address* Anandasiri Rosmead Place Colombo

WHEELER EDWARD OLIVER Brigadier (Late Royal Engineers) Cross of Legion of Honour 4th Class 1915 M C 1916 Surveyor General of India *b* 18th April 1890 (Canada) *m* Dorothea Sophie Danielsen *Educ* Trinity College School Port Hope Canada Royal Military College Kingston Canada Commissioned Royal Engineers 1910 R F S India 1912 14 I E F A France 1914 15 I E F D Mesopotamia 1916 18 Kurdish Operation near Sulaimaniyah 1919 Joined Survey of India on 9th December 1919 Mount Everest Expedition 1921 Surveyor General of India 1941 *Address* Temporary Secretariat Buildings Civil Lines Delhi

WESTON THE HON MR JUSTICE ERIC B A (Camb) Judge Chief Court of Sind *b* 8th Dec 1892 *m* Georgina Frances *d* W J Cort of Hampstead London *Educ* St Johns Coll Cambridge Served in various dists in Bom Presy and Sind as Asstt Coll & Mgte from 1916 1921 and Asstt and Dist Judge 1921 1931 Dist Judge Aden 1931 1934 Judicial Comm W I S A Rajkot and Ajmer 1934 35 and 1937 38 Judge Chief Court of Sind since July 1938 *Address* Fairfield Scandal Point Road Karachi

WILES SIR GILBERT M A (Cantab) K C I E (1938) C S I (1931) C I E (1926) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India Dec 1940 *b* 5th March 1880 *m* Winifred Mary Pryor *Educ* Perse School and S Cath College Cambridge Joined I C S in India 1904 Asst Collector Supdt Land Records and Collector 1904 17 Chairman Cotton Contracts Board 1918 1920 Deputy Secretary Home Department 1921 22 Secy General Department 1923 Secy Finance Department from 1923 32 Member Indian Tariff Board Sept 1933 President Indian Tariff Board September 1934 Chairman Bombay Port Trust 1935 37 Commander Order of St John and Asstt Commissioner St John Ambulance Brigade No 3 District India 1935 39 Chief Secretary Government of Bombay 1938 39 Adviser to the Governor of Bombay 1939 40 *Address* 54 Parliament Street London S W 1

WILLIAMSON SIR HORACE Kt (1934) C I E (1922) M B E (1919) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India since 1937 *b* July 16 1880 *m* John Emma Doran Holtz *Educ* Cheltenham College Joined Indian Police United Provinces 1900 Superintendent 1913 Assistant to Inspector General 1917 Secretary Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee 1919 20 Deputy Inspector General 1923 Officiating Inspector General 1928 Director Intelligence Bureau Home Department Govt of India 1931 36 Member Council of India 1936 *Address* India Office London

WILSON SIR LEONARD Kt (1941) B Eng A M I C E M I E (Ind) Chief Commissioner of Railways *b* 12th March 1888 *m* Muriel (*decd*) second *d* John Smithurst *s* two *Educ* Pickenhead School and Liverpool Univ Premium Pupil Mr Alex Ross Chief Engineer L & N Rly after short spell with a firm of contractors joined the G I P Rly became Chief Engineer 1930 General Manager 1934 Chief Commissioner Railways 1940 *Address* 2 York Road New Delhi

WITTS Major General Frederick Vavasour Broome C B E 1921 D S O 1917 M C O C Bombay District since July 1941 *b* 30 Jan 1889 5th *s* of late Rev Canon Broome Witts of Upper Slaughter Manor Glos *m* 1929 Alice *e d* of A E Wrigley J P Gaines nr Worcester three *d Educ* Radley R M A Woolwich (passed in first and out first King's Medal and Pollock Medal) Staff College Quetta 1922 Joined Royal Engineers 1907 Lieut 1909 Capt 1914 Bt Major 1919 Major 10-4 Bt Lieut Colonel 1929 Lieut Col 1931 Col 1934 Major General 1939 joined K G O Bengal Sappers and Miners 1913 and served with them in European War France 1915 Mesopotamia 1916 18 including command of bridging operations over the Diala at Shumran on 23rd Feb 1917 (despatches three times wounded once M C D S O French Croix de Guerre Brevet Major 1919) served in Kurdistan 1919 as Brigade Major (despatches) served in Iraq 1920 as Brigade Major to Lt Gen R F Cunningham (despatches twice O B E (Bl) General Staff War Office 1924 27 Staff Officer Royal Engineers H Q Shanghai Defence Force 1927 O C 6th Field Coy R E Shanghai Defence Force 1928 Aldershot Camp 1929 General Staff Staff College Camberley 1930 32 C R E 5th Division Catterick Camp 1933 34 G S O 1 5th Division Catterick Camp 1935 Western Desert Egypt 1936 Palestine 1936 Catterick Camp 1937 Brigadier General Staff Western Command India 1937 38 Commander 8th (Bareilly) Infantry Brigade India 1938 9 Commander 45th (West Country) Division T A F R O S *Publications* Articles in R U S I and R E Journals on Military Bridging in Mesopotamia *Recreations* Golf tennis hunting shooting and fishing *Address* H Q Bombay District Colaba Bombay *Club* Army and Navy

WYLIE Sir Francis (Verney) K C S I C I E I C S British Minister to Afghanistan since August 1941 *b* 8th August 1891 *s* Kathleen Byrne 1923 *s* at the Royal Sch l Dungannon (1904 10) and Dublin Univ rsity (1910 13) Entered I C S 1914 Arrived in India 1915 Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1916 19 Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India 1919 37 Governor of C P & Berar 1938 1940 Political Adviser to H E the Crown Representative 1940 41 *Address* British Legation Kabul

YAKUB Mohammed Moulvi Sir Kt (1929) Lawyer *b* August 27 1879 *m* The late Wahida Begum Editor of Tehzibi Niswan Lahore *Educ* M A O College Aligarh Member and Chairman Moradabad Municipal Board Member and senior Vice Chairman Moradabad District Board Trustee M A O College Aligarh Member of the Court Muslim University Aligarh Member Legislative Assembly Member of Age of Consent Committee Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee London Former President and Secretary of All India Muslim League President U P Muslim League Annual Session Pilibhit President Bundhlkhand Muslim Conference President All-India Palestine Conference Bombay President All India Postmen's Conference Aligarh Acting Commerce and Industries Member of the Govt of India Jan and June and Member Council of State 1938 Reforms Adviser to the Government of H E H The Nizam Hyderabad (Deccan) *Address* Mohalla Mugalpura Moradabad U P

YAMIN KHAN Mohammad Sir B A Kt (1936) C I E (1931) M L A Barrister at Law *b* June 1888 *Educ* at Meerut College M A O College Aligarh and England Practising Barrister at Meerut since December 1914 acted as Secretary of U P Special War Fund Secretary Y M C A Fund also District War League for Meerut District Member Municipal Board Meerut 1916 19 Vice Chairman 1919 1924 and Chairman 1928 1931 Member Leg Assembly 1920 1923 1927 30 and from 1931 to date Council of State 1924 1925 Leader of the United India Party in the Assembly 1931 1934 Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly 1937 1939 Member Statutory Railway Board and Reserve Bank Committees of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London 1933 non official visitor to Andaman Islands 1938 Member Aliens Advisory Committee 1940 41 Senior Advocate Federal Court since 1945 Member Viceroy's Amenities for Troops Fund Member Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals *Permanent Address* Kothi Jumnat Nishan Meerut

YUSUF Sir Mohamud I mail Kt *cr* 1915 Until 1906 head of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Founded Ismail College first Muslim College in Western India at Bombay Marine College Seamen's Orphanage Hospital Sanatorium Schools etc in Novha and other Charitable Institutions in Bombay One of the largest land owners in Bombay Honorary Special First Class Magistrate Novha Now living in retirement in his Novha Island *Address* Novha House Queen's Road Bombay

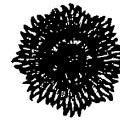
ZAFAR ALI Sir Khan Bahadur Mirza Kt *cr* 1931 B A *b* 20 Feb 1870 Joined Punjab Judicial Department 1893 District and Sessions Judge 1918 Judge Lahore High Court 1922 retired, 1930 *Address* 5 Davis Road Lahore

ZAFRULLA Khan Chaudhuri Sir Muhammad K C S I (1937) Kt B A (Honours) Punjab LL B (Honours) London Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) Agent General to the Government of India in China since 7th April 1942 *b* 6th Feb 1893 *m* Badrun Nissa Begum eldest daughter of the

late Mr S A Khan I C S (Bihar and Orissa) *Educ* at Government College Lahore King's College and Lincoln's Inn London Advocate Sialkot Punjab 1914 16 practised in Lahore High Court 1916 35 Editor Indian Cases 1916 3_ Law Lecturer University Law College Lahore 1919-1924 Member Punjab Legislative Council 1926 35 Member Punjab Provincial Reforms Committee Delegate Indian Round Table Conference 1930 1931 and 193_ Member Consultative Committee 193_ Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms 1933 President All India Muslim League 1931 Crown Counsel Delhi Conspiracy Case March 1931 to June 1932 Member of the Governor General Executive Council 193_ (Depts of Commerce and Railways) Law Member 1939 Law and Supply Member 1940 41 Judge Federal Court of India Oct 1941 – April 194_ *Pubs* Indian Cases the Criminal Law Journal of India Reprint of Punjab Criminal Rulings Vol IV and Fifteen Year Digest *Address* Chamkhing

ZAIDI SYED BASHIR HUSAIN C I E (1941) Chief Minister of Rampur State Belongs to Sadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District *b* 1898 Married *Educ* Took his degree in 1919 from St Stephen's College Delhi *Honours Degree in History* from Cambridge in 1922 Member of the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn Called to the Bar in 1923 Joined State service 1930 —Judge of the State High Court Private Secretary to His Highness Household Minister Political Minister During the absence of Sir Abdus samad Khan kt officiated as Chief Minister for several months in the years 1931 3_ 33 and also for Revenue and Finance Minister April to September 1936 Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932 Appointed Chief Minister 1st December 1936 Title of C I E was conferred in 1941 *Address* Pampur U I





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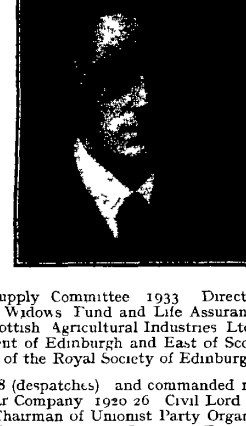
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RAMPURA RAJ Shriman Raja Chittar Singh Ju Deo Bahadur of 1304
SAIYEDNA Taher Saifuddin Saheb H H Sardar (Mullaji Saheb) 1305
TAMKOHI Raj The Raja Saheb of 1306
VIZIANAGRAM Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of 1307
WALIUR RAHMAN Khan Bahadur Moulvi 1308



INDIA His Excellency Victor Alexander John Hope Marquess of Linlithgow K T P C G M S I G M I E O B E D L T D Viceroy and Governor General of India

Born 24th Sept 1887 eldest son of 1st Marquess and Hon Hersey deMoleyns 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry

Succeeded father 1908

Married 1911 Doreen Maud 2nd daughter of Rt Hon Sir A Milner 7th Bt Twin sons three daughters *Heir* s Earl of Hopetoun *q v*

Educated Eton

Earl of Hopetoun 1703 Viscount Aithrie Baron Hope 1703 Baron Hopetoun (U K) 1809 Baron Niddry (U K) 1814 Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933 Director of the Bank of Scotland Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society J & P Coats Ltd Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd British Assets Trust Ltd President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh

Served European War 1914 18 (despatches) and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920 26 Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922 24 Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924 26 President of Navy League 1924 31 Chairman Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce 1923 Chairman Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture 1926 28 Chairman Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933

Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor General of India April 1936

Recreations Golf Shooting *Address* The Viceroy s House New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge Simla *Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) and Private Secretary* Sir Gilbert Laithwaite K C I E C S I *Military Secretary* Lt Col C G Toogood C I E D S O *Surgeon* Lt Colonel H H Elliot C I E M B E M C I M S

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

H E General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell K C B C M G M C Commander in Chief in India (*War*) The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell K C S I C I E (*Home*) The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman K C S I, C I E (*Finance*) The Hon ble Diwan Bahadur Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar K C S I (*India s Representative on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council*) The Hon'ble Sir Homasji P Mody K B E (*Supplies*) The Hon ble Sir Sultan Ahmed (*Law*) The Hon ble Mr M. S Aney (*Indians Overseas*) The Hon'ble Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker (*Commerce*) The Hon ble Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon K C S I K C I E (*Defence*) The Hon ble Sir Edward Benthall (*War Transport*) The Hon'ble Sir C P Ramaswami Aivar, K C S I K C I E (*Information*) The Hon ble Sir J I Srivastava K B E. (*Civil Defence*) The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mohammad Usman K C I E (*Posts and Air*) The Hon ble Sirdar Sir Jogendra Singh (*Education Health and Lands*) The Hon ble Dr B R Ambedkar (*Labour*)



ASSAM HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ANDREW GOURIAY CLOW KCSI kt CSI CIE ICS
Governor of Assam

Born 29th April 1890

Educated Merchiston St John's College Cambridge

Married Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale 1925

Served in U P as Assistant Collector Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20 Controller Labour Bureau Government of India 1920-23, Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences Geneva 1921, 1923, 1929 1931 and 1934 Dy Secretary to Government of India Department of Industries and Labour 1924-27 Joint Secretary (ditto) 1931-35, Secretary (ditto) 1936 38 Member Legislative Assembly 1923 1925 27 1932 35 Member Council of State 1928 29 1932 33 and 1936 38 Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India 1929 31 Communications Member Government of India 1939-42

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam 4th May 1942

Address Government House, Shillong

Secretary to the Governor
Mr J P Mills CIE, ICS

Additional Secretary to the Governor of Assam
Mr C A Vickers, ICS

Military Secretary
Major T B Alder



BENGAL His Excellency Sir John Arthur Herbert CCIE cr 1939 DL JP Governor of Bengal

Born 1895

Educated Wellington, Harvard USA

Married 1924 Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways *d* of 6th Earl of Ilchester one son

Served Great War Royal Horse Guards, 1916-18 ADC to Viceroy, 1926-28 MP, Monmouth, 1934-39 Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary Admiralty, 1935 and to Under-Secretary of State for India, 1936 Assistant Whip, 1937

Assumed Office as Governor of Bengal, 1939
Address Government House Calcutta
Secretary M O Carter Esq MC ICS
Additional Secretary L B H Baker Esq ICS
Private Secretary C H Gordon Esq ICS
Military Secretary Lt Col W R B Peel

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Mr A K Fazlul Huq Chief Minister
The Hon'ble Dr Syamaprasad Mookerjee (*Finance*)
The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca, (*Agriculture & Industries*)
The Hon'ble Mr Santosh Kumar Basu (*Public Health and Local Self Govt*)
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M Abdul Karim, (*Education Commerce and Labour*)
The Hon'ble Mr Pramatha Nath Banerjee (*Judicial and Legislative*)
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hashem Ali Khan (*Co operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness*)
The Hon'ble Mr Shamsuddin Ahmed (*Communications and Works*)
The Hon'ble Mr Upendranath Barman (*Forests and Excise*)



BIHAR HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER STEWART KCSI KCIE ICS
Governor of Bihar

Born 26th February 1888

Educated George Heriot s School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University

Married 1914, Elsie, daughter of Crandon Gill

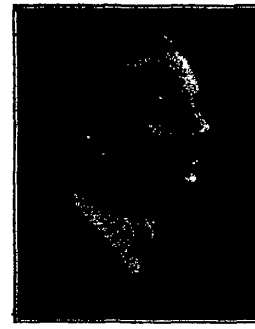
Entered Indian Civil Service, 1911 and served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, U P, 1912-18, Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, 1919, Rice Commissioner Rangoon, 1920 Collector of Customs, Rangoon, 1923, Collector of Customs, Madras, 1925, Collector of Customs Bombay, 1928 Collector of Salt Revenue, 1932, Addl Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1932, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1934, Member of Council, 1937, Ag Governor of Bihar, 1938

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar on 6th August 1939

Address Bihar Governor s Camp
Secretary Mr W G Lacey, CIE, ICS
Military Secretary Major R J Tweedy

ADVISERS

Mr R E Russell, CSI, CIE, ICS Appointment, Political, Judicial, Jails and Legislative
Mr E R J R Cousins, CSI, CIE, ICS Revenue, Education, Development and Employment, Local Self-Government, Medical, Public Health Excise, Irrigation and Public Works



BOMBAY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER LUMLEY G C I E T D Governor of Bombay

Born 27th July 1896 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier General Hon Osbert Lumley C M G and late Constance Eleanor O B E e d of Captain Eustace John Wilson Patten 1st Life Guards and Emily Constantia daughter of Rev Lord John Thynne Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough *q v*

Married 1922 Katharine Isobel daughter of late R F McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire and Bardrochat Ayrshire one son (born 5th December 1932) four daughters

Educated Eton R M C Sandhurst Magdalen College Oxford B A Oxford 1921

M P (C) Kingston upon Hull East 1922 29 York 1931 37 Served with 11th Hussars France 1916 18 Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay September 1937

Publications History of the Eleventh Hussars 1930 *Clubs* Cavalry Carlton

Address Government House Bombay

Secretary to the Governor J B IRWIN ESQ B A (Dub) D S O M C I C S J P

Military Secretary LT COL L. C PALK P S C

ADVISERS

MR H F KNIGHT C S I C I E I C S Finance Medical and Public Health, Excise Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Industries and Public Works Department

MR C H BRISTOW C I E I C S Home Department Political and Services Department including Labour and Legal Department

MR G F S COLLINS, C.S I C I E O B E I C S, Revenue Education and Local Self-Government.



CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY JOSEPH TWYNAM KCSI CIE Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar

Born 24th April 1887

Married Muriel Hearson 1915

Educated Ratcliffe College Rouen Universities of Manchester (BA Hons) London Lausanne

Entered ICS, 1909, Asst Magistrate East Bengal and Assam 1910 Political Dept Government of Bengal, 1914, IARO, 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles), Vice-President Cooch Behar State Council, 1920-24 District Magistrate Mymensingh, 1925 27, Revenue and Irrigation Secretary Government of Bengal 1929 31 Additional Secretary Political Dept and Officiating Chief Secretary 1932 1936-40 Commissioner Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal, 1933 34 Acting Governor of Assam, 1939, Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1940 Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, October 2nd 1940

Address Governor's Camp, C P & Berar

Secretary to the Governor MR G BURGESS, M A (CANTAB) OBE ICS

Military Secretary MAJOR G H GARTLY

Aide-de-Camp MR J P C COVENTRY, I P

ADVISERS

Financial Adviser SIR G P BURTON, KCIE ICS

Revenue Adviser MR H C GREENFIELD, CSI CIE ICS



MADRAS HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON SIR ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES HOPE GCIE CT 1939 MC Governor of Madras

Born 7th May 1897 eldest son of Baron Rankeillour *q v*

Married 1919 Grizel youngest daughter of Brig Gen Sir R Gordon Gilmour 1st Bt CB CVO DSO four daughters

Educated Oratory School Sandhurst

Joined Coldstream Guards 1914 served in France 1915 19 (MC Croix de Guerre despatches severely wounded) served in Turkey 1922 23 MP (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire 1924 29 MP (U) Aston Division Birmingham 1931 39 Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col G R Lane Fox Secretary of Mines 1934 26 Assistant Whip (unpaid) 1935 a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) 1935 37 Vice-Chamberlain of H M Household May October 1937 Treasurer of H M Household 1937 39

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 12th March 1940
Address Governor's Camp Madras
Military Secretary COLONEL G B HOWELL MVO MC
Private Secretary MR W T BRYANT ICS
Surgeon LT COL G R MCROBERT, IMS

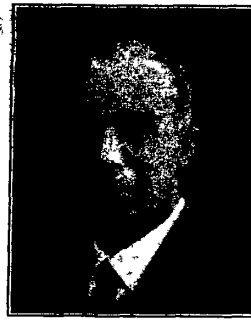
ADVISERS

SIR GEORGE BOAG KCIE CSI ICS in charge of Public Department Finance Department and Revenue Department (excluding Excise Registration and Commercial Taxes)

MR H M HOOD KCIE CSI CIE ICS in charge of Development Department Public Works Department (excluding Industrial and Labour disputes Labour and Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department and Factories and Trade Unions) Home Department Control of Motor Vehicles Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act

MR T G RUTHERFORD CSI CIE ICS in charge of Local Administration Department Home Department (excluding control of Motor Vehicles Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act) Public Works Department Industrial and Labour Disputes Labour and communities eligible for help by the Labour Department and Factories and Trade Unions

MR T AUSTIN CIE ICS in charge of Education and Public Health Department Legal Department Revenue Department—Excise Registration and Commercial Taxes



N. W FRONTIER PROVINCE His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, K C S I, K C I E, O B E, I C S, Governor of the N W F Province

Born 23rd March, 1888

Educated F e t t e s College, Edinburgh Magdalen College, Oxford I C S, 1911

Married K M Adair

Political Department, Government of India since 1914 Served on N W Frontier, 1914 25, Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925 26 Private Secretary to H E the Viceroy, 1926-31, Home Member, Executive Council, N W Frontier Province, 1932-36

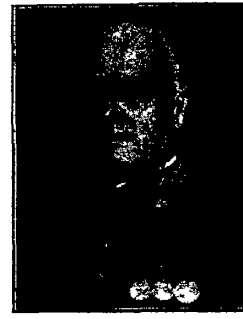
Assumed charge as Governor of N W Frontier Province, 2nd March 1937

Address Government House, Peshawar

Secretary to Governor Mr. G H Emerson, I C S

ADVISER

Lieut -Colonel W F Campbell, C I E, I A, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, N W F Province



ORISSA HIS EXCELLENCY SIR (WILLIAM) HAWTHORNE LEWIS KCSI, KCIE ICS Governor of Orissa

Born Kasauli, India, 29th June 1888

Married Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt widow of Lieut Ronald Erskine Hewitt, RN and daughter of the late George Edward Woodhouse

Educated Oundle School and Caius College Cambridge Arrived in India December 1912, served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Censor Duty Bombay 1915-16, Under-Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa 1918, Deputy Commissioner 1923, Revenue Secretary Government of Bihar and Orissa 1925, on special reforms duty Home Dept Government of India 1927, Joint Secretary Government of India Reforms Office 1930 on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and 1931 Reforms Commissioner to Government of India 1932-35 and 1936 to 1941 Assumed charge as Governor of Orissa on April 1st 1941

Address Orissa Governor s Camp
Secretary V E DAVIES ESQ ICS
Aide-de-camp W J KENNY ESQ, IP

MINISTERS

THE HON BLE CAPT MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI K C G N DEO OF PARLAKIMEDI PRIME MINISTER (*Home Local Self-Government and Public Works Department*)

THE HON BLE PANDIT G MISRA M A B T (*Finance, Publicity Development & Education*)

THE HON'BLE MAULAVI A S KHAN, ADVOCATE (*Law, Commerce & Labour, Revenue & Health*)



PUNJAB *His Excellency* Sir Bertrand James Glancy K C S I K C I E
Governor of the Punjab

Born 31st December 1882

Educated Clifton Monmouth, Exeter College Oxford

Married Grace Steele 1914

Entered Indian Civil Service 1905 served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant temporary Under Secretary to Government of India Foreign Department March to November 1913 Assistant Resident Mewar May 1914 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana March 1915 1st Assistant to Resident in Kashmir December 1918 Deputy Secretary to Government of India Political Department October 1921 and again April 1927 employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921 Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India June 1928 Officiating Agent to Governor General Punjab States April 1929 in foreign service as President Council of State Jaipur October 1929 Officiating Resident and A C G Punjab States April 1932 Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India Foreign and Political Department July 1932 and again July 1933 confirmed November 1933 Resident and A G G in Central India June 1933 Member Council of State variously from July 1933 Secretary Chamber of Princes October 1934 Political Advisor to H E the Crown Representative 1938

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 7th April 1941

Address Punjab Governor's Camp

Secretary Mr G E B Abell I C S

Military Secretary Major L M Barlow O B E M C

MINISTERS

The Hon Sir Sikander Hyat Khan D C L K B E K B *Premier* (*Home Department*)

The Hon Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Sir Chhoturam (*Revenue*)

The Hon Sir Manohar Lal (*Finance*)

The Hon Nawabzada Major Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana O B E (*Public Works*)

The Hon Mian Abdul Haye (*Education*)

The Hon Sardar Baldev Singh (*Development*)



SIND HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HUGH DOW K C S I, C I E Governor of Sind

Born 8th May 1886

Educated Askes Hatcham School University College London

Married Ann daughter of J. Sheffield one son and one daughter

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1909 and served as Assistant Collector in Sind Municipal Commissioner for Surat, 1916-18 Asstt Commr in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting 1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices Deputy Secretary Finance Department Bombay 1921 Acting Secretary Finance Department 1923 Financial Adviser to P W D, 1926 Revenue Officer Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage 1927-33 Chairman Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34 Jt Secretary Commerce Dept Government of India 1934-36 Secretary Commerce Dept, 1936-39, Director-General of Supplies and Vice-President War Supply Board 1939-40 Assumed charge as Governor of Sind 1st April 1941

Address Government House Karachi

Secretary MR J M PHELPS I C S

Military Secretary MAJOR D M SMYTH

MINISTERS

THE HON BLE K B ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAMMAD UMER SOOMRO O B E *Premier Finance Dept* THE HON BLE MR NIHCHALDAS C VAZIRANI *Revenue Dept excluding Agriculture Veterinary Dept Forests Excise & Rural Reconstruction* THE HON BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH K C S I *Home Dept P & M Dept exclud ng Labour Legal Dept and Genl Dept excluding Medical & Public Health Local Self Govt Education & Industries* THE HON BLE PIR ILLAHI BAKHSH NAWAZ ALI *Education, Labour Industries Excise Forests & Rural Reconstruction* THE HON BLE RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS *Local Self Govt and Agri & Veterinary Depts* THE HON BLE MR ABDUS SATAR PIRZADA *Public Works Department* and *Medical and Public Health Depts.*



UNITED PROVINCES His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K C S I, C I E, I C S, Governor of the United Provinces

Born 28th October 1883

Educated Winchester College and New College, Oxford

Married G C M Veasey

Appointed to I C S, 1907, Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15, Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24, Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29, Commissioner, 1929-30, Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32, Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36 Governor of Bihar, 1937-39

Assumed charge as Governor of the U P on Dec 6, 1939

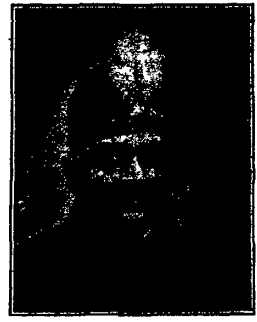
Address Governor's Camp, U P
Secretary Mr H S Stephenson, I C S
Military Secretary Lt-Col J Smyth

ADVISERS:

Mr P W Marsh, C S I, C I E, I C S, *Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests, Communications and Irrigation*

Dr Panna Lal, C S I, C I E, I C S, *Education, Industries, Local Self-Government and Public Health*

Sir Tenant Sloan, K C I E, C S I, I C S, *Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails*



ATHMALLIK RAJA SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA DEO Ruler of Athmallik State Orissa

born November 10th 1904

succeeded to the Gadi On the 3rd November 1918 Was invested with full ruling powers on the 24th December 1925

Educated At the Raj Kumar College Raipur (C P)

Married In 1923 Srimati Lakshmi Priya Devi the daughter of the Chief of Keonjhar (Orissa) who died in 1927 Married second time in 1929 Srimati Srimanta Manjori Devi a princess belonging to the illustrious Bhanja House of Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

War Contributions To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Funds Rs 3 000 Rs 1 02 445 in Defence Bonds Monthly contributions of Rs 50 and Rs 20 from the personal allowances of the Ruler and the Rani Saheba respectively till the termination of the War and the Rani Saheba has also purchased Postal Ten Years Defence Savings Certificates for Rs 10 000

The State employees have purchased Postal Ten Year Defence Saving Certificates for Rs 29 211 6 9 including a contribution of Rs 791 6 9 through the War Committee Collection of contributions from the public by the War Committee is in progress *Area of the State* 711 square miles *Population* 72 755 *Revenue* Rs 2 24 555

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Diwan and Sessions Judge Vacant

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Second Officer Sadar MR K C MISRA B A
S D O Kishorenagar MR M N RAUT B A
Honorary Magistrate KUMAR SURAJMONI DEO
Tahasildar MR T DEO
Special Officer (temporary) MR SURYAMONI MOHANTI, M A , B L
Office Supdt MR K C TEJ
Domestic Manager MR K M HOTA
Chief Medical Officer DR B K PANDA, M B B S
Public Health Officer DR S PRADHAN
Forest Officer MR A MAHAKUD
Inspector of Police MR BENUPANI MISRA
Court Inspector MR B MOHAPATRA
Deputy Inspector of Schools MR P PRADHAN
Agricultural Officer MR K SWAMI, L Ag
Head Master Victoria Middle English School MR HARYA KSHYA KUMAR DAS
Overseer P W D MR M DEHURY



AKALKOT RAJA SHRI MANT VIJAYSINH PATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB of Akalkot

Born 13th December 1915

Education Studied at Bishop's High School Poona Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot with distinction in English and Science Attended the Deccan College Poona Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half

Recreation Shooting, riding tennis cricket motoring and racing *Clubs* Vice Patron of the Cricket Club of India W I A A and R W I T C

Married in 1934 Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934

Area of State 498 sq miles *Population* 103 903 *Revenue* 6 79 919

The Ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant concern He has always been alive to the rapid progress in the world and as such has established a Rayat Assembly with a non official majority The Assembly is empowered to move resolutions ask questions and discuss bills of administrative and public importance The cause of the agriculturists is nearest to the Ruler's heart and orders have been issued by him to devise means to ameliorate their lot A Debt Conciliation Act is going to be placed in the forthcoming Session of the Assembly Nearly Rs 3½ lakhs have been advanced in loans to agriculturists from the State Jowari Fund and Land Bank Large sums have been set apart for village uplift every year Social legislation has been introduced into the State the chief of which is the Akalkot Harijan Act Primary education in village schools is imparted free since the year 1937 To girls of all castes and creeds both primary and secondary education is free Scholarships and free education are given to poor and deserving students Voluntary military training has been newly introduced in the schools There is an independent High School for girls There is a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital and the same has been enlarged recently A touring dispensary has been started for giving medical relief to villagers The Akalkot Water Works constructed at a cost of 12 lakhs supply water to the capital Electrification of the

town took place about 11 years back There is a Municipality at Akalkot and a Taluka Local Board Town planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly A development scheme of town-extension is in progress and all possible facilities are being given for the same to the people

Akalkot is an important trade centre Last year's imports and exports were 134 053 and 552 1-9 maunds respectively All possible facilities such as leasing of land supply of water and electricity at concessional rates etc are afforded to the different industries in the State and as a result the Match Factory the oil producing mill soap factory cotton ginning hosiery and other industries started in the State limits are working satisfactorily These industries apart from reducing unemployment have become a veritable boon to the agriculturists as they absorb large quantities of agricultural produce

Shrimant Raja Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Immediately after the declaration of War Shrimant Rajasaheb made an announcement that all the resources of the State were at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and donated Rs 5 000 towards H E The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 11 000 were further donated towards the fund specially for purchasing an armoured carrier on behalf of the Akalkot Darbar Rs 2000 were donated towards the Silver Trinket Fund A Central Committee with sub committees has been established under the presidentship of the Dewan to systematically organise the various war activities such as collection of funds propaganda and recruitment etc There has been a good response from the people who are contributing with willingness their mite to the War Purposes Fund and the Defence Loans Prior to the appointment of committees an appeal by the State Government for contribution to the Red Cross and St Dunstan's Institutions was made to the State subjects and the public willingly contributed Rs 6 000 for the above fund

Besides these numerous donations were announced by Shrimant Rajasaheb and the Dowager Ranisaheb to several institutions for war purposes

An appeal was issued by the Darbar to the fighting classes of the State to get themselves enlisted as recruits and as a result a good number of subjects have been recruited in the army The publication of News Bulletins and other materials supplied from the Publicity Agency has been taken up by the State Publicity Department and circulated to almost all the villages

Dewan CAPTAIN G B DESHMUKH



BAHAWALPUR His Highness Rukn ud Daula Nusrat i Jang Saif ud Daula Hafiz ul-Mulk Mukhlis ud Daula wa Muin ud Daula Lt Col Nawab Al Haj Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan V Abbasi Bahadur GCSI GCIE KCSI KCVO LLD Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur

Born 1904 Succeeded in 1907 *Educated* Aitchison Chiefs College Lahore Invested with full Ruling powers in 1924 A member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) since 1933 A D C to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour 1921 Honorary Lt Colonel in the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse His Highness visited Europe on several occasions since 1913 the last visit being in 1937 on an invitation to attend Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor His Highness was received by H I M the King Emperor on all occasions

Bhawalpur is the largest Mohammaden State in the Punjab His Highness is a direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo

Heir : Lt Sahibzada Mohammad Abbas Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi

Area 22,000 square miles *Population :* 1 500 000
Revenue Rs 1 50 00 000 *Salute* 17 Guns
Address Sadiq-Garh Palace

CABINET

Prime Minister
Rais ul Wuzara Alimartabet R M Crofton Esqr, CIE ICS

P W & Revenue Minister
Alimartabet F Anderson Esqr CSI CIE

Home Minister
Rafi ush Shan Iftikhar ul Mulk Alimartabet Khan Bahadur Lt Colonel Maqbool Hasan Kureishy MA LL B

Household Minister
Umdat ul Umara Amin ul Mulk Alimartabet Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan

Minister for Education
Alimartabet Major Shamsuddin Mohammad BA

Minister for War Purposes
Alimartabet Sheikh Mohammad Abdul Ghani



BALASINOR H H NAWAB SAHEB BABI SHRI JAMIATKHANJI BAHADUR the present Ruler of Balasinor State

Born 10th November 1894 *Ascended the Gadi* on 31st December 1915

Educated At Raj Kumar College Rajkot where he achieved the Diploma After wards joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun and returned with success He is allowed to wear the Imperial Cadet Corps uniform His Highness is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarati He is also endowed with the natural gift of writing dramas and plays which are greatly admired in the province of Gujarat

Married First H H Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte Saheba daughter of the Heir apparent of Junagadh State but she died At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas (1) H H. Shri Sardar Begum Saheba. (2) H H Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba (3) H H Shri Zohra-Begum Saheba The senior Begum Saheba Sardar Begum Saheba the daughter of the late Thakor Saheb of Kervada gave birth to a son in 1920 who unfortunately died in infancy The third Zohra Begum Saheba has given birth to four daughters

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and well known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty The ancestors of His Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal Emperors Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully maintained The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their kingly pomp dignity and splendour but for their luxuriance of benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar

Military Force 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns

Permanent Salute 9 guns The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption His Highness is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is entitled to be received by H E the Viceroy

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with high Civil and Criminal powers

Area of the State 189 square miles *Population* 52 525 in 1931

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty presented an Ambulance Car and also made Cash Contributions



BANGANAPALLE
NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR OF BANGANAPALLE is the only Muslim Ruler in South India

Born 9th November 1901
Succeeded on 6th July 1912
Education St George Grammar School Hyderabad (Deccan) Newington Institute Madras Mayo College Ajmer
Marriages (1) In 1924 the only daughter of his paternal uncle (died in 1928) Two children *Heir Apparent* Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur born 12th October 1925 and Sahebzadi Sultani Begum born 31st August 1927 (2) In 1930 the present Begum Sahiba Rabees un nissa Begum from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad) Two daughters Sahibzadi Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Pasha) born 20th August 1936 and Sahibzadi Haji Pasha born 18th August 1938
Recreation Tennis Billiards and Shikar The Nawab Saheb Bahadur has travelled widely in India and has made pilgrimages to the Holy Places in Iran Iraq and Arabia

The State pays no tribute to the Crown The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes

Salute 9 guns *Area of the State* 275 square miles *Population* 44 631 (mostly Hindus) *Annual Revenue* Rs 4 14 582

The State is rich in mineral resources diamond deposits also copper and calcite mines Labour is cheap water supply plentiful and working conditions ideal is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond mines The State is also rich in slab deposits The chief food grain is cholum There is free medical aid and free education upto the Lower Secondary grade

While placing all its resources at the disposal of the British Government the Darbar has contributed a sum of Rs 10 000 towards the War Fund and Rs 10 450 11 3 being the sum contributed by officials and the public Further efforts are being made to collect contributions from the public In response to Lady Linlithgow's appeal 178 trinkets have so far been sent to the Mint Master Bombay

Dewan RAO BAHADUR M S MANDANNA *Chief Judge* R SIVARAMAKRISHNAN ESQ ICS *Civil and Sessions Judge* MR M NAIMUDDIN MA BL *Munsif Magistrate* KHAJA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHEB *Development Officer* HYDER BEG SAHEB *State Prosecutor and Pleader* MR M C THIMMA REDDY BAR AT LAW *Adviser Banganapalle State Police* RAO BAHADUR P K MONAPPA BA *Chief Police Officer* KHAJA MIAH SAHEB *Revenue Officer* SYED IMAM SAHEB *Officer P W D* MR A SUBBA RAO *Educational Officer* B NARASIMHAM *Forest Officer* G TALAMAND KHAN *Superintendent Dewan's Office* A RAJA RAO



BANSWARA HIS HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWALJI SAHIB SHRI SIR PIRTHI SINGHJI BAHADUR KCIE (1933) of Banswara

Born 15th July 1888 *Succeeded* 8th January 1914 Invested with full ruling powers in March 1914 Descended from the eldest branch of the premier clan of Shishodia Rajputs now ruling in Mewar and is twenty first in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji who founded Banswara in 1527 A D

Educated at the Mayo College Ajmer *Married*

Hereditary Salute 15 guns

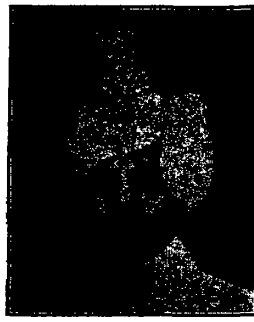
His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes His Highness has proved himself to be a wise and efficient Ruler and his practical knowledge of the work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in its progress which has been manifested by the increase of the State revenue and the general well being of the people On the outbreak of the War in 1939 His Highness offered his personal services and placed the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor This offer was highly appreciated by His Majesty

There has been all round progress in the State The Legislative Council has been enlarged to consist of 34 members with non-official majority Municipality reorganised with non official elected majority the Primary School improved with additional staff buildings and equipment, a large High School building has been constructed a new Municipal park electric lights a modern Hospital road extension Telephone system at Police Stations and excellent Clubs for Officers and Jagirdars and leading citizens

Recreations Riding Shooting Outdoor games etc

Heir apparent MAHARAJ RAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI CHANDRAVEER SINGHJI born in 1909 *Second Son* MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI NARPAT SINGHJI born in May 1921 *Area of State* 1 946 square miles *Population* 299 913 *Revenue* 8 lacs *Infantry* Prithwi Rifles *Banswara* the southernmost State in Rajputana has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana especially just after the rains The State is believed to be rich in minerals and has been twice surveyed and settled Another revision of the Settlement is going on The State has many archæological relics and considerable fertile soil *Capital* Banswara 65 miles from Dohad on B B & C I Ry Regular Motor Service between Dohad and Banswara

The Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Diwan *Diwan* MAHARAJ LAL SINGH *Private Secretary to His Highness* MAHARAJ CHHATRA SINGH



BAONI HIS HIGHNESS AZAM UL UMARA IFTIKHAR UD DAULAH IMAD UL MULK SAHIB E JAH MIHIN SARDAR NAWAB MIR MOHAMMAD MUSHTAQ UL HASAN KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR SAFDAR JUNG Ruler of Baoni State The ruling family of Baoni are Syeds and come from the famous Asaf Jahi Dynasty of Hyderabad (Deccan)

Born February 7 1896

Succeeded to the Gadi October 28 1911 Invested with Ruling Powers on February 7 1918 and with full Ruling Powers March 19 1921

Educated At the Mayo College Ajmere and the Daly College Indore

Married First in March 1917 the daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Kunjpura (Dist Karnal Punjab) and after her death in 1930 His Highness married a daughter of H H The Nawab Saheb of Maler Kotla State in November 1931 His Highness has two sons and three daughters

Heir Apparent Major Nawabzada Syed Mohammad Mumtazul Hasan Khan Saheb Bahadur Born on June 4 1935 at Simla

Since the creation of the State of Baoni by Nawab Imadul Mulk Mir Ghaziuddin Khan Firoz Jung Bahadur during the 18th century, perfect loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown and staunch devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the Mutiny of 1857 and the Great War of 1914 18 have been the landmarks of the history of the family

Area of State 1 21 square miles
Population (1941 *Census*) 25 256
Revenue (1940 41) Rs 2 25 000
Salute Permanent 11 Guns

His Highness is entitled to the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy

STATE OFFICIALS

Dewan MAULVI SYED MOHAMMAD ABDUL WASE L Ag (Retd) U P C S
Private Secretary to H H MAJOR MIAN ATA UR RAHMAN B A
A D C to H H and 2nd in Command State Forces CAPTAIN SYED KHALIL HUSAIN B A
Sessions & Civil Judge M AFTAB AHMAD KHAN M A LL B B T
Distt Magistrate M FARIDUDDIN AHMAD KHAN B A LL B
Forest Officer SAHIBZADA BADR E ALAM



BARIA LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K C S I Ruler of Baria

Born 10th July 1886

Educated At Rajkumar College Rajkot Imperial Cadet Corps College Dehra Dun and in England

Married In 1905 Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla

In 1918 Shrimant Dilhar kunverba Saheb a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla

Succeeded to the Gadi 28th February 1908 Assumed full Ruling Powers in May 1908

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War (1914 18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Son : CAPTAIN (Hon) MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI

Grandsons MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI (Heir apparent) AND MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State and receives Chouth of Dohad Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Area 813 square miles *Population :* 189 206 *Salute :* Permanent 9 Personal 11 *Recreation* Pig-sticking, Polo Tiger hunting etc

His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government in the prosecution of the War has made an annual contribution of Rs 25 000 Rs 5 000 to the Red Cross Fund, has also subscribed Defence Bonds of the value of Rs 1 20 200 and has generously contributed to various other funds connected with the War The State Troops are serving with H M s Forces

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L PAREKH M A LL B

Judge Huzur Court RAO BAHADUR GOVINDBHAI H DESAI B A LL B

Raj Kharch Officer : CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIANSINH *Sar Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate :* U J SHAH ESQ B A LL B

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate : M V SHETH ESQ

Medical Department : DR J H KUMBHANI M B B S D T M F C P S *Electrical Department* M L PATEL ESQ D F H (London) *P W Department :* C S MALKAN ESQ B E (Civil) A M I E *Education Department :* G L PANDYA, ESQ M A B T *Banking Department :* CHANDULAL N SHAH, ESQ *Police Supdt* MR M L CHOWHAN



BARODA HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I KHAS-I DOWLAT-I Englishia Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwad *Sena* Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur GCIE LL D Maharaja of Baroda

Born June 29 1908 *Ascended the Gadi* on 7th February 1939

Educated Baroda College Baroda and Deccan College Poona

Married In 1929 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Shantadevi Saheb daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansinhrao Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur

Recreation Polo tennis cricket

Address Laxmi Vilas Palace Baroda

Heir Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsingh Gaekwad (aged 12 years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President SIR V T KRISHNAMACHARI K C I E

COUNCILLORS

(1) MR B A GAEKWAD B A LL B Bar at Law
(2) MR MOTILAL CHHOTALAL DESAI B A LL B
(3) MR S V MUKERJEA B A (Oxon)

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

His Highness contributions £100,000 for a squadron of fighters presented to H M the King Emperor £50 000 for a trawler for Mine Sweeping & Submarine Detection £1 000 to the Lord Mayor s fund London £100 to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund for relief of distress in Greece Rs 25 00 000 invested in interest free defence bonds Rs 34 85 000 invested in 3 per cent Defence Loan Rs 2 000 donated to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Purposes Fund Rs 10 000 to Lady Linlithgow s Silver Trinket Fund from H H the Maharani Saheb Rs 20 755 to wards H L the Governor of Bombay s War Gifts Fund Rs 500 for a Gujarat States Agency plane

The Baroda War Gifts and Loan Committee have contributed Rs 22 235 for the purchase of five ambulance cars the cost of one of these being borne by the Ladies sub-committee Rs 50 000 for the purchase of five armoured carriers Rs 1 000 towards the sports fund for the No 57 (B & K States) G P Transport Company Rs 800 to wards the Silver Trinket Fund started by H E Lady Linlithgow by the Ladies Central Committee Rs 5 000 to the Indian Red Cross Society (Baroda State branch) Rs 1 27 000 have been collected for war gifts fund Over Rs 42 76 000 have been invested by business houses and others in 3% Defence Bonds



BARWANI HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI DEVISINGHJI, RANA of Barwani (Minor) Central India

Born On 19th July 1922

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House None of the rulers of Barwani was ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs

His Highness is at present receiving Administrative Training

Area of State 1,178 square miles

Population 1,76,632

Revenue About Rs 12 lacs

Salute 11 guns

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration-

Dewan and President

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT A K KAUL, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law

Revenue Member

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI

Judicial Member

RAI SAHEB M S DUTT CHOWDHARY, B A, LL B



BENARES H H MAHA RAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR (minor) the present Ruler of Benares

Born on 5th November 1927
Succeeded April 5 1939

H H the Maharaja being a minor the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab ud din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire In the 18th century Raja Mansaram an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares Ghazipur Jaunpur and Chunar Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja ud daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the latter withstood them successfully strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the *Gadi* The latter proved an imbecile and there was mal administration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains On the 1st of April 1911 the major portion of these Domains became a State The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The State now consists of three districts *viz*, Bhadohi Chakia and Ramnagar H H the Maharaja of Benares though a minor is very anxious to see the successful end of the present war in favour of the British nation The Council of Administration Benares State have therefore purchased Defence Bonds and Postal Saving Certificates worth Rs 1,08 900 and have also invested nearly Rs 30 331 3 3 in subscription to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Efforts are in progress for the formation of Civic Guards in the Districts of Benares State The officers and officials of the State have also contributed to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund



BHADARWA SHRIMANT (NAMDAR) THAKORE SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINHJI RANJITSINHJI Ruler of Bhadarwa

Born 19th November 1903
Succeeded to the Gadi 26th April 1935 and formally invested with powers on 7th October 1935
Educated At Rajkumar College Rajkot *Area* 27 square miles excluding several Wantas in the Baroda State
Population 13 520 (Excluding Wanta Population)
Revenue Rs 1 14 000
Married on 14th December 1930 Shree Jijirajkuverbasaheb of Rajpur (Kathiawar)

The State enjoys full Civil powers and in Criminal matters up to 7 years R I and fine up to Rs 10 000 The Ruler is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes He is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay

Survey settlement has been introduced and farmers are given rights over the lands The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act is with necessary modifications applied to the State with a view to giving relief to farmers Education and Medical relief are free throughout the State The Judiciary and Executive are separate in the State The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been introduced in the State The State Police Force has been thoroughly reorganised and arrangements have been made to train it by qualified and efficient hands There is one middle school in the capital The capital is supplied with electricity and pipe water The State maintains an adequate and efficient staff A sanitary board has been established in the Capital for public sanitation and street lighting

War Services During the last Great War the State sent several recruits and contributed liberally to the various war funds The State has always been loyal to the benign British Government and the present Rana Saheb has steadfastly adhered to his family tradition The Rana Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the crown on the outbreak of the present War He has up till now contributed Rs 10 000 in cash and has sanctioned a monthly contribution of Rs 200 towards the War Purposes Fund till the successful termination of the War He has also given 459 tolas of Silver to H E Lady Linlithgow s Silver Trinket Fund He was a Patron and made a donation of Rs 251 to the Grand Fête organised by the Gujarat Agency and Baroda Cantonment for the War Purposes Fund

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari Mr Janardanray M Vachharajani *High Court Pleader Nyayadhish and Magistrate* Mr Shantilal N Jalundhwala B Sc LL.B *Medical Officer* Dr Babubhai B Patel M B B S
Address BHADARWA (Rewa Kantha) *via* Baroda (R M S)



BHARATPUR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR BAHADUR JUNG the present ruler of Bharatpur

Born 1st December 1918 He had three brothers and three sisters of whom two brothers and two sisters are now alive His Highness the Maharaja and his brothers received their education in England under the guardianship of Mr W C Tudor Owen a retired member of the Indian Civil Service The two sisters were married in 1933 and 1935 during the period of Minority Administration which lasted from 1929 to 1939

His Highness the Maharaja returned to India in 1936 and having received administrative training in the State received ruling powers in October 1939 He married the youngest sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 18th June 1941

The State is now administered by a Council of which His Highness is the President assisted by Mr K P S Menon I C S an officer of the Political Department as Vice President and Dewan and the following Ministers —

Revenue Minister RAI BAHADUR RAM LAL BAIRA B A LL B P C S

Minister for Education Health and Local Bodies COL SAMPAT SINGH O B E

Home Minister LT COL CHAUDHRY GHAMANDI SINGH

Judicial Minister KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI ABDUL HALIM B A LL B

In addition there are three Secretaries and one Registrar of the Secretariat and Personal Assistant to Dewan —

Chief Engineer and P W D Secretary MR H N JOARDAR B L A M I L C F

Accountant General and Financial Secretary CHAUBEY YAD RAM B A

Private Secretary to H H The Maharaja PT CHANDRA SHEKHER

Registrar Secretariat and P A to Dewan LALA CHHOTEY LAL

Area of the State 1,972 square miles

Population 5 75 625

Salute 19 guns

Average revenue 32 20 000



BHAVNAGAR LT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE SIR KRISHNA KUMAR SINHJI KCSI MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar

Born : 19th May 1912 His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sejakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260

Educated : Harrow England

Married : In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal Has two sons

Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji KCSI on 17th July 1919 Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931

Heir Apparent : YUVARAJ SHRI VEERBHADRASINHJI

Second Son : KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI

Area of the State : 2 961 square miles

Average Annual Revenue : Rs 1 06 31,778 including Railway

Population (1941) 6 18 429

Chief Products : Grain Cotton Sugar-cane and Salt

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are —

1 A fixed privy purse for His Highness
2 The separation of Judicial from Executive functions
3 Decentralisation of authority

A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members of which the Dewan is the President, was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official members is appointed on the Executive

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Mukhya Dewan : MR ANANTRAI P PATTANI M A (Cantab)
Naib Dewan : MR NATAVARLAL M SURATI B A LL B
Judicial Assistant : MR BHASKARRAO V MEHTA M A LL B, Advocate (O S)
Personal Assistant MR HARGOVIND MANISHANKER TRIVEDI, B A LL B
Educational Assistant MR HARJIVANDAS KALIDAS MEHTA

Salute : 13 guns *Capital Town :* Bhavnagar



BHOPAL LT COL HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR UL MULK NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN BAHADUR GCSI GCIE CVO BA LL D the present Ruler of Bhopal succeeded his mother the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum in May 1926 when weighed down by age and cares of state she abdicated in his favour Previous to his accession His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice He was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931 32 and attended the various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reform in India

In the game of polo His Highness is well known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration which works directly under his personal and active supervision

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council which represents traders cultivators Jagirdars and general urban interests elected through popular constituencies

Bhopal is notable as the principal Islamic State of Malwa and in India second only to the State of Hyderabad It is rich in its deposits of iron bauxite mica and other valuable minerals and is rapidly growing in industry

In the present conflict as in the last Great War the response of Bhopal has been most enthusiastic Apart from contributions in the form of gifts investments and subscriptions for the purposes of a wide war effort His Highness gift of American Securities amounting to over £70 000 has been accepted by His Majesty for the formation of a Bhopal Flight of fighters and the expenditure on the Army already the largest single item in the State budget has now been trebled It now accounts for no less than 35 per cent of the total revenues of the State The 20th (Bhopal) Field Ambulance a hospital unit equipped on a first class scale and the Sultania Infantry are already in the field

The latter has been replaced by another unit while a complete Mechanical Transport Unit has received its initial training and is now on active service

In March 1941 His Highness visited the Middle Eastern front where he inspected the British and Indian Forces in the field and was present at the famous assault which ended in the subjugation of Keren in Eritrea

Besides two convalescent homes at Bhopal and Mussoorree equipped at considerable cost most of the important buildings in the State have been converted to military use A comprehensive scheme of internal security embracing the organisation of a volunteer reserve for police and the formation of a new battalion which replaces the Sultania Infantry is designed to relieve the British Military Command of the obligation to maintain the internal tranquillity of the State An aerodrome somewhere in the state laid two years ago has experienced further expansion to serve as an important link in aerial communications Every possible expedient is being tried to make the State's contribution adequate to a total war effort Several non official committees including woman organizations are in charge of soldiers welfare work whose family needs are especially attended to The Command Staff of the Bhopal State Forces has been re organised and arrangements are under way to mechanise a portion of the army

A new department under the direct supervision of the Ruler has taken over charge of civil defence accommodation on a vast scale is made for hospitals for which school and other buildings have been requisitioned regular classes are held at several centres in the city to initiate the people in defence services of which the A R P and First Aid sections are already highly advanced Bhopal has been the first to organise its National War Front After a preliminary organisation in the city the ramifications of the movement are being steadily inter knitted into a scheme of wide rural publicity

Salute 19 guns (21 guns within the State) *Area* 7 000 sq miles. *Population* about 800 000 *Heiress Apparent* The Princess Gauhar i Taj Surayya Jah Nawabzadi Abida Sultan Bahadur Other daughters of His Highness Princess Mihr Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi a Sultan

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President A M Mu tamad us Sultan Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya Bahadur Member Revenue Department *Members* A M Mushir al Mulk Ali Qadr Qazi Ali Haider Abbasi (Political on temporary deputation to H H the Maharaja of Rewa) A M Mr Shuaib Qureshi M A (Oxon) LL B Bar at-Law (Education and Robkarikhas) A M Amin ul Mulk Walaqadr Mr Salamuddin Khan B A LL B (Law and Justice Commerce and Industry P W D and Publicity Bureau) A M K F Hayder (in charge of Finance)

PRINCESS ABIDA SULTAN—SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM C I G C S I etc is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort Her Highness the Nawab Maimuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba The Princess who is officially entitled the Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar i Taj Begum is the heiress apparent to the throne

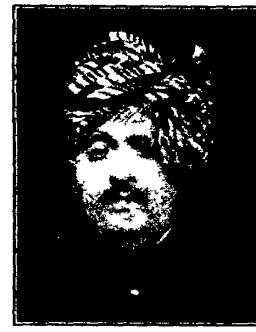
Born On the 28th August 1913 She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious grandmother In 1933 the Princess was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan Sahib of Kurwai, and has one son

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian the Princess combines the best accomplishments of the western education which she received under tutors of outstanding abilities She is well known as an accomplished musician a fine rider and polo player a good shot and an entertaining conversationalist quite at home in a large variety of modern topics

For some years past the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her own talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal During this period she has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Deori Khas which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of Agricultural Development She is now the President of the Bhopal State Cabinet a new body created since the beginning of the war to undertake the charge of administration in any emergency which might entail in the exigencies of war services the presence of His Highness in the field At present all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler after whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative

STATE CABINET.

President Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar i Taj Begum Sahiba *Members* A M. Sir Joseph William Bhore K C S I K C I E C B E C I E Economic Adviser to His Highness A M Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan Kt Political Adviser to His Highness the Nawab and A M Nasir ul Mulk Sir Syed Liakat Ali Kt M.A., LL B , Ex Minister in Attendance to His Highness



BUNDI His Highness Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singhji Bahadur G C I E Maharao Raja of Bundi

Born 8th March 1893 succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927

Educated Privately

Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Bahadur Singh was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer In April 1938 the Maharaj Kumar married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam and a son was born on 13th September 1939

His Highness is the head of the Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana

Bundi City is one of the most picturesque and historically interesting towns in Rajputana

Area of State 2220 square miles *Population* in 1941 2 49 374

Revenue Between 15 lakhs and 16 lakhs

Salute 17 guns Annual tribute to Government Rs 72 000

COUNCIL.

Dewan & Finance Minister A W Robertson Esqr O B E D F C

Judicial Minister Pt Deokinandan Chaturvedi B A LL B

General Minister Rai Saheb Dr D N Ahluwalia M B

Revenue Minister Vacant

Home Minister Sohanlal R Jamaria

Minister in Waiting Maharaja Sheo Nath Singh

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Puisne Judge Pt Jagmohan Nath Tikku B A LL B

Inspector General of Police & Military Mr G T Bler

Accountant General Pandit Muket Behari Lal Bhargava

Superintendent of Customs Excise & Forests Thakur Mahipal Singh

Executive Engineer Mr P G Acharya (Offg)

Revenue Commissioner Pandit Ram Dutt Sharma M A LL B (Offg)

Secretary Council B Kedar Mal Kabra

Sessions Judge Pandit Durga Shankar Dave B A, LL B



BIKANER GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJAH SRI GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR GCSI GCIE CCVO GBE KCB ADC LLD is the present Ruler of Bikaner A fine type of Rathore Rajput he affords an admirable example of what modern training can do for an Indian Prince He is the twenty first Ruler of Bikaner since its foundation by Rao Bikaji in 1465 A D and is worthily upholding the traditions of the illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty The figure twenty one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it had proved to be so for the Bikaner State because the Maharajah has not only brought it to a pitch of efficiency and prosperity but in his time Bikaner has ranked among the foremost progressive States of India and proved to the World what pillars of strength the Princes can be to the Empire The services rendered by His Highness Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India

Born On 13th October 1880

Ascended the Throne on 31st August 1887 and assumed full ruling powers in 1898

Education In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer studied there till 1894 His Highness career at the College where he won seven medals and many other prizes was exceptionally brilliant

Services His Highness represented the Indian States at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference held in England in 1917 and in Peace Conference held in 1919 was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles by virtue of his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries Commissioners and Procurators in respect of the Indian Empire by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet received the Freedom of the Cities of London Edinburgh Manchester and Bristol represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations 1924 was leader of Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1930 represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference 1930 and was a Member of the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences London 1930 31 and 1931 32

State Administration In regard to the enlightened and modern nature of the Bikaner administration the narration of the following facts should be sufficient to establish its pre eminence not only in Rajputana but in the whole of Northern India —

Judiciary (*a*) Bikaner was the first state in N India to establish a Chief Court in 1910 (*b*) It was also the first State to raise the Chief Court to the status of a High Court in 1922 and to give to the Judiciary complete independence and to separate effectively the Judiciary from the Executive

Elective Institutions (*a*) It was the first State in Rajputana (and so far the only one) to establish in 1913 a Legislative Assembly with an elected majority with wide powers of interpellation discussion of Budget etc (*b*) Local Self Government is firmly established in the State every Nizamat having a District Board and practically every town with a population of over 5 000 and some even with less a Municipality All Municipalities outside the Capital have elected Presidents

Education (*a*) Education is free in the State Compulsory Primary Education is in force in the Capital as well as in 5 District Municipalities Besides a College teaching up to M A Classes there are no less than 10 High Schools 3 Middle Schools and 126 Primary Schools in the State (*b*) Special attention is devoted to girls education and there is in the Capital an institution which is unique at least in Rajputana for the education and training of Kumaries of Nobles families under strict *purdah* arrangements which owes its existence to the interest and initiative of Her Highness the Maharani C I (*c*) A Montessori School for children of both sexes has also been established (*d*) The expenditure on education has gone up by 2 156 2 per cent during the last 40 years

Medical Services (*a*) So far as Medical Services are concerned Bikaner enjoys an enviable reputation The two large and thoroughly well-equipped General Hospitals one for Men and the other for Women and Children costing approximately 16½ lakhs have deservedly become centres of higher medical treatment for people belonging to adjoining States and British territory and even distant parts of India Every branch of medical relief is in charge of Specialists—expert and highly skilled Physicians Surgeons Oto laryngologist Radiologist Ophthalmic Surgeon Bacteriologist Pathologist and Dentist—and there are arrangements for the most up to date treatment by blood transfusion X Ray deep ray therapy radium etc There is a separate well-equipped Tuberculosis Hospital (*b*) In the Districts first class Hospitals exist and there are no less than 45 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions in the City (*c*) The expenditure on Medical Services has gone up by 1 438 5 per cent during the last 40 years

Revenue Gang Canal—(*a*) The main irrigation in the State is through the Gang Canal It was the cherished dream of His Highness from 1899 1900 at the time of great Famine to secure irrigation for his State and in 1905-06 the Project was mooted for harnessing the waters of the Sutlej to irrigate the northern portion of the State After protracted negotiations during which over 20 schemes were discussed an agreement was reached in 1920 between the Punjab, Bikaner and Bahawalpur Governments to carry out this scheme which was designed to irrigate 6 20 000 acres in the north west of the State The Canal was opened on the 26th October 19-7 by Lord Irwin (*b*) The undertaking was one of exceptional difficulty 79 7 miles of Main Canal and 10 miles of feeder in the old Ghaggar bed had to be

lined with concrete at a cost of about Rs 83 lakhs Railway communications 157 miles in length to open up the Canal irrigated area had to be built involving very heavy additional outlay (*c*) The following facts about the Canal are outstanding—

(1) It is by far the longest concrete lined Canal in the world
(2) The length of the Main Canal from Ferozepore Head Works to Shivpur in the Bikaner State is 84 7 miles while the feeder and the distributaries are 853 7 miles long
(3) The cost of construction of the Canal alone amounted to Rs 2¾ crores
(4) Other expenditure connected with the Canal Colony like development of Railways etc amounted to Rs 30¼ lakhs
(5) Much of this total expenditure of three crores and ten lakhs of rupees has been met from the State Revenues or loans raised in the State
(6) Lands were sold on conditions previously advertised which were more advantageous than conditions prevailing in the Punjab
(7) The population of the Colony has risen from 28 957 in 1921 to 1 46 259 in 1931 or an increase of 405 per cent and to 2 03 404 in 1941 or a further increase of 81 per cent
(8) The production of wheat and sugarcane has during this period increased from 2 935 and 16 Bighas respectively in the year 1928 to 51 888 and 11 073 Bighas respectively in the year 1939

Bhakra Dam There is a very extensive area in the North in the Hanumangarh Nohar and Bhadra Tehsils which would also be irrigated when the Bhakra Dam Project is put into effect According to the present project the gross area likely to benefit under this scheme in the State extends to 12 05 600 acres The States share of the cost of this project is estimated at about Rs 8 crores Should this scheme materialise practically the whole northern area of the State would come under irrigation

Occupancy Rights Recently a most far reaching reform in the revenue administration of the State has been launched for the grant of Occupancy Rights to cultivators throughout the State with powers of alienation and mortgage In the Canal area full proprietary rights have been given to the colonists and to the old settlers

Railway The Bikaner State Railway now extends to 883 05 miles and the capital invested amounts to more than 4¼ crores including a Capital outlay of Rs 20 lakhs on its own Workshops

Census The population of the State according to the Census of 1941 is 12 92 938 This gives an increase of 38 1 per cent over the figure of 9 36 218 recorded in 1931 Even the 1931 Census had recorded an increase of 41 9 per cent over the Census of 1921

Privy Purse and Civil List (*a*) His Highness the Maharaja is one of the first Indian Princes who shortly after his coming of age and of his own free will and accord introduced as long ago as in 1902, the system of having a separate and well-defined civil list and privy purse on modern lines and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State (*b*) His Highness has now decided

that allotment to his privy purse and civil list shall not exceed 9 per cent of the ordinary revenue of the State and that in no case the amount drawn for the privy purse and the civil list will exceed the sum of Rs 20 00 000 a year

Nation Building Depts His Highness has publicly announced that as far as practicable no less than 10 per cent of the total revenues of the State will every year be spent on the Nation-Building Departments As it is the expenditure on Beneficent Departments has increased from Rs 1 30 938 in 1898-99 when His Highness came of age to Rs 17 43 000 in 1941 42 which represents a sum of over 11 per cent of the total Ordinary Receipts of the State

His Highness has recently at a Durbar given a solemn pledge even on behalf of his successors that the progressive character of the administration and the rights and liberties which His Highness subjects enjoy will be maintained for all time. In a Proclamation dated the 23rd October 1941 His Highness announced that the following 8 principles of good government will as heretofore be scrupulously adhered to by himself and his successors—

(1) Reign of law including certainty of law and the recognition of the equality of all the subjects of the State high or low before the law

(2) Security and protection of life and property and of rights and individual liberty

(3) Independence of a competent and trained Judiciary and the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals and between individuals and the State

(4) Financial credit and stability

(5) Efficiency and continuity of administration

(6) Clear demarcation of State expenditure and the personal expenditure of the Ruler and a definite and fixed percentage of the ordinary revenues of the State as the civil list of the Ruler sufficient to meet his personal expenses and to maintain his position and dignity

(7) Utilisation of as large a proportion as possible of the resources of the State for the benefit of the people and especially in what are known as nation building activities and beneficent departments and

(8) Beneficent Rule in the interests of the general well being and contentment of the subjects of the State and the increasing association as circumstances and local conditions permit of the people with the Government through the Legislative Assembly Local Boards and other elective Institutions

Salutes Personal 19 Permanent 17 Local 19

Area 23 317 sq miles. In point of area Bikaner is the 6th largest of all the Indian States excluding Kalat and the second largest in Rajputana

Revenue Ordinary Rs 1 58 11 000 Capital and Extra Ordinary Rs.20 56,000 Total Rs 1,78 67 000. (Estimates for 1941 42)



CAMBAY HIS HIGHNESS NAJAMUD DAULAH MUMTAZ UL MULK MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSSAIN YAWAR KHAN BAHADUR Nawab of Cambay (a first class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Faith of the Najam e Sani Family of Persia

Born 16th May 1911

Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st January 1915 Ascended 13th December 1930 with full powers

Educated At Rajkumar College Rajkot till April 1928 spent a year in Europe accompanied by his tutor and companion

Area of the State 39.. sq miles

Population 96 501 (Census 1941)

Revenue Rs 8 70 454 (on the average of the last five years)

Salute 11 guns

Heir apparent Nawabzada Mirza Mohammad Jafar Ali Khan born on 15th October 1936

Political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States Baroda His Highness has prescribed a Schedule of subjects in which His Highness has plenary powers of disposal for joint deliberations with the Dewan

Capital Cambay with a population of 34 948 stands at the head of the Gulf of Cambay The historically important buildings are the Lal Bagh where it is said the forces of the Mogul Emperor Akbar stayed when he visited Cambay the Kothi where the East India Company established a factory in the year 1613 & the site known as Dil Khush where now stands the Muslim Hostel the country seat of the then Nawab of Cambay It was built in 1802 and planned and executed by Col C Reynolds Surveyor General of Western India

Principal reforms existing in the State —

(1) All services pensionable (2) Extension of the survey and settlement to every village in the State (3) Primary Education & Medical Relief free (4) Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows & the destitute (5) Introduction of beneficial measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness

Industries —The State has a Textile Mill & two Match Factories

Besides the dressing of cornelian and agate and some precious stones is done

Dewan

S P MUSHRAN ESQ M Sc Dewan Cambay State.

Sar Nyayadhish

M K REGE ESQUIRE M A LL B



CHAMBA HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH the Ruler of Chamba State (Minor) is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years

Born On 8th December, 1924

Succeeded his father on 7th December, 1935

Being educated at the Aitchison College Lahore

Area of the State 3,127 square miles
Population 1 68 938
Revenue Rs 10 26 000
Salute 11 guns

Council of Administration appointed by Government to carry on the Minority Administration

President
Lieutenant-Colonel H S STRONG, C I E

Vice-President
DIWAN BAHADUR MADHO RAM

Revenue Member
RAI SAHIB RAGHUBIR SINGH P C S (Retired)

Judiciary is separate from the Executive

RAI BAHADUR GHANSHYAM DASS, M A, LL B P C S, (Retired) is the Chief Judge

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A D 550

Address **Chamba, Punjab**



CHHOTA UDEPUR H H MAHARAWAL SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI Ruler of Chhota Udepur State in Gujarat

Born 16th November 1906

Succeeded to the Gadi On 29th August 1923 Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928

Educated : At Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married : In 1927 Shri Padmakunver Basaheb the daughter of His late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla and after her demise married on the 5th December 1928 Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb daughter of H H The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla

H H is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937

Heir apparent : YUVARAJ SHRI VIRENDRASINHJI born on 24th October 1937

Area of the State : 890 34 square miles *Population :* 162 145

Gross Revenue : Rs 13 36 371 *Salute :* 9 guns

Clubs : Willingdon Sports Club Bombay Royal W I Turf Club Bombay British Union Club London S F Gymkhana Chhota Udepur The Cricket Club of India Ltd Bombay

Recreation Shooting Cricket Riding etc

Tribute The State pays Rs 7 805 to H H The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla Gad Bhaka Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese and marble mines in the State The State owns Railway in its limits There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters In the capital there are electric and Water Works There is also a Dak Bungalow

Immediately on the declaration of War His Highness placed at the disposal of His Majesty his personal services and the resources of the State *Contributions* Since the out break of War the following contributions have been sent from the State —Rs 830 to the Indian Red Cross Society Rs 54 746 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 7 000 to the Gujarat States Spitfire Plane Fund Rs 500 to Baroda Residency War Fete Fund Rs 375 Miscellaneous Funds Rs 2 60 050 Defence loans Rs 7 100 Defence Saving Certificates Rs 500 to Amenities Fund Central and Taluka War Committees have been formed

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Commanding Officer MAJOR MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, *Military Force Dewan* RAO BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H DESAI B A *Personal Asstt to the Dewan :* K S PRAKRAMSINHJI B A (Cantab) Bar at Law *High Court Judge* MR L C SHETH, B A LL B *Revenue Officer* MR K N PANIMAGALORE B A LL B *Dist'& Sessions Judge* MR C G DESAI, B A LL B *First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish* MR NATVARLAL D PARIKH, M A LL B B Com F R E S *Superintendent of Police* K S RAISINHJI C CHOWAN *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdt* DR. R. M DAVE M B B S (Bom.) L.M (Dublin) Z U (Vienna)



CHITRAL MAJOR H H MEHTAR SIR MOHAMMAD NASIR UL MULK KCIE the present Ruler of Chitral

Born 29th September 1897

Nationality The Chitral dynasty traces their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain the Emperor of Herat Mirza Ayub the grandson of Sultan Hussain came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty

Educated First privately and then in the Islamia College Peshawar where he received the Chelmsford Gold Medal for being first in B A examination His Highness also had military training and was attached as Hon Officer to the Royal 13th Frontier Force Rifles 6th Battalion from 1926 to 1931 His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the *Gadi* His Highness is officially styled as Mehtar but his own subjects address him as Badashah

The Ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown In war and peace the Rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion In 1919 in alliance with the British Government Forces His Highness commanded the Chitral State Army and occupied the Afghan Cantonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials as mentioned in Government despatches In 1924 when his father His late Highness had gone on a pilgrimage His Highness acted as Regent and administered the State very successfully and the Government on his request granted 1 000 more rifles for the State forces On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province which post he retained till his succession in 1936 In 1926 His Highness was appointed as Hon Lieutenant in the Indian Army In 1932 His Highness was one of the two delegates representing the British Government on the Boundary Commission with the Afghans In January 1934 His Highness was made an Hon Captain In 1940 His Highness was promoted to Honorary Majorship in the Indian Army

His Highness is interested in the study of general science and also composes Persian verses His Highness has written a book of more than 2 000 Persian verses on the bearings of the Theory of Cosmic and Biological Evolution on Islam which has been published

Salute 11 guns *Area of the State* 4 000 sq miles
State Forces H H maintains a Body Guard of four thousand men
Address Chitral, N W F P



COCHIN H H Sri Kerala Varma Maha raja of Cochin State

Born 29th Vrischigam 1039 M E

Educated Privately

Ascended the Musnad 13th April 1941

Heir H H Ravi Varma Elaya Raja

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the South west corner of India

Salute 17 guns

Area 1 480 sq miles

Population 1 422 875

A substantial measure of responsible government has been introduced in Cochin The Government of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja through the Diwan in relation to reserved subjects and through a Minister responsible to the Legislature appointed under the Government of Cochin Act in relation to transferred subjects A Legislative Council with a predominant non official majority and elected on a very wide franchise has been constituted

In point of education the State takes the first place among the Indian States and Provinces It owns 3 Colleges 153 High Schools 130 Lower Secondary Schools and 532 Primary Schools

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities three Town Councils and 84 Panchayats in the villages

A contribution of Rs 1 lakh for War Purposes Fund and Rs 2 000 each for Red Cross and St Dunstan s has been made A contribu tion of Rs 20 000 representing the savings effected in the expenditure for the Installation of H H the Maharaja has also been made towards H E the Viceroy s War Fund Besides the State has offered to con tribute Rs 10 000 every month to the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund for the entire duration of the War Rs 10 000 per mensem are being given from August 1940 onwards A committee to collect funds from the public in aid of War Purposes is at work and it has already col lected over a lakh of rupees A sum of about Rs 93 500 has already been paid from the collections made by this committee

Diwan A F W Dixon Esq C I E ICS

Minister Mr T K Nayar



COOCH BEHAR His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur

Born 15th December 1915 *Succeeded* to the *Gadi* on the 20th December 1922 *Educated* at Harrow and Trinity Hall Cambridge His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers on 6th April 1936
Area of the State 1 318 35 sq miles *Population* 6 34 838
Revenue About Rs 38½ lakhs
Permanent Salute 13 guns

RULING FAMILY

Mother Her Highness The Maharani Saheba daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda *Brother* Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan *Sisters* Maharajkumaris Ila Devi Menaka Devi and Her Highness Gayatri Devi of Jaipur

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

In the last Great War all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of Government and the then Ruler's brother Prince Hitendra Narayan joined the fighting forces in France In the present war His Highness has placed his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty and has contributed Rs 85 000 to date Further contributions are under consideration War Bonds of about 3 lacs have also been purchased

STATE COUNCIL

President His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur*
Chief Minister Dewan Bahadur R Subbayya Naidu *Ministers* Rai Karali Charan Ganguli Bahadur B A B C S (Retd) Revenue Minister Rai Chowdhuri S K Chakravarty M A Education & Development Minister (representing the non official group of the Legislative Council to whom he is responsible)

HIGH COURT

Rai Subodh Chandra Dutt Bahadur B L District & Sessions Judge Bengal (Retd) Chief Judge Rai Sahib U N Dutt B I Puisne Judge

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All the members of the State Council with the following Additional Members representing different interests in the State In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness has been pleased to increase the number of the non official members to provide for a non-official majority

Rai S C Dutt Bahadur B L District & Sessions Judge Bengal Retd *(Ex-officio)* Srijut S C Ghosal M A B L.(*Ex officio*) Maulvi B Rahaman B L (*Ex-officio*) Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmed (Mohammedans) Rai Sahib Surendrakanta Basu Mazumdar B L. (Bar) Rai Chowdhuri Sushil Kumar Chakravarty M.A (Hindus) Kumar Robindra Narayan (Rajputs) Srijut Satish Chandra Roy Singha Sarkar, B.L. (Dinhata Sub-division) Maulvi Dhajaddin Prodhan (Mathabhanga Sub-division) Srijut Dhir Chandra Asunia (Tufangunj Sub-division) Srijut T P Lahiri B Sc (*Secretary*)



DASPALLA, RAJA BAHADUR KISHORE CHANDRA DEO BHANJ Ruler of Daspalla State E S A

Born on the 16th April 1908

Ascended the *Gadi* on the 11th December 1913 Invested with ruling powers on the 3rd March 1930

Educated at the Rajkumar College Raipur C P and passed the Diploma Examination in 1927 Then received administrative training as an Hony Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate in the Raipur District and final training in the State

Married—6th February 1931 the sister of the Ruler of Bamra State *Heir apparent* Jubraj Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj, born in 1932

The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred in 1941

Member—Standing Committee Council of Rulers Eastern Stafes Agency Managing Committee Rajkumar College Raipur Vice President Old Boys Association Rajkumar College Raipur Member, Chamber of Princes Delhi

Recreations—Riding and Photography *Area*—568 sq miles Capital—Kunjaban Garh

Daspalla proper pays no tribute to the Government having helped the Honourable East India Company in a battle fought in the State but a small tribute of Rs 661 7 11 is paid for Jorum a portion of the State annexed to her in 1775 The State supplies timber for the annual construction of Lord Jagannath Cars for the Car Festival in Puri and enjoys certain high privileges in the temple

Various improvements have been effected in the State since the assumption of administration by the present Ruler The Head quarters has been connected with the Railway Station Khurda Road by an all weather road with permanent bridges Several Charitable Dispensaries have been opened in the interior The State has also now a telephone system Selective compulsory primary education has been introduced and Primary Schools have been centralised and spacious houses provided Various rights and concessions have been granted to the State subjects and an Advisory Council of official and non official members has been constituted to take free opinion of the subjects in the matter of Administration



DEWAS STATE (SENIOR BRANCH) HIS HIGHNESS SIR VIKRAMSINHA RAO PUAR K C S I B A SENA SAPTA SAHASRI Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)

Born 4th April 1910 Succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 21st December 1937 The honour of K C S I was conferred on His Highness on 12th June 1941

Education Privately and afterwards at the Christian College Indore and Rajaram College Kolhapur

Married In 1926 Shrimant Pramila Bai Sahib Maharaj a princess of the House of Jath

Heir apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishnaji Rao Puar Abasahib Maharaj

Children (1) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Shalini Raje (2) Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishnaji Rao Puar Abasahib Maharaj (3) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Vijaya Raje

War Services His Highness after completing his Military training at the O T C Indore and O T S Mhow has proceeded on active service overseas

Recreation Pigsticking Shooting Tennis Cricket etc

Address Dewas Senior C I

Area of the State 449 50 square miles

Population 89 479

Revenue Rs 6 50 000

Salute 15 Guns

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President Political and Judicial Member of Council RAO BAHADUR RAJKARYA DHURANDHAR SARDAR KESHAVA B BIDWAI B A B L *Vice President and Revenue Member of Council* RAO BAHADUR RAJMANTRA PRAVIN SARDAR KRISHNAMURTI PI SHPAL NAIDU *Home Member* MAJOR SARDAR SHANKAR RAO APPASAHIB PAWAR GAMBHIR RAO Jagirdar of Khatamba and Amarpura *Finance Member* RAJASEVASAKTA SARDAR SHANKARRAO BALWANT KOTHARI. *Army Member* MAJOR SARDAR SHIVA PRASAD MORCHHALDAR Jagirdar of Patlaoda *Special Member* LT -COL W W MUIR C B E M V O O B E, I A (Retired)



DEWAS STATE (Jr)

H H MAHARAJA SHRI MANT SADASHIV RAO KHASE SAHEB PAWAR

Born 13th August 1887 *Educated* at the local Victoria High School Daly College Indore Mayo College Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln s Inn to study law *Succeeded* his brother in February 1934

Married H H Maharani A S Parvati Bai Saheb of the famous house of the Angres
One son and two daughters

Heir Apparent Yuvraj Captain Yeswant Rao Bhau Saheb is a Matriculate of the London University and has filled in law terms at Gray s Inn and has passed the first examination Maharaj Kumari Alaknandabai Jadhav is highly educated and is zealously working as President of the State Council The title of O B E was conferred on her in January 1942 in recognition of her public services

His Highness visited Europe in 1908 1913 1930 1935 and 1938 He is a keen sportsman an excellent Tennis player and a good shot

His Highness was the President of the Maratha Education Conference in 1917 Kurmi Kshattriya Conference in 1919 and 1933 and of the Ayurvedic Conference in 1936 He was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1925 from Poona Rural Constituency and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in 1936 He is one of the progenitors of the Maratha Education Society and a sponsor of the Shri Shivaji Memorial of Poona His Highness has been elected Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes Executive of the All India Maratha League has chosen him as the supreme authority in all matters connected with the League

His Highness is assisted by a Council two members of which are representatives of the Agricultural and Commercial sections of the population An entirely elected Janpratinidhi Mandal with administrative and executive control over nation building departments was established in 1939 In his industrial development of the State may be mentioned a soap factory cotton mills flour mills sugar mills and hand loom industry His Highness rule has been one of all round progress in the State Village and Town Panchayats have been revived a Maternity Home has been opened Vocational education has been introduced

All resources of the State are placed at the disposal of His Majesty to help in the War A War Committee under the supervision of the heir-apparent has been formed Donations to the various funds amount to Rs 18 475 7 8 The Darbar has invested Rs 1 00 000 in Defence Bonds Honorary organiser of Her Excellency s Silver Trinket Fund *Salute* 15 guns *Area* 419 41 sq miles *Revenue* Rs 10 35 660



DHAR (C I) Lt His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur

Born 24th November 1920

Succeeded to the *Gadi* by adoption on the 1st August 1926

Education His Highness after completing his College career in Daly College Indore visited England twice in 1937 and 1938 Invested with full Ruling Powers on the 16th March 1940 *Salute* 15 guns

Area of the State 1 800 24 square miles *Average revenue* Rs 30 00 000 including revenue of the Khasgi Thakurates Bhumats and Jagirs, etc *Population* 2 53 258 according to Census of 1941

War Contributions The Durbar offered all the resources of the State and His Highness volunteered his personal services The Durbar have contributed Rs 1 15 000 of which His Highness donated from his private purse Rs 60 000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms and Rs 5 000 for the Lord Mayor s Air Raid Victims Relief Fund Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs 68 000 along with Interest Free Bonds of the value of Rs 25 000 have also been purchased by the Durbar and liberal donations from the officials and public amounting to Rs 15 000 have been contributed to the War Fund Red Cross and other funds One Demonstration Platoon has been furnished and one section of mechanised transport unit has been promised Six signallers and two tailors have also been sent for the Army Three Doctors have volunteered and their services have been accepted Several gifts in kind have been made

His Highness himself with a number of Kumars from Jagirdar families joined the Officers Training Course at Indore and underwent Military Training which has been duly appreciated and fittingly acknowledged by His Majesty the King Emperor who conferred the rank of Honorary Lieutenant on His Highness recently

Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur with the help of a Council consisting of a Dewan who is also the Vice President and two other Members (Revenue and Judicial)

STATE COUNCIL.

President Lt His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur *Dewan and Vice President* M K Kher Esq B Sc LL B *Revenue Member* Mr Raghunath Sahai *Judicial Member* Rao Bahadur B S Pharaskhanewale B A LL B *Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch* Mr B S Bapat M A LL B *Durbar and Council Secretary* Mr R M Puranik M A LL B



DHARAMPUR H H MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA Raja Saheb of Dharampur

Born 1884 *Ascended the Gadi* 1921 *Educated* At the Rajkumar College Rajkot *Married* In 1905 A S Rasikkunverba daughter of H H Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhji Maharaja of Rajpipla and after her demise in 1907 A S Manharkunverba daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana She died in January 1939

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right A Banner was presented to the State by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1887 Has visited Europe Spitzbergen Iceland Norway Sweden China Japan Federated Malaya States Java Sumatra Manila Egypt Syria Iraq Palestine Australia Tasmania New Zealand U S A Cuba Costa Rica and Panama Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King and Queen in 1924

At the outbreak of war in 1939 His Highness when on tour from Naples offered his personal services and placed all the State resources at the disposal of the British Government War Contributions—Towards His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Rs 13 029 8 4 from H H the Maharaja Saheb public & servants & Princess Rajendra Kunver Baiji Saheb and Public Ladies contributed Rs 1 007 8 0 towards H E the Marchioness of Linlithgow s Silver Trinket Fund H H the Maharaja Saheb contributed Rs 7 000 towards the purchase of Spitfire Air Craft offered by the Ruling Princes of the Gujarat States Agency to His Majesty A further contribution of Rs 1 500 was given to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Fund towards the purchase of 'Gujarat Agency Fighter Plane As patron and supporter of War Fete held at Baroda Residency on the 14th December 1940 H H the Maharaja Saheb donated Rs 500 His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs 10 000 State servants and public have purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs 27,400 British War Bonds worth Rs 16 000 and Postal Defence Certificates worth Rs 5 000 *Heir* Maharaj Kumar Shri Narhardevji B A (Bom) M A (Cant) *Area of the State* 704 sq miles *Population* 1,23 336 *Revenue* Rs 8¼ lakhs *Salute* Permanent 9 personal 11 *Recreation* Shooting Music and Travelling

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary Shrimati Sushiladevi Bhatkal *Personal Assistant* Mr Bhogilal J Mody *Assistant Secretary* Mr Jagmohandas C Shah

STATE COUNCIL.

President Mr E O Sampson M.B.E. I.P.S (Retd) *Finance Advisor* Rao Saheb Manilal Hirachand Sheth *Revenue Member* Mr S J Desai B.A *Law Member* Mr B T Shah B A., LL B *Secretary* Mr B H Daftary B.A., LL.B



DHRANGADHRA His Highness Maharana Shri Mayurdhwaj Sinhji Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar

Born 3rd March 1923 and succeeded to the *Gadi* on 4th February 1942

Educated First at Dhrangadhra He went to England in the year 1935 and then joined Heath Mount School and after wards the Haileybury College

At the outbreak of war His Highness returned to India in September 1940 and joined St Joseph s Academy at Dehra Dun and passed the School Final Examination (Oxford Cambridge Joint Board) with distinction

He is a keen sportsman and loves painting and music

He is engaged to be married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur

Has two brothers (1) Maharaj Virendra Sinhji (2) Maharaj Dharmendra Sinhji both are at present studying at H R H the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun

Area 1 167 sq miles exclusive of the State s portion of the lesser Runn of Cutch *Population* 94 417 *Annual Revenue* 25 00 000 His Highness is the head of the Jhala Clan of Rajputs and is entitled to a dynastic Salute of 13 guns

Dewan Rao Bahadur Manishanker R Trivedi B A LL B

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary Chandrakant B Yodh *Officiating Staff Officer Dhrangadhra State Forces* Major Shivsinhji J Jhala. *Household Controller* Rana Jethisinh Akhubha

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Cotton Jowar Bajri and Wheat

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Salt Manufacture of Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb and Caustic Soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited Dhrangadhra which is the only work of the kind in India Manufacture of Magnesia by Shri Mayurdhwaj Magnesia Works Limited Nimaknagar



DHROL H H THAKORE SAHEB SHRI CHANDRA SINHJI SAHEB the present Ruler of Dhrol State W I S Agency The State was founded by Jam Shri Hardholji in about 1595 A D The Ruling family belongs to the Jadeja Rajputs the descendants of Lord Shri Krishna

Born on the 28th August 1912 A D *Succeeded to the Gadi* 20th October 1939 *Educated* at the Rajkumar College Rajkot where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes and medals After obtaining the Chief s College Diploma he joined the Deccan College for further studies

H H The Thakore Saheb holds Sanad of adoption The succession to the *Gadi* is governed by the rule of primogeniture His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Average annual revenue Rs 2 89 281 7 9 *Area* 282 7 sq miles *Population* 33 607 according to the Imperial Census of 1941 A D *Hereditary Salute* 9 guns

DHROL STATE'S WAR EFFORTS

H H The Thakore Saheb contributes Rs 5 000 annually to wards H E The Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Other Contributions Rs 200 towards the Anna Fund as suggested by War Plane Fund Committee Rs 278 14 0 towards the Western India States Agency War Gifts Fund collected at the Janmashtami and other fairs Rs 101 towards the Blind Relief Association Rs 300 towards Greece Hellanic Fund Monthly contribution of Rs 25 towards the publication and maintenance of the W I S Agency War Gazette

CIVIC GUARDS

To the call for enlistment in the civic guards there was very good response from the bhayats and the public The work is proceeding very satisfactorily

OFFICERS

Dewan Mr Revashanker Navalshanker Vyas B A LL B *Revenue Commissioner* Jadeja Shivsinhji Mulubha *Sar Nyayadh ish* Mr Kapurchand Motishand Shah B A LL B , *Chief Medical Officer* Dr Vishwanath Narbheram Desai M B B S *First Class Magistrate Dhrol* Mr Pragmal Hirji Rathod B A LL B *Chief Accounts Officer* Mr Bhanushanker Jatashanker Dave *Superintendent of Police* Jadeja Merubha Sursinhji *Educational Inspector* Mr Pragmal Hirji Rathod B A LL B , *First Class Magistrate* Sarapdad Mahal, under Dhrol State Jadeja Bhagwatsinh Jethubhai LL B *Secretary to Hazur Office* Mr Gunvantrai Manshanker Jhala



DUNGARPUR H H RAI-I RAYAN MAHIMAHENDRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA RAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR K C S I the present Ruler of Dungarpur

Born on the 7th March 1908 and succeeded his father on the 15th November 1918 His Highness married the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February 1920 He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer where he passed the Diploma Examination and studied up to the first year of the Post Diploma course In addi tion to winning prizes at school His Highness had the distinc tion of getting the Sword of Honour After leaving the Mayo College in May 1927 he proceed ed on a short visit to Europe returning in October 1927 His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928 In March of the same year he married a second time a daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh His Highness has three Maharaj Kumars and four Princesses The Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur was born on the 14th August 1931 His Highness has three brothers He was created K C S I in 1935

The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Gehlot Ahara Clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and are the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur The separation of the Dungarpur House from the House of Mewar dates from Vikram Samvat 1228 (A D 1171) when Rawal Samant Singh Ruler of Mewar and the eldest son of Rawal Kshem Singh left his patrimony and migrating south slew Chaurasimal the Parmar Ruler of Vagad the ancient name for the Country comprising the present States of Dungarpur and Banswara with its Capital at Batpat rak or Baroda The early rulers of whom Devpaldev and Virsingh are worthy of special note gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona It was Mahara wal Dungar Singh who founded the present Capital and named it Dungarpur after himself Of subsequent rulers Maharawals Gopinath and Somdas are noteworthy for the resistance they offered to the Sultans of Gujerat and Malwa

On the death of Maharawal Udai Singh I a warrior of great repute who fell fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A D at the battle of Khanwa the State of Vagad was split up the portion to the west of the river Mahi with the Capital Dungarpur being retained by the elder son Prithvi Raj and the eastern portion now forming the State of Banswara going to the younger son Jagmal

Area 1 460 sq miles *Population* 2 74,000 *Average Revenue* Rs 10 00 000 *Salute* 15 guns



FARIDKOT CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS FAR ZANDI—SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT I KAISAR I HIND RAJA SIR HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS BAHADUR K C S I Ruler of Faridkot State Punjab

Born On 29th January 1915

Succeeded to the Gadi Dec 1918 His Highness assumed full ruling Powers on 17th October 1934

Educated At Aitchison Chiefs College Lahore where he had a brilliant academic career Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in the year 1932 standing 1st in his College in English and winning the Godley Medal and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography His Highness received practical administrative and judicial training in his State

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse His Highness is a keen sportsman and is fond of all manly games especially Polo

Married The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli Ambala District in February 1933

Appointed K C S I on 1st January 1941

Is a member of the National Defence Council

Salute 11 guns

Area of State 643 square miles *Population* 1 99 283

Gross Income Rs 17 00 000

Heir-Apparent Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur born 22nd October 1937

WAR EFFORTS & CONTRIBUTIONS

All the resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor while the personal services of the Ruler as well as of the State Forces have also been offered The Faridkot Sappers and Miners was one of the first units to move out of their States After intensive training at Roorkee the Company proceeded for service on the Frontier Another Company called the 94 (Faridkot) Sappers & Miners (Indian Engineers) has also been raised at a cost of about Rs 27 000 and handed over to the Officers sent by the Government The initial training was completed in the State before it moved out A Garrison Company to be known as the 43 (Faridkot) Garrison Company and a Labour Battalion (Road

Construction) of 630 men have also been raised and sent out to serve under the Government of India An Animal Transport Company for the R I A S C, is also being raised

A Training and Maintenance Unit is maintained for providing reinforcements to the Faridkot S & M Field Company A special reserve of 100 recruits is also created

For purposes of internal security a State Service Company (200 strong) Civic Guards called the Faridkot Militia (639 strong) and a Camel Corps (168) have also been raised and maintained The strength of the State Police Force has also been raised from 240 to 300 An A R P Department has also been created

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

1 His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Rs 1 00 000 from the State

2 St Dunstan s Fund Over Rs 5 000 from the State and about Rs 3,600 from the Officials and Non officials of the State

3 Lady Linlithgow s Gold and Silver Trinket Fund Rs 9 000 (Rs 3 169 contributed by the members of the Ruling Family and other Ladies of the State and the balance of Rs 5 831 paid by the State) for 2 Ambulance Cars one from the Ladies of the Ruling Family and the other from the women of Faridkot

4 Lord Mayor s Fund Rs 5 000

5 Amenities for Troops Fund Section of H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund, Rs 5 000

6 China Day Donation Rs 4 400

7 Indian Forces Medical After care Fund Rs 2 500

8 Delhi War Week Committee Fund Rs 1 000

9 A ten ton Steam Road Roller has been supplied to the Government

10 Local War Purposes Fund Over Rs 54 000 from the mem bers of the Ruling Family Officials and Non officials of the State

11 Faridkot Troops Comforts Fund Rs 27 513 14 0 from the Officials and Non officials of the State

Besides the above the State has purchased the following War loans —

(*a*) A sum of Rs 19 00 000 has been invested in the Government of India Defence Loans

(*b*) £ 7 500 have been invested in 3 per cent National Defence Savings Bonds of the *British War Savings* Movement

Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Sahib Bahadur —

The younger brother of His Highness Raja Brar Bans Bahadur, born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore is Minister to His Highness

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Chief Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh B A
Home Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh
Judicial & Revenue Secretary Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz, B A LL.B



GWALIOR CAPT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR UL MULK AZIM UL IQTIDAR, RAFI USH SHAN WALA SHIKOH, MOHAT ASHAM I DAURAN UMDAT UL UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ HISAM US SALTNAT, SIR JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA ALIJAH BAHADUR, G C I E MALIK I MUAZZAM I RAFI UD DARJA I INGLISTAN, Maharaja of the Gwalior State

Born 26th June 1916 Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia.

Ascended the throne on the 27th September 1925 assumed ruling powers on 2nd November 1936

Educated Privately under the guardianship of his mother passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division attended Victoria College Gwalior

Administrative training Received Settlement and Revenue training at Lyallpur (Punjab) Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and Military training at Poona

Appointed Associate Knight of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem in June 1937 Elected Vice President of the East India Association London in November 1937 G C I E in January 1941

Honorary Captain in September, 1941

Salute 21 guns

Recreation Motoring Big game shooting Riding Tennis Polo Reading

Area 26 397 square miles

Population 40 06 159

Revenue Estimated gross revenue for 1941 42 Rs 257 71 lacs

Capital Gwalior

Address Jai Vilas Palace Gwalior, Madhav Vilas Palace Shivpuri

PERSONAL STAFF

Huzoor Secretary Capt Sardar D K Jadhav B A

Military Secretary Lieut -Col S K Surve

Personal Secretary Capt Eknathrao Patil B Sc

Controller of Household Lt -Col Sardar A B Phalke

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President H H the Maharaja Scindia

Vice President Rajmantrapraveen S P Rajagopalchari B A B L

Foreign and Political Minister Sir Manubhai N Mehta Kt C S I M A LL B

Army Minister Major General Rao Raja Sardar G R Rajwade Mashir i Khas Bahadur C B E Shaukat i Jang

Home Minister Rajmantrapraveen S P Rajagopalchari B A B L

Revenue Minister Major Sardar Madhav Rao Phalke Mukhtar ud Daula Shaukat i Jang

Finance Minister Sir Charles Carson Kt C I E O B E

Additional Finance Minister Mr R M Deshmukh B A LL B (Cantab) Bar at Law

Minister for Law and Justice Mr G K Shinde B A Bar at Law

Minister for Industries Commerce and Communications Col Sardar M N Shitole Umdat ul Mulk Raj Rajendra Deshmukh Rustam i Jang Bahadur

Minister for State Commercial Concerns and Supplies Major Sardar K D Mahadik

Minister for Jagirs and Co operation Mr Hakim Ahmad B A

Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self Government Mr Takhatmal Jalori

Secretary Syed Mohammad Ali

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control The State Army consisting of Cavalry Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway Educationally the State is much advanced

There are two degree Colleges at Gwalior the Capital including one for women, one Intermediate College at Ujjain, and High Schools in practically all the districts There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School on the Gwalior Fort which is run on the English Public School lines

The political reforms announced in June 1939 have been further supplemented by His Highness Proclamation of Sept 1941 The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has been raised to 90 and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives thus providing for still greater non official element in the Lower House The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha (Upper House) will have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive The communities and interests to which special protection has been

afforded are the Muslim Community the Bhils the Backward classes and women To each of these a minimum number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha To Muslims and women seats have been guaranteed in the Raj Sabha also

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legisla ture will have the power of discussing the constitution as well

Gwalior is one of the few advanced States which have taken practical steps in associating the public voice with the administration of the State by actually appointing a non official as Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self Government

The Executive Council thus includes a popular Minister selected from among the public

Since the assumption of Ruling powers by the present Maharaja commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of adminis tration The construction of Harsi Reservoir costing about Rs 1½ crores the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction of an up to date Female Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways His Highness also constructed at Madhav Sagar a seaplane base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air Line

Gwalior maintains an Aerodrome also

This year famine conditions having been experienced in some parts of the State on account of shortage of rainfall His Highness has generously sanctioned about 15 lacs of rupees for relief measures Rupees two lacs were also sanctioned by His Highness for organising locust control

On the declaration of the War His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor

Immediately after the outbreak of present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India by promulgating rules for the safety of the public registration of European subjects restriction of the movements of foreigners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering The pick of his splendid army was offered by His Highness to the British Government The Mountain Battery the 4th Gwalior Infantry the B Battery the Gwalior Transport the Second and Third Infantry have left the State and are already serving with the British Indian troops Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements and bring units up to depot strength Besides the contributions in men and material His Highness has also made hand some contributions and investments with a view to successful prosecution of the war The contribution alone reached a total figure of rupees 42 lacs towards the close of 1941



HYDERABAD HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS RUSTOM I DOWRAN ARASTU I ZAMAN LT GENERAL MUZAFFAR UL MULK WAL MAMALIK NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR Faithful Ally of the British Government NIZAMUD DOULA NIZAM UL MULK ASAF JAH GCSI GBE NIZAM of Hyderabad and Berar

Born 1886 *Ascended* the throne 1911 *Educated* Privately

Married In 1906 Dulhan Pasha daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung a nobleman representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family

Heir HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR AZAM JAH Prince of Berar

Area 100 465 square miles *Population* 16 194 313 (1941) *Revenue* Revised estimates for 1940 41, 962 lakhs Estimates for 1941 42 915 73 lakhs *Salute* 21 guns

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President *It maintains its own paper currency and coinage* postal system railways and army It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering Medicine Law and Teaching It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education There are also a Village Industries Training Centre a Central Technical College and an Observatory A State Bank has been recently established with an authorized capital of Rs 1 50 00 000 The State is of great historical and archæological interest as within its limits are situated many old capitals of ancient and mediæval Deccan Kingdoms famous forts temples mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta

In order to afford the people more effective association with Government constitutional reforms of a far reaching character were announced on 17th July 1939 They are based for the most part on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official Committee Under the new reforms scheme a much enlarged Legislative Assembly with an elected majority and a specified list of matters within its purview is to be established The basis of representation both for the Assembly and for all the local bodies will be functional with joint electorates The new constitution also provides for the setting up

of a number of Advisory Committees on such subjects as Religious Affairs Finance Education Agriculture Industries etc to advise the Members of Government concerned on those matters for the reconstitution of the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee the setting up of Appointment Boards to control recruitment to Government services and the establishment of Panchayats and the reconstitution and expansion of existing District Boards and Town Municipalities A new press legislation is also on the anvil

Preliminary work in connection with the contemplated Reforms is proceeding apace and when they come to be fully implemented there will be 16 District Boards 1 Jagir and Illaqa Boards and 100 Municipal and Town Committees and 2 000 Panchayats not to mention the Legislative Assembly itself Appointment Boards for all Departments a reconstituted Civil Service Committee 7 Statutory Advisory Committees dealing with such important matters as Finance Industries Education Agriculture Religious Affairs and Sanitation the District Conferences meeting every year in all the Districts

Hyderabad and War Foremost among the units of Princely India Hyderabad is in the forefront of all Indian States and even many British Indian provinces in the matter of her practical contribution to the war effort of the country No sooner hostilities broke out in Europe than His Exalted Highness the Nizam the Faithful Ally of the British Government in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Asaf Jah offered unstinted co operation and placed his services and the entire resources of his Dominions at the disposal of the British Government Inspired by the noble example set by their beloved Ruler the people of Hyderabad also have voluntarily put their shoulders to swell the war effort of the State

Not only has His Exalted Highness placed his Delhi and Bombay palaces at the disposal of the Government of India for war purposes but has also donated £50 000 from the Sarf e Khas (personal) Estate for aerial warfare made a contribution of Rs 5 lakhs to the Viceroy s Fund and donated another Rs 1 lakh to the Hyderabad War Relief Fund This is in addition to the contributions totalling £150 000 made by H E H s Government to the Air Ministry in London investment of Rs 2 00 00 000 in the Government of India Defence Bonds and the monthly contribution of Rs 1½ lakhs to defray the expenses of the Hyderabad regiments (a cavalry unit and an infantry battalion) stationed in British India for purposes of internal security A noble addition made to these generous contributions is the placing of a sum of Rs 20 lakhs at the disposal of the Admiralty for the provision of a corvette for combating the submarine menace in the Battle of the Atlantic Thus Hyderabad s contribution in the shape of cash alone totals well over Rs 3½ crores

This does not however by any means exhaust the list of measures which have been and are being taken by the Government and people of Hyderabad to contribute their quota to the country s war effort A special organization has been created and entrusted with the task of aligning Hyderabad industries with the war effort The N S

Railway workshops are manufacturing war materials and are being assisted in the task by the Public Works and the Commerce and Industries Department The Road Transport Department of the Railway is training mechanics and drivers for the Indian Army Hyderabad also has the distinction of having an elementary flying training school opened recently at the Begampet Aerodrome The institution established at a capital cost of Rs 1 75 000 will turn out 100 pilots every year

But this is not all As has already been stated public response to appeals for funds has been very encouraging indeed Nearly Rs 5½ lakhs have so far been contributed to the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund while the Hyderabad Hurricane Fund started with an appeal from the Rt Hon ble late Sir Akbar Hydari and the Resident at Hyderabad has yielded nearly Rs 20¼ lakhs Many notable contributions have been made from these funds for general war and relief purposes in England as well as elsewhere in Europe Moreover the entire countryside has been galvanized into activity and an extensive network of District and Taluqa Committees set up to help in the co ordination of war relief activities

Capital Hyderabad—Population 7 28 400 (1941) It is interesting to note that in the race of cities for places Hyderabad has succeeded in retaining her previous position—that of being the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi with fine public buildings broad cemented roads good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway Among interesting places are the Char Minar the Mecca Masjid the fort and tombs of Golconda the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar and the Osmania University

HEAD EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President

His Excellency Col Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Ahmad Sa id Khan K C S I K C I E M B E L L D of Chhatari (with Railway Mines, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios)

Commerce and Industries (Wireless and Broadcasting Member

Nawab Sir Aqueel Jung Bahadur

Education and Finance Member

Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur M A (Oxon)

Revenue and Police Member

Sir Theodore J Tasker Kt C I E O B E I C S

Army and Medical Member

Nawab Khusro Jung Bahadur

Judicial Member

Mr Syed Abdul Aziz Bar at Law

Public Works Member

Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur H C S



H H General Walashan Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan Azam Jah Bahadur Prince of Berar Heir Apparent to H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar

Born February 22nd 1907

Early education was entrusted to eminent scholars Indian and European and military training was supervised by the late Major General Nawab Sir Afsarul Mulk Bahadur Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sport and excels in polo tent pegging pig sticking and hunting A fine shot and a keen all round sportsman Has also received thorough training in administrative work both executive and judicial

His Highness married Durr e Shahvar the only daughter of H M the Califa Abdul Majid II Her Highness received the title of Durdana Begum from H L H the Nizam after marriage Her Highness received her education under the scholarly care of her father and besides being well versed in various languages is a keen student an able speaker and an excellent painter Their Highnesses have travelled extensively in Europe and in 1937 represented H E H the Nizam at H M the King Emperor s Coronation Following the Berar Agreement of 1936 the hereditary title of H H the Prince of Berar has been conferred on the Heir Apparent Honorary Degree of LL D has been conferred on His Highness by the Osmania and the Aligarh Muslim Universities

His Highness was appointed Commander in Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in 1934 and has associated himself whole heartedly with measures designed to enhance the efficiency of the Army Among the more important schemes put into execution during his period of office are the introduction of New Terms of Service construction of a Central hospital establishment of a Cantonment at Mominabad reorganisation of the Military Medical Service and the supply of free rations to all units A number of reforms have been introduced in the Irregular Forces of the State which are also under His Highness command His Highness keeps in close touch with the administration, and is particularly interested in rural uplift activities and in social and educational developments His recent tour of famine stricken areas evoked memorable scenes His speeches command wide interest both on account of their simple unaffected language and because of the sympathy and understanding he brings to bear on the various problems

Staff Capt Mirza Hamid Beg *Controller* Mir Taher Ali Khan *Private Secretary* Capt Syed Bashiruddin Ahmed *Military Secretary* Capt Nasir Mirza Beg Capt Hamidullah *A D Cs* Major B S Raj (Raja Bahadur) *Staff Surgeon*

IDAR H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR OF—The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line



Born On 2nd September 1899 Succeeded to the *Gadi* 14th April 1931

Married Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State in 1908

His Highness received his education at Mayo College Ajmer where he remained for 5½ years leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916 He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects He won prizes in each division in succession for riding and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging and also at tennis For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college

As will be seen he upheld his family tradition as a horseman From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10 he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography

On leaving the college His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness Council and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness personal directions He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929 30 He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of his State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar Since his accession in 1931 many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects their education industries and agriculture His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully

His Highness has two sons Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the heir apparent was born in 1917

On the outbreak of War His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government His Highness is giving Rs 25 000 annually for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund The State has also presented its two Aircraft—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth to the Government Rs 14 570 10-3 including Rs 1 509 as annua contributions were contributed by the members of the Ruling Family the Jagirdars and Officials of the State towards the War Purposes Fund Rs 904 8-0 were presented on behalf of the ladies of the State towards Her Excellency's Trinket Fund A Central War Committee has been established which is making every effort for the collection of funds

Salute 15 GUNS *Area* 1 669 sq miles *Revenue* Rs 24 66 000

Diwan RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B



INDORE His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur G C I E LL D , Maharaja of Indore

Born 6th September 1908
Accession 26th February 1926
Investiture 9th May 1930
Educated In England 1920 23 and again at Christ Church Oxford 1926 29
Married In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937
Daughter Princess Ushadevi born 20th October 1933
His Highness married Miss Marguerite Lawler in September 1938
Delegate to the R T C in 1931
Area of State 9 934 square miles *Population* 15 13 966
Revenue Rs 1 21 94 900 *Salute* 19 guns (21 guns within the State) *Address* Indore Central India
Recreation Tennis Cricket and Shikar

At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe H H the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State including the State Army and his personal services at the disposal of the British Crown His Highness donated a sum of Rs 5 00 000 and placed it at the disposal of H E the Viceroy for being utilised in any manner towards war purposes His Excellency thought best Subsequently H H the Maharaja and his Government in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious house of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contribute to the utmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the war and the speedy success of the cause for which the British Empire has been compelled to take up arms against the ruthless and unscrupulous Axis aggression

Besides the various administrative measures that were considered necessary for the maintenance of peace and order His Highness's Government deputed the ear marked Holkar Transport Corps to Jhansi for undergoing the preliminary training in the beginning of the year 1940 and in June 1940 two Companies of the 1st Battalion with the Battalion Headquarters were made available for service with His Majesty's Forces if and when required Subsequently in July 1940 under special orders of H H. the Maharaja the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps have been taken to bring up all units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength The fullest co-operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number of matters connected with the war, *e g* facilities for recruitment of war personnel for different work including technical

personnel such as Motor Mechanics etc The 1st Battalion of Maharaja Holkar s Army is already serving with His Majesty's Forces overseas.

Liberal contributions were made towards the War Relief Fund, the Defence Savings movements and the British Red Cross Indian Red Cross and the St Dunstan s Fund H H the Maharaja also sanctioned the purchase of Interest Free Defence Bonds of Rs 3 00 000 and all Government servants of the State getting not less than Rs 50 p m offered to pay a day s salary every month towards the purchase of Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates

His Highness has also sanctioned the purchase of 3 per cent Government of India Defence Bonds for Rs 1 00 000 His Highness the Maharaja gave two donations of Rs 10 000 each from his Privy Purse for the Holkar State Red Cross Society and the Holkar State War Relief Fund and also contributed a sum of Rs 5 000 to the War Fund to be ear marked for the use of the families of Indian Soldiers serving overseas As a monumental contribution from the people of the city of Indore £5 000 were contributed towards the cost of a Single Fighter to be named the City of Indore ear marked for the defence of India His Highness has also sanctioned a donation of £3 000 towards the Lord Mayor s Air Distress Fund His Highness also contributed a sum of Rs 50 000 to the Russian Red Cross and a Sum of Rs 50 000 to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund to be ear marked for the Chinese Red Cross Fund H H the Maharaja has contributed a sum of Rs 100 000 to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund to be ear marked for the defence of India

In July 1940 H H the Maharaja offered the " Air Speed Envoy aeroplane to the British Air Ministry for war purposes and the offer was gratefully accepted by the British Air Ministry

The scheme regarding conferment of Emergency Commissions was brought to the notice of young men desirous of entering Military service during the war and several candidates and officers have been recommended for the purpose A number of applications for war service from members of the public as well as from State servants including Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in the State Medical Department have been forwarded to the British Indian Authorities As a precautionery measure an A R P -Committee has also been appointed for the city of Indore His Highness s Government have also recommended candidates to the Government of India under the Bevin Training Scheme A Holkar State War Front Council has been constituted with the Minister I/c Police and Civil Defence as its President.

CABINET

President and Commander in Chief Maharaja Holkar s Army H H MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR G C I E LL D
Vice President SARDAR R K ZANANE B A
Home Minister
MUSAHIB I KHAS BAHADUR KHAN MOHAMMAD ABDUL RASHID B A (OXON) BAR AT LAW
Judicial Minister RAI BAHADUR RANGILAL M A
Minister in Attendance WAFADAR I DOWLAT COL RAJENDRA SINGH NAMLI
Revenue Minister MADHIA BAHADUR C G MATKAR M A (OXON) BAR AT LAW
Minister I/c Police and Civil Defence and Foreign Deptt MR R A HORTON C I E
Education Minister
MR H B RICHARDSON A B (Princeton University) M A Hons (Cambridge University)
General Officer Commanding Maharaja Holkar s Army
MAJOR GENERAL H M R GRACEY, B A (OXON)
Member I/c Customs Excise and Commerce and Industry
MUNTAZIM I KHAS BAHADUR CAPTAIN H C DEANDA, B A HONS (OXON) BAR AT LAW
Foreign Member MR D C SAHNI M A



JAMKHANDI RAJA SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO PARASHURAMRAO *alias* APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN RAJA SAHEB of Jamkhandi

Born 1906 Invested with full powers in May 1926

Educated in the Rajaram College Kolhapur and then privately

Married in 1924 Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar the late Chief the Pant Amatya of Bavada The Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal was awarded to her in January 1941

Heir SHRIMANT PARASHURAM RAO BHAUSAHEB the Yuvaraj now in his 17th year *Daughter* Shrimant Indiraraje *alias* Taisaheb now in her 16th year

Area 5-4 sq miles *Population* 1-6 272 *Revenue* Rs 10 06 715 *Capital Town* Jamkhandi

The Ruler has instituted a High Court Bench and separated the Executive from the judicial branch of the Administration He inaugurated a People s Representative Assembly in 193- and introduced in 1941 diarchy as a further instalment of reforms Elementary and Secondary education has been free and has made even Collegiate education free by providing for fifty scholarships in the Sir Parashurambhau College Poona so named after his revered father the late Ruler Medical aid is free The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in June 1935 He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation medals He has visited Europe and attended the Coronation of Their Majesties He is the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali Poona He was an Hon Aides de Camp to two Governors of Bombay for six years from 1927 He was a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for eleven years and is now a member in his own right

The Rajasaheb contributes Rs 6 000 half yearly to the War Purposes Fund on behalf of himself the Ranisaheb and the State and is doing everything to aid the War effort in the State Such aids amount to Rs 30 000 Contributions to the War Bonds and Defence Certificates amount already to above Rs 40 000 He has also contributed Rs 10 000 for purchasing an Armoured Carrier Recruitment is being encouraged in various ways and over 320 recruits have been furnished from the State for War Service

Diwan RAO BAHADUR R K BHAGWAT He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate *Nyayamanir and High Court Judge* RAO SAHEB B B MAHABAL B A LL B *Minister for Transferred Subjects* Mr V R Deodhar B A LL B *Private Secretary* RAO SAHEB M B MAHAJAN B A LL B

Address Ramchandra Prasad Ramtirth, Jamkhandi (Deccan)



JANJIRA HIS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN NAWAB SAHEB of Janjira

Born March 7th 1914

Succeeded to the *Gadi* on 2nd May 1922 Was invested with full Ruling Powers on 9th November 1933

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930 Received instruction in administration politics and agriculture in the Deccan College Poona and administrative training in the Mysore State

Married On the 14th November 1933 the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India

Area 379 square miles *Population* 1 17 382

Revenue Rs 11 00 000 *Salute* 11 guns permanent 13 guns local

The State enjoys plenary civil powers and also plenary criminal powers except over British subjects

Principal sources of the State income are Agriculture Forestry Abkari and Customs

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS :

Rs 50 000 in 1939 Rs 40 000 in 1940 and Rs 15 000 in 1942 to the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund

Rs 5 000 to The Lord Mayor s Fund London

Rs 1 500 towards the Red Cross Society and St Dunstan s Fund

The people of the State including Jafarabad have contributed Rs 24 093 both by way of gift and purchase of Defence Certificates

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS :

Dewan A B ACHREKER Esq M A LL B
Sar Nyayadhish MR RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI
Sadar Tahasildar MR SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI B A LL B
Chief Medical Officer DR. A ALMEIDA M D (Hons) Berlin L R C P (Edin) L R C S (Edin) I R F P & S (Glas.) D T M (Liv) L M (Dublin)
Chief Forest Officer MR M USMAN KHAN
Chief Engineer MR V A DIGHE L C E
Private Secretary to H H the Nawab Saheb MR C S KARBHARI M A LL B
Customs Inspector MR SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN KHANJADE
Mamlatdar Jafarabad MR G A DIGHE



JAORA LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H H FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT E-JANG G B E K C I E Nawab of Jaora.

Born 1883 *Ascended the Gadi* in 1895 *Educated* at the Daly College Indore served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902 and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army At the out break of the War in 1939 His Highness placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor

Marriage His Highness first marriage was celebrated in 1903 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921
Recreations Polo Hunting and Golf

Area of State : 601 square miles	*Revenue :* Rs 15 00 000
Population : 1 16 738	*Salute* 13 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice President and Chief Minister : KHAN BAHADUR SYED BUNYAD HUSSAIN B A (Alig) Ex M L A (Central) (Retired Collector Punjab) (Political Finance and Police)

Members

Military Secretary : FARRUKH SIYAR MAJOR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Secretary Household Department MUMTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

Secretary P W D & Education SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUL ABEDIN SAHIB

Secretary Law and Justice and Chief Justice High Court MR NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M A LL B (Alig)

Revenue Secretary MOULVI MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH SAHIB

Secretary : PANDIT AMAR NATH KATJU B Sc., LL.B



JASDAN DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR the present Ruler of Jasdan

Born on 4th November 1905

Educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and has passed the Diploma examination

Succeeded to the *Gadi* in June 1919 and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924

Jasdan is a premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas being descendants of Katha the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India

Heir YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR born 9th October 1930

Second Son RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR born 28th November 1937

Area of the State 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non jurisdictional territory

Population 37 674 excluding non jurisdictional territory

Gross Revenue Nearly Rs six lacs

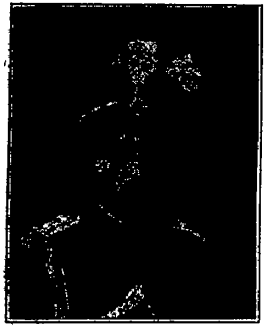
All education is free throughout the State

Medical relief at the Hospital etc. is also given free Importation of liquor is prohibited

War Contributions (1) All the resources of the State as well as the personal services of the Darbar Saheb have been placed at the disposal of the Government (2) Rs 5 000 per year and Rs 1 500 per month towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund (3) Defence Bonds worth Rs 1 02 000 have been purchased (4) Rs 500 have been contributed towards the Western India States War Plane Fund (5) An Indian bred 3 year old colt was presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay which fetched Rs 7,000 at the sale held on 30th January 1941

HIGH OFFICERS :

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR *Chief Karbhari*
MR RAMRAO TRIMBAK RAO NIKTE B A *Financial Secretary*
MR HARI PRASAD S THAKORE B Ag *Revenue Secretary*
MR PUNJBHAI H DHADHAL, *General Secretary*



JATH LT RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO RAMRAO *alias* BABASAHEB DAFLE
R I N Raja of Jath State

Born on 21st July 1909
Ascended the Gadi on 12th January 1929

Family History Jath is one of the ancient Satara States The Ruling family is a high class Maratha and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil shah King of Bijapur in 1670 The Jahagirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the year 1680

The Raja Saheb was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasaheb Dafle The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court a Local Board etc

In 1932 he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer He takes keen interest in Scouting

He is a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and during the year 1940 rendered active war service

Capital : JATH *Population* : 107 036

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency

Area : 981 square miles
Revenue : Rs. 4 25 000
State Executive Council

1 Rajkumar Ajitsinhrao Dafle, *Army & Political*
2 V B Mardhekar Esqr M A *Revenue & Finance*
3 D N Pradhan Esqr B A , LL B *Law & Legislation*



JAWHAR RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO ALIAS PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH Ruler of Jawhar State is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty The valour and prowess of the Raja s ancestors won them the proud and princely title of SHAH from Mohomad Taghlakh the Emperor of Delhi

Born 11th December 1917

Education At the Rajkumar College Rajkot and then joined Blundell's Old Public School in England Received administrative training in England and on return to India in 1937 received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik Recently got training in the Indian Air Force and has become a Pilot Officer

Married In May 1938 Shrimant Kamala Raje sister of the Rajasaheb of Jath *Heir Apparent* Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj Digvijaysinhrao *born* on 5th January 1940

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Resident Gujarat States The Raja was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938 He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State The Capital town of Jawhar is 1 500 feet above sea level and the climate is excellent especially in summer

Sport Shooting Riding Tennis and Motoring *Area :* 308 square miles *Average Revenue* Rs 5 20 000 *Population* 65 126

Salute 9 guns permanent

Chief Products : Grains such as Paddy Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Charcoal

War Efforts The Rajasaheb has offered his personal services and resources of the State Contributions Rs 15 000 as free gift with a promise to contribute Rs 5 000 each year for the duration of the War to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund 3 per cent Defence Bonds of Rs 15 000 Rs 1 100 to Red Cross and other minor Funds Rs 7,000 towards the gift of a Spitfire Aeroplane from full powered Rulers of Gujarat states to the R A F

Educational : Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar

Medical Relief : There are 3 dispensaries where free medical relief is provided

Dewan : Diwan Bahadur M O Patel B A



JHALAWAR Lieut H H Maharaj Rana Sir Shri Rajendra Sinh Ji Dev Bahadur K C S I M R A S A R P S F R G S F Z S F R H S F R Ag S etc of Jhalawar State

Born 15th July 1900 Married One son Succeeded 1929

Educated Mayo College Ajmer School of Rural Economy University of Oxford Was Lieutenant in the I T F is now Lieutenant with 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russells) was attached in 1929 at Fort Sandeman Baluchistan Is a keen shikari and has shot many tigers and a few Bisons in South India record shot three tigers in five minutes Has a taste for music agriculture poetry and the fine arts Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and the Bombay Natural History Society the East India Association London The British Association for the advancement of Science Western India States Cricket Association Rajkot Kennel Club of India Dehra Dun The W I A A Bombay The A A London Royal Asiatic Society of London The Calcutta Literary Society Calcutta Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India Calcutta Royal Zoological Society of London Royal Geographical Society of London Royal Horticultural Society of London, Royal Agricultural Society of England London Member of the British Society of Dowsers and himself a keen Dowser and Member of the Pinewood Gun Club Bisley Gun Club The London Gun Club Stratford on Avon Gun Club Shri Bhawani Club Brijnagar Lodge Rajputana and is a Knight of the Round Table (England) Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1932-37 was President of All India Kshattriya Mahasabha 1934 36 His Highness is deeply interested in mass education The percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State is by far the highest among the States in Rajputana.

War Contributions —Rs 29 321 towards the War Purposes Fund His Highness is contributing Rs 500 p m from his privy purse towards the same fund and will continue to do so until the cessation of hostilities Trinkets of the value of about Rs 4 069 were collected in the State and sent to Her Excellency s Trinket Fund His Highness has also sent several cases of Bidis Clay Pipes and tobacco for the Indian Troops fighting outside India

Area 813 square miles *Population* 122 375 *Salute* 13 guns

Heir Apparent Yuvraj Shri Harishchandra born in Oxford 27th September 1921 *Address* 'Raen Basera Brijnagar Rajputana, India, T A Jhalendra Eccentric Club, London



JODHPUR AIR COMMODORE HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR SARAMAD I-RAJA I HIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJA SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR GCSI GCIE KCVO ADC LL D Ruler of Jodhpur State

Born 1903 A D

Ascended the Gadi 1918

Educated At Mayo College Ajmer

Married Daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921 Has five sons and one daughter

Heir Apparent Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib born in 1923

Area of the State 36 071 square miles

Population 25 55 904 Souls

Revenue Rs 2 09 20 971

Permanent Salute 17 Local 19 guns

War Efforts All the resources of the State as also the personal services of the Ruler and the services of the Sardar Risala and the Sardar Infantry have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government The 2nd Sardar Infantry raised for internal security has also been placed at the disposal of the Indian Army for garrison duty and the 3rd Jodhpur Infantry is in the process of formation The State's monetary contributions including War investments amount to Rs 23¼ Lacs and public contributions aggregate 6 Lacs including 4 Lacs contributed out of the Jodhpur Bomber & Motor Ambulance Fund 4 Aeroplanes *viz* Two Tiger Moths, one Leopard Moth & one Lockheed 12A have been contributed in addition to the above

STATE COUNCIL.

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Chief Minister and Finance Minister Lt Col Sir Donald M Field C I E

Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib

Deputy Chief Minister & Revenue Minister Dewan Bahadur Pt Dharam Narainji B A Bar at Law C I E

Public Works Minister Mr S G Edgar I S E

Minister-in-Waiting Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji

Minister for Justice Dewan Bahadur K S Menon B.A., Bar at Law



JUNAGADH CAPTAIN H H SIR MAHABAT KHANJI RASULKHANJI III G C I E K C S I Nawab Saheb of Junagadh comes from the Babi (Yusufzai Pathan) family

Born 2nd August 1900

Educated Preparatory school in England and at Mayo College Ajmer

Area 3 337 sq miles *Population* 6 70 719 *Principal Port* Veraval *Revenue* Rs 85 lacs *Salute* 15 guns personal and local

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers Mahabat khanji Infantry

On the outbreak of the war H H the Nawab Saheb placed all the resources of the state at the disposal of His Majesty The state has made liberal contributions both in men and money Rs 2 50 000 have been contributed from the state and Rs 16 000 from the public An aeroplane was presented to the Government and a cheque for £5 000 has been given to purchase a Spitfire State servants who have been called for service are given special terms in regard to their service leave pension etc

A War Committee has been appointed with Sub Committees to make further collections to the War Gifts Fund, to induce people to subscribe to War Loans for which promises have gone up to Rs 2 00 000 to prevent false rumours and organise Civic Guards A Ladies Committee formed under the patronage of the Begum Sahebas collected Rs 4 000 and many silver and other articles for Her Excellency s Silver Trinket Fund A further sum of Rs 1 000 was collected from a Cinema Show for homeless Children in England Coastal watching has also been undertaken by the state at 8 Coastal places where men watch the appearance of enemy vessels One Guard of infantry is posted at Verawal and landing ground at Junagadh One section of the Hotchkiss Gun and two sections of Infantry are posted at Verawal for defence at state expense

All state servants contribute 1% of their pay every month for War Gifts Fund from January 1941 A further sum of Rs 2 lacs has been contributed by the State to the War Fund Out of this amount two Spitfires to be named *Lady Linlithgow* ' and *Dilawar* " are to be purchased and out of the balance of about Rs. 66 000 half the amount has been allotted to Lady Linlithgow Silver Trinket Fund ' and half to King George s Fund ' for sailors in England A Lucky Bag Lottery in aid of the War Gifts Fund was started in the state Rs 20 000 were realised from the sale of Tickets out of which Rs 15 000 were allotted to the War Gifts Fund So far Rs 50 000 are allotted to the War Gifts Fund



HEIR APPARENT NAWABZADA MAHOMED DILAVAR KHANJI Heir Apparent of the State of Junagadh Kathiawar

Born On the 23rd June 192- to Her Highness Munuvar Jahan Begum Saheba at Junagadh

Education At first Col A H S Wheatley was appointed as his Tutor and Guardian After about two years of his Tutorship he and the second Prince Mahomed Himat Khanji were sent to England for study at Haileybury College During their stay in England they travelled to Switzerland and France where they visited many places of interest After a stay of about five years in England from 1933 to 1938 the European political situation becoming tense they returned to Junagadh

The Heir Apparent takes a great deal of interest in skeeing shooting polo riding tennis motoring and he is very fond of cricket

After his return he has been taking keen interest in some of the branches of the State administration He also personally supervises the Palace Household affairs

He is very popular due to his amiable disposition

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

H H THE NAWAB SAHEB

Vice President of the Council and Dewan Junagadh State

VIQUARUL OMERA ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR DILER JUNG BCS (RTD) JP

Political Member

RAO BAHADUR S T MANKAD BA LL B

Revenue Member

RAO BAHADUR MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI OBE

Law Member

ABDUL MAJID KHAN ESQ BA LL B



KAPURTHALA COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I DILBAND RASIKH UL ITIKAD DAULAT I INGLISHIA RAJA I RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR Maharaja of Kapurthala G C S I (1911) G C I E (1918) Created G B E (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3 11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs) One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9 000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government received the Grand Cross of the Legiond Honneur from the French Government in 1924 possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis Grand Cross of the Order of Chili Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba Grand Cross of the Order of Iran thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 1927 and 1929 celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935 and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937 His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937

Born 24th November 1872 son of His Highness the late Raja I Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala.

Heir Apparent SHRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH

Household Minister and Commandant Kapurthala State Forces LIEUT -COLONEL MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH C I E, I A

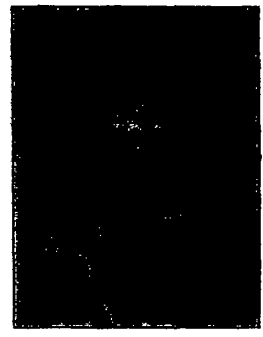
Area 652 Square Miles *Population* 316,757

Revenue Rs 40 00 000

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450 000 Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass being the Manager

STATE COUNCIL:

Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh *President* Lieut -Colonel Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh C I E I A *Army Member and Vice President* *Members* Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz C B E *Chief Minister* Diwan Ajudhia Dass *Foreign and Revenue Member* and Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, *Home Member*



TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH, Heir Apparent of the State of Kapurthala, Punjab

Born 19th May 1892

Education Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year Attended Lycée Janson de Sailly in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies at St Paul's High School Kensington

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both Executive and Judicial Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of His Highness the Maharaja in Europe in 1915 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted in a most efficient manner In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab gained the praise and appreciation of the Government of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation of the State in critical time

Again in 1935 took charge of the State administration for a few months on the retirement of the ex-Chief Minister Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid Acted as President of the State Council of Administration from April to November 1939 during His Highness's absence in Europe On His Highness's return from Europe took over charge of the Administration of the State as President of the Executive Council Has travelled a great deal in Europe, the United States of America, &c In 1928 accompanied His Highness the Maharajah to Madrid and stayed there with His Majesty King Alfonso XIII as his guest In 1930 visited His Majesty the King of Belgium with His Highness the Maharaja and attended a dinner party given by His Majesty at the Chateau of Lakin near Brussels In 1936 His Majesty King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as the King's guest

Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911 Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King Emperor George V and Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937

Orders of distinction and Decorations

Coronation Medal 1911 Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937 Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania. Grand Cross of the Order Merito Civil, Spain Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis

Clubs Member of the Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris



KALAT CAPTAIN H H MIR HAJI SIR AHMAD YAR KHAN G C I E BEGLAR BEGI AMIR UL AMARA GHALIB JANG BAHADUR KHAN of Kalat

Born 1904 *Educated* Privately by special tutors Received Military training in the regular army served as Captain and Adjutant in Zhob Militia His Highness speaks Iranian Pushtu Baluchi Brohi Urdu and English languages fluently

Hobbies Riding Hunting and Motoring

Succeeded to the Khanate September 1933

Married In 1933 the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan a scion of Muhammadzai the royal family of Afghanistan

Heir Apparent Prince Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1940

Salute 19 guns (Hereditary)

His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666 67 when Mir Ahmad I (after whom the family is named) took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and consolidated practically the whole of Western and Southern Baluchistan into an organised state The independence of Kalat was formally recognised by the British Government by the Treaty of 1876 when the Khan promised loyal co-operation with the Government

Kalat is the third largest State in India and occupies an important strategic position It extends from British Baluchistan on the north to the Arabian Sea in the south and from Sind in the east to Iran in the west

Area of the State 73 278 sq miles *Population* 3 42 101 (according to 1931 census)

His Highness takes a very keen interest in the moral and material welfare of his subjects and contributes a sum of Rs 50 000 out of his privy purse for the advancement of education which is now free in all stages primary middle high Theological and Industrial through out the State

Kalat town the Capital of the State is 91 miles from Quetta and is 6 783 feet above sea level The winter headquarters are at Dhadar 16 miles from Sibi Pasni Jiwani Sonmiani and Gwadar are sea ports

The administration of the State is divided into two sections the *Wizarat* and the *Durbar* the former in charge of the Wazir i Azam and the latter entrusted to the Chief Secretary

Wazir-I Azam MAJOR L A G PINHEY I A
Chief Secretary KHAN BAHADUR HAJI MIRZA SHER MOHAMMAD KHAN Retired E A C Baluchistan



KAWARDHA THAKUR DHARMRAJ SINGH the present THAKUR SAHEB of Kawardha State

Born 1910. Educated at the Rajkumar College where he took the Chiefs Diploma in 1931 Installed on the *Gadi* in 1932

The Thakur Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Raj Kumar College Raipur He has tra velled extensively in India Eng land and Europe

The administration of the State is carried on modern lines and the Thakur Saheb takes per sonal interest in all the affairs of the State He is immensely popular on account of easy accessibility to all his subjects

The incidence of Land Revenue is Rs 1 15 per occupied acre A regular cadastral survey was carried out and the assessment is based on the lines of the British India Revenue Administration The area under cultivation is 1 22 604 acres providing 1 6 acre per head of the population

The number of the cattle in the State is 49 451 and the pasture land is 11,623 acres providing 023 acres per head of cattle

The State abounds in mineral wealth e g red ochre white clay iron mica building stone lime stone and even gold The mineral resources have not yet been tapped

The capital of the State is Kawardha which has a representative Municipality

There is a well equipped Hospital and a Boys and Girls English School Primary Education is free in the State The percentage of literacy is Male—10 8 P C Female—1 2 P C

The Thakur Saheb has generously contributed to the War Fund He and his people have contributed nearly Rs 15 000 to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and the Yuvraj Saheb is contribut ing Rs 101 p m

Kawardha is one of the States in the Eastern States Agency and the Ruler enjoys Criminal, Civil and Revenue Powers

Languages spoken in the State Hindi Chhattisgarhi and Marathi

Area 805 sq miles

Population 77 253

Revenue estimates for 1942 *Rs* 301 982

Heir Apparent Kumar Vishwaraj Singh

Diwan Mr Ragho Raj Singh



KEONJHAR RAJA, SHRI BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO Ruler of Keonjhar State (Eastern States Agency)

Born On the 26th December 1905

Ascended the Gadi On the 12th August 1926

Educated At the Rajkumar College Raipur C P

Married In June 1939 Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja Manjari Devi daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of Kharsawan State Eastern States Agency

Heir TIKAYAT SHRI NURSINGHA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO

Brother CHOTARAI LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO B A

Area of the State 3 217 sq miles *Population* 529 786 *Gross Revenue* Rs 15 05 415/-

The State has up to now contributed Rs 32 500 to different war purposes fund and has promised to pay Rs 10 000 a year for the duration of the war and has purchased Defence Bonds to the value of Rs 16 200

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dewan Rai Bahadur Bhabadev Sarkar B A

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Forest Officer MR E S HIGHER M B E D D R

Chief Judge High Court MR UPENDRANATH CHATERJI M A B L

Puisne Judges RAI SAHIB S B SARKAR B A B L MR DWIJENDRA NATH PAL M A B L

Development Commissioner RAJKUMAR LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO B A

Secretary to the Ruler MR HARI RAM MAHANTI B A B L

State Engineer RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA

Superintendent of Police MR P K BANERJEE

Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent DR G C PATNAIK M B B S

Asstt Chief Medical Officer DR RAMENDRA NATH MULLIK, B Sc M B

Mines Inspector BABU AMIYA KUMAR BOSE B A A I S M A M G I

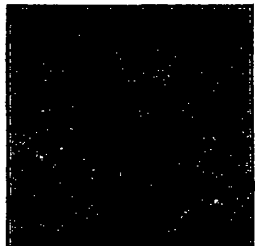
Sadar Sub Division BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS S D O

Anandpur Sub Division BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI B A B L S D O

Champua Sub Division BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY B A B L S D O

PERSONAL STAFF

Staff Officer KUMAR JANARDAN BHANJ DEO *Domestic Manager* BABU MADHUSUDAN PATNAIK



KHAIRAGARH RAJA BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH Ruler of Khairagarh State

Born 9th November 1914

Succeeded to Gadi On 22nd October 1918 Invested with powers on 10-12 1935

Educated At Rajkumar College Raipur Ewing Christian College Allahabad and Mayo College Ajmer

Married In May 1934 to the daughter of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo CIE of Partabgarh Estate (Oudh)

Heir Apparent Shri Ravindra Bahadur Singh *b* 29th December 1940

Recreations Shooting Tennis Cricket

Population 173,713 *Area* 931 sq miles *Revenue* Rs 5 80 000

General Since his accession in 1935 the Raja Sahib has introduced many beneficial reforms Making primary education free extending medical relief to the remote corners of the State establishment of Debt Conciliation Board constitution of Village Panchayats establishment of elected Municipality at Dongargarh and Sanitation Committees at Khairagarh and Khamaria, formation of Advisory Board consisting of 12 non-officials execution of works of public utility costing Rs 15 000 annually grant of many concessions in forest and agriculture Departments and formation of Panchayat grain Kothis are some of the many improvements effected The Raja Sahib presented a Swimming Bath to the Rajkumar College Raipur at a cost of Rs 20 000 The Ruler is a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes Immediately on the outbreak of the War the Raja Sahib offered the entire resources of the State in men and money Defence Bonds for Rs 1 02 600 have been purchased and Rs 25 000 have been donated to the War Purposes Fund A sum of Rs. 50 000 was donated by the Darbar for establishment of a Khairagarh State Indian Soldiers Canteen at any base camp in India or the Middle East, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India may deem fit. The Raja Sahib donates Rs 500 per month from his privy purse for the duration of the War Donations to Red Cross and St Dunstan s Sections of the War Purposes Fund were also made State Officers and others have volunteered one day s pay every month from August 1940 as long as the War lasts The Raja Sahib sent Rs. 621 to the Lord Mayor s Fund, London, and his brother Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh also donated Rs 501 The total donations sent from the State in cash so far amount to Rs. 1,12 300



KOTAH HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SRI BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR MAHARAO of Kotah

Born 1909 A D

Ascended the Gadi 1940 A D

Educated Mayo College Ajmer

Married The daughter of His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner in 1930

Heir-Apparent Maharaja Kumar Brijraj Singhji Sahib, born on 21st February 1934

Area of the State 5 684 sq miles *Population* 7 77 398
Revenue 53 68 lakhs *Salute* 17 Guns

Family History The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according to the spirit of the law in force in British India A High Court was established in 1938

There are 137 schools 34 dispensaries and 451 Co-operative Societies in the State

The Nagda-Muttra Section of the B B & C I Ry and a portion of the Bina Baran Railway runs through the State—a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State

Capital Kotah on the B B & C I Railway Other trading centres—Baran and Ramganj Mandi

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of three Ministers constituted as follows —

President —H H the Maharao Sahib Bahadur
Vice President and Prime Minister } Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal N Gosalia Kt M A LL B
General Minister —Raj Chandrasenji of Kunadi
Revenue Minister —Rao Sahib N V Joshi



KUTCH HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHARAO SHRI VIJAYA RAJJI SAVAI BAHADUR, Maharao of Kutch

Born in 1885 *Succeeded to the Gadi*, and was invested with full powers in 1942

Education Privately educated

Heir-Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MADANSINHJI

Heir Presumptive M K S PRITHVI RAJJI

Area 8,249 5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles

Revenue About Rs 38,00,000

Population 5,00 800

Salute Permanent 17 guns, Local 19 guns

Dewan LT COL W I WEBB, I A

OFFICERS

Naib Dewan JADURAM P BHATT, B A, LL B

Police Commissioner KHAN BAHADUR M R KOTHAWALLA

Judicial Assistant N M PATWARDHAN, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law

Chief Medical Officer JADAVJI H VAIDYA, L M & S (BOM), D O M S (LOND)

Chief Staff Officer LT-COL M C COOTE

LIMBDI is one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal sovereignty Maharana Shri Manguji second son of Shri Harpal Deo Makwana was the founder of the Limbdi House and established his *Gadi* first at Jambu from where it was later removed to Shiani and finally to Limbdi all of which places are within Limbdi territory Limbdi is thus one of the original independent houses of the Jhala dynasty

The State has 51 villages under its full jurisdiction at present It owns 34 Talukdari villages situated within the British Collectorate of Ahmedabad which constitute what is known as the Khadol Barwala Mahal The average annual income of the State calculated on the basis of the net income for the last five years is Rs 7 00 000 inclusive of the income of its non jurisdictional villages

His Highness Maharana Shri Digvijayasinhji expired at the age of 44 on the 6th January 1941 leaving a minor son of only one year of age. A Council of administration consisting of two members has been set up for the conduct of the Administration of the State during the minority of the present Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalji

Reforms —With a view to secure an increasing measure of association of the people with the administration a wholly elected Shaher Sabha has been instituted in the Town of Limbdi and Village Panchayats also wholly elected have been organised in the jurisdictional villages

STATE OFFICIALS.

First Member of the Council of Administration M S JAYAKAR CIE MA

Second Member of the Council of Administration RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI MA LL B (Cantab) Bar-at Law F R G S

Khangi Karbhari & Hazur Guardian RAJ KUMAR SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI

Deputy Karbhari TAZMI SARDAR RANA SHRI JIVANSINHJI MALUBHA, G B V C

Revenue Commissioner TAZMI SARDAR RANA SHRI NARSINHJI AMARSINHJI

Political Secretary and Sar Nyayadhish BHUDARDAS N JAJAL, B A. Bar at Law

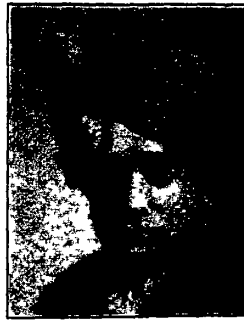
Chief Medical Officer DR ANANTRAI D POPAT F.R C S (Edin)

Educational Inspector AMRATLAL DEVNATH PANDYA B A

First Class Magistrate and Munsiff AMRATLAL C MEHTA B A, LL B

Superintendent of Police PRABHATSINHJI VERABHAI JHALA

State Engineer VALJI CHHAGANLAL



LUNAWADA LIEUT H H MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan once the Emperor of Gujarat Cutch and Kathiawar

Born 1910 *Ascended the Gadi* 1930

Educated At Mayo College Ajmer

Married In 1931 Maharani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba daughter of Capt His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji K C S I, K C I E of Wankaner State

Heir apparent Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji born on 14th October 1934 Rajkumar Shri Dhirendrasinhji born on 25th December 1935 Rajkumar Shri Pushpendrasinhji born on 31st January 1937 *Area of State* 388 square miles *Population* 1 05 318 *Revenue* Rs 5 50 000 *Dynastic Salute* 9 guns

War Efforts The State contributes 5 per cent of its revenues to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund from the beginning of the War and has also supplied recruits for M T Section and Infantry The Maharana Saheb himself has undergone a course of training with the Welch Regiment and has offered his personal services The State has purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs 1 15 700 has contributed Rs 7 000 towards the Gujarat States Spitfire Rs 451 for the B B & C I Railway War Plane Fund Rs.851 in connection with Gujarat Residency War Fête Rs 2 500 towards Gujarat Agency War Plane Fund from the State and Rs 1 881 from the public Rs 1 000 for Baria State Forces Comforts Fund Rs 2 500 for the Bombay Flat and Car lent to the Military Authorities there and Rs 275 worth gifts to the Red Cross Society The Maharana Saheb has been appointed Hon Colonel of Shri Ranjit Infantry Baria State

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan J N VARMA Esq B.A LL B M Sc ECON (London) BARRISTER AT LAW *Naib Dewan* K S PRAVINSINHJI *Recruiting Officer War Board* K S VIRVIKRAMSINHJI *Sar Nyayadhish* V A MEHTA B A LL B *Private Secretary* SIDHBHAI KALUBHAI *Huzur Personal Assistant* N K KANABAR *Huzur Secretary (with Customs & Educational Portfolios)* A P SHAH B A (Hons) Advocate *Nyayadhish* G H ANANDJIWALA B A LL B *Officer in Charge Press Committee War Board* C J SOLANKI *Police and Excise Superintendent* S M PANDYA *Chief Medical Officer* N D SHAH M B B S *Revenue Officer* A R. DAVE B A *Head Master, S K High School* R G MODI M A *Forest Officer* S L DAVE



MAYURBHANJ MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO KCIE Maharaja of Mayurbhanj

Born February 18 1901

Succeeded on the 23rd April 1928

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Educated At Mayo College Ajmer and Muir Central College Allahabad

Married On the 25th November 1925 the daughter of Maharaj kumar Sirdar Singhji of Shahpura Rajputana

Heir apparent TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO

Area of State 4 243 square miles *Population* 990 977
Revenue Rs 34 00 000 *Salute* 9 guns

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency numbering 42 23 of which are known as Orissa States 16 as Chhatisgarh States and 3 as Bengal States

It lies between North Lat 21° 17 and 22° 34 East Long 85 40 and 87 10 and is bounded on the north by Saraikella State and Singhbhum and Midnapore Districts on the south by the States of Keonjhar and Nilgiri and the District of Balasore on the east by Midnapore and Balasore Districts and on the west by Singhbhum and Keonjhar State The languages spoken in the State are Oriya Bengalee Santhali and Hindustani

The Capital of the State is Baripada a progressive Municipal town which provides modern amenities Baripada and the southern parts of the State are served by the Mayurbhanj Railway which takes off at Rupsa a junction station on the Calcutta-Madras line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway The northern portion of the State is likewise served by a broad gauge section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway which connects with Tatanagar on the Calcutta Bombay line

The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a peacock on either side of a shield which bears the device of a trident a bull a crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom The geographical and strategic position of the State constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrattas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj supported the British cause During the Mutiny of 1857 the ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company

The administrative machinery of the State is modelled generally on British Indian lines—Judicial independence being secured for it under a full powered High Court The State is rich in mineral and forest resources—iron ore mining undertaken by the Tatas forming the principal industry The State maintains an Industrial School and the Mayurbhanj Tussar Textiles and Cottage Industry products receive appreciation of people both in India and abroad The systematic Geological and Botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State are likely to yield valuable results There are 3 major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities for water supply both for irrigational and drinking purposes In order to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists the State has opened an Agriculture Department established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans Free medical relief is being offered by a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with several dispensaries spread over the State Primary education is also given free Scholarships are granted liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy The State is rich in antiquities The recent discovery of palæolithic sites and other archæological finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture The State maintains an Aviation Department and a well equipped aerodrome near Baripada the capital town

With a view to bringing the people of the State into closer touch with the administration the Maharaja has inaugurated 5 Praja Sabhas These representative assemblies consist of a majority of members elected on the basis of adult franchise and they represent all shades of local opinion in matters concerning the welfare of the people in general Among other important steps taken during the reign of the present ruler for the amelioration of the conditions of his subjects may be mentioned (*i*) the opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank (*ii*) Installation of electricity and waterworks at the Capital (*iii*) the introduction of telephonic communication all over the State and (*iv*) the construction and remodelling of administrative buildings

By his singleness of purpose and devotion to duty the Maharaja has inspired the entire population of the State where the war drive is daily gaining in momentum and Mayurbhanj is proud of an unbroken history of service to His Majesty the King Emperor and the Empire Besides placing his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the Maharaja has contributed his own five seater bi plane D H 90 Dragonfly to the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and the State has so far given over Rs 6½ lakhs to the various war funds and war loans The State has supplied and has undertaken to supply large quantities of timber for war purposes The Mayurbhanj Central War Efforts Committee and its branches are also doing useful work in this direction An A R P organisation with Major B P Pande the Dewan as Civil Defence Commissioner has been set up and it covers all aspects of the A R P work With a view to preserve internal security and tranquillity the State has introduced almost all important measures connected with the Defence of Mayurbhanj Order and Rules The Maharaja has also directed the issue of a war supplement to the fortnightly State Gazette for dissemination of authentic war news



MALPUR RAOLJI SHRI GAMBHIRSINHJI, the present Ruler of Malpur
Born 27th October 1914
Educated at the Scott College Sadra and the Mayo College Ajmer *Succeeded* to the Gadi in 1923 was invested with full powers pertaining to the State on the 16th February 1935

Married in 1934 the eldest daughter of the Rajaji Saheb of Khandela an old illustrious Shekhavat dynasty in the Jaipur State He has also married the daughter of Maharaj Saheb of Khandu in 1937 and the Kumari of Shriman Maharanaji Sahib of Bhadarwa State in 1942

Though young in age he possesses remarkable intelligence and great insight into State affairs He enjoys the sincere affection and esteem of his subjects In consequence of the poverty of the cultivators remissions of large amounts are granted to them every year The occupancy rights to the agriculturists in the State are granted by him as announced on the occasion of his investiture with full powers His relation with his subjects is very cordial There is a great future before the present Ruler who has proved his devotion and loyalty to the Crown and maintains with dignity the great tradition of the illustrious House of Rathod Rajputs During the mutiny of 1857 A D the State rendered great help in suppressing disorder and preserving peace in the adjoining country During the great war too it rendered all possible help to the British Government

The State has made rapid progress in all directions including education and medical relief The State of Malpur is well known in Nani Marwar It is situated to the South East of the old Mahi Kantha Agency Its Political relation is with the Government of India through the Hon ble the Resident in the States of Western India Rajkot and conducted through the Political Agent Sabar Kantha Agency The State ranks first in order of precedence amongst the States and Talukas of the old Mahi Kantha Agency enjoying jurisdiction.

The Rulers of Malpur are Rathod Rajputs and belong to the Solar Race of which Shri Rama the hero of the great epic Ramayana was the most illustrious representative They are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathod Ruler of Kanauj (1193 A D)

The nearest Railway Station to the State is Talod on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway at a distance of 35 miles from Malpur *via* Dhansura and 46 miles *via* Modasa from where there are regular motor services



MIRAJ (JR) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV RAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN K C I E (1936) Raja of Miraj Junior State *is* the 2nd son of the late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan Chief of Kurundwad Senior He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State and was adopted in December 1899 by Lady Parwatibaisaheb the mother of the late Chief Laxmanrao Annasaheb who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899

Born In 1889 *Educated* At the Rajkumar College Rajkot Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909

Marriage Married Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly Has three sons and three daughters

Heir apparent Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb born in 1909 on the 3rd December Married Second son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb born in 1911 on 23rd May Third son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb born in 1916 on 9th May *Recreation* Daily Muscular Exercise Tennis and Shikar

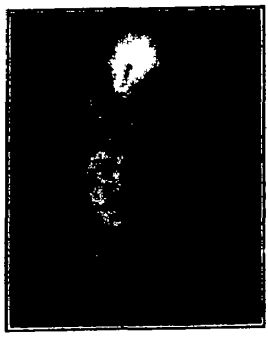
Area 196¼ square miles *Population* 40 686 *Revenue* Rs 3 68 515 *Capital Town* *Budhgaon* (5 miles from Sangli)

Rao Bahadur V V Yargop B A LL B Diwan of the State is the Raja Saheb s sole Minister

The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938 He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

The State was placed in direct political relations with the Govern ment of India from 1st April 1933 The State can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature

On the declaration of the war Shrimant Raja Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H E the Viceroy The Darbar has contributed Rs 4 500 to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Rs. 1 000 to the Red Cross Fund and has purchased interest-free bonds worth Rs 2 000 War Committees have been formed in every Taluka Darbar has contributed Rs 2 000 more for the purchase of Armoured Carriers 175 persons—residents and subjects of the Miraj Junior State—have ahead been recruited to the Indian Forces In addition to this about 75 outsiders have been enrolled as recruits during the three visits of the A R O Kolhapur to Budhgaon The subjects of the Miraj Junior State have invested about Rs. 10 000 in purchasing the Defence of India Loans and Certi ficates.



MORVI HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHREE LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR GBE KCSI LLD Maharaja of Morvi

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in India and England

Heir YUVARAJ SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI

Second Son MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR

Area of State About 1 072 square miles in Kathiawar Morvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles

Population 141 817 in 1941 (Increase during 1931 1941 25 per cent)

Average Annual Gross Revenue Rs 60 00 000

Salute 11 guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical service of ocean going steamers from Great Britain Japan Java America as well as Indian Ports

Morvi Railway owned entirely by the State 133 miles

Morvi Tramway owned entirely by the State 63 miles

State Postal Service Post offices in over 60 per cent of the State villages letter boxes in a further 20 per cent of them

State Telephone Over 40 per cent of the villages directly connected with the capital city

Industries in the State Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories the Parshuram Pottery Works Ltd the Morvi Salt Works Railway Workshops Electrical Power House the Morvi Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works the Mayur Metal Works the Bone Factory the Morvi Match Works the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory the Kathiawar Paint Works the Oil Mill and the Morvi Tin Factory

Free primary and secondary education throughout the State

The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940

STATE COUNCIL.

President Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji

Ag Vice President and Dewan Mr M P Baxi BA LL B

Ag 1st Member Rao Saheb C R Mankad

2nd Member Dolarrai M Buch B A LL B

(A list of the State s War contributions is given on the next page)



HEIR APPARENT MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI HEIR APPARENT MORVI STATE KATHIAWAR

Born 1st January 1918

Educated at home under highly qualified English and Indian tutors at Rajkumar College Rajkot at Bradfield College England and at St Mary's School Bombay

Travelled in Europe with experienced Guardians

In 1938 he was associated with Members of the State Council for training in State administration Having become acquainted with the working of the administration was appointed Joint President State Council in 1939 and President State Council in October 1940

On the declaration of the War H H the Maharaja of Morvi placed the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor Since then the following contributions have been made for various War purposes —

Rs 5 00 000 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund
1 35 000 for the purchase of two Spitfire Fighters
15 000 to the Indian Red Cross and the St John Ambulance Association
10 000 to St Dunstan's Fund
10 000 to the Western India States War Plane Fund contributed by the people of the State
5 000 to King George's Fund for Sailors
2 000 to the Hellenic War Fund
1 500 to the Silver Trinket Fund by His Highness family and the people of Morvi
6 660 to various other war funds
10 000 to H E the Viceroy's Fund for providing comforts and amenities to Indian Troops
5 000 to the Western India States War Gifts Fund

In addition large office accommodation in a building owned by the State in Bombay has been placed at the disposal of the Government free of any rent Besides this brand new rails with fishplates covering a length of 30 miles 20 covered and 31 open Metre gauge Railway wagons for despatch overseas one steam tug Jumna now renamed by Government as 'Morvi have been despatched



MUDHOL SHRIMANT RAJA BHAIRAV SINH the Ruler of Mudhol State (minor) claims descent from the Sheshodia Maharanas of Udaipur

Born 15th October 1929

Succeeded his father who abdicated the *Gadi* on the 9th November 1937 with the sanction of the Crown Representative

Education at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School Poona and he was at the Doon School Westgate on Sea England for 4 years He joined the Doon School at Dehra Dun in February 1941

Area of the State 369 square miles *Population* 62,832
Average Revenue Rs 4 76,884 *Salute* 9 guns

The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

The minority administration is carried on by a Council of Administration consisting of Shri Lady Parvatidevi Regent Ramsaheba mother of the minor Rajasaheb as President with the Dewan as Vice-President and three other members

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation

On the outbreak of the War the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government have contributed up-to-date a sum of Rs 4 000 towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund invested Rs 46 136 10 9 in 3 per cent Defence Bonds and announced a grant of Rs 2 p m to the family or near relation of the recruits so long as they remain on active service out of India A Publicity Office has been set up 136 recruits from this State have so far joined the Army

Contributions have been made by the State subjects to the extent of Rs 24 569 to the Indian Defence Loans Rs 784 to the War Gifts Fund Rs 1 344-8 4 to the Indian Red Cross Fund and Rs 2 250 to the Belgaum Rupee Prize Fund The Darbar together with the people have also donated some cash and silver articles weighing 362 tolas to the Silver Trinket Fund organised by H E the Marchioness of Linlithgow

Address Mudhol (Deccan States' Agency)



MYSORE His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Maharaja of Mysore

Born 18th July 1919

Married Princess Satya Premkumari Devi sister of H H the late Maharaja of Charkhari on 15th May 1938

Succeeded August 1940

Invested with full ruling powers 1940

Studied in the Maharaja's College Mysore and passed the B A degree examination of the Mysore University in the year 1938

Area of the State 29 474 8- square miles

Revenue Rs 4 65 66 000

His Highness is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State His Highness has donated from his privy purse a sum of Rs 1 00 000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund London for relief of air raid victims and another sum of Rs 1 000 to the Hellenic War Fund In addition under His Highness's orders his Government have contributed a sum of Rs 22 63 500 to the various War Funds as follows —

1 His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 16 50 000
2 To the Minister for Aircraft Production for purchase of aircraft Rs 5 00 000
3 The Mysore War Fund Rs 1 00 000
4 The Lord Mayor's Fund London Rs 13 500

Address The Palace Mysore Bangalore and Fern Hill (Nilgiris)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore

Rajamantrapravina Mr N Madhava Rau B A, B L

MINISTERS

Rajamantrapravina Mr K V Anantaraman B A *Minister for Finance and Revenue*

Rajasevaprasakta Mr A V Ramanathan B A *Minister for Law*

Mr J Mohamed Imam B A B L, *Minister for Education*

Mr H B Gundappa Gowda, B A B L *Minister for Local Self Government and Public Health*

Private Secretary to His Highness

Sir Charles Todhunter K C S I J P

Huzur Secretary to His Highness

Rajasabhabhushana Mr T Thumboo Chetty B A, O B E



NAGOD RAJA SHRIMANT MAHENDRA SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR RAJA SAHIB OF NAGOD STATE

Born 5th Feb 1916 *Succeeded* 26th February 1926 and assumed powers on 9th February 1936

Educated —At Daly College Indore and received administrative training at Bangalore

Married —In May 1932 a daughter of H H the Maharana Sahib of Dharampur State He married again on June 10th 1941 daughter of Thakur Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh of Bandhi in Sohawal State C I His four sons and two daughters

Area of State 501 4 Sq Miles *Population* 87 911 *Annual Revenue* Nearly 3 lacs *Dynastic Salute* 9 guns *Capital* Nagod (16 miles from Satna G I P Ry) *Recreation* Tennis Hockey Cricket and Shooting

Geologically Nagod presents several features of interest Lime stone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone is found close to the chief town and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India There are very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of sugar oil alcohol soap and the like

Administration A Legislative Assembly of 25 Members 15 elected by the public and 10 nominated has been established Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State Liberal scholarships are also granted for higher education The state maintains an Anglo Vernacular Middle School The State gives free Medical aid to all Subjects of neighbouring States also benefit thereby

War Efforts On the outbreak of the War in 1939 the Ruler immediately placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown and has donated Rs 8 000 to the War Purposes Funds and subscribed interest free Defence Bonds for Rs 10 000 Rs 3 000 are subscribed towards the Indian Red Cross St Dunstan's Hostel and Silver Trinket Funds by the public as well as officials The subject and officers of the State have also substantially subscribed the Defence Loan

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur *Vice President* Lal Hardarshan Singh B A LL B *Political and Foreign Secretary* Mr R M Nanavati F C I F P C S F COM S C A F R ECON S F S S (London) *Finance and Home Secretary* Mr R B John B com *Revenue Secretary* Mr S P Namdeo

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

High Court Judge Rai Bahadur Kunwar Sain, M A Bar at Law *Dist and Sessions Judg* Lal Hardarshansingh B A LL B *Khalsa Officer* Lal Ram Gopal Singh *Sub Divisional Magistrate & Munsiff* Syed A Husain B SC LL B *Forest Officer* Pt G P Pathak *State Accountant* M Ahsan Ulah *Superintendent of Police* Lal R R Singh



NAWANAGAR His Highness Maharaja Shri Lt Col Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja GCIE KCSI ADC Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Born 1895 The adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja

Ascended the Gadi on 2nd April 1933

Received the Insignia of KCSI in 1935 and of GCIE in 1939

Educated Raj Kumar College Rajkot Malvern College and University College London

Married 7th March 1935 the daughter of His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919 Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles (Napiers) rose to the rank of Captain Appointed Member of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council 1942

Specialised Courses Small Arms Course Lewis Gun Course Tactics Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course

Recreation Racquets Cricket Squash Tennis Shooting

Address Jamnagar Nawanagar Kathiawar

Area of State 3 791 sq miles

Population 5 04 006 *Revenue* Rs 98 lakhs yearly

Salute 15 guns *Chief Port* Bedi Bunder

Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalyasinhji Saheb Born on 20th February 1939

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji BA LL B

Military Secretary and Home Member Col R K Himat sinhji

Judicial Secretary K K Thakor BA LL B

Trade & Commerce Secretary Dr B N Anantani BA, DR LIT BAR AT LAW

Political Secretary D L Saraya BA LL B

Personal Assistant Major Geoffrey Clarke

Manager J & D Railway Rai Sahib Girdharlal D Mehta

Offg Port Commissioner Rana Ramsinhji Jhala

Chief Medical Officer Dr P M Mehta MD, MS FCPS



NAYAGARH RAJA KRISHNA CHANDRA SINGH MANDHATA the present Ruler of Nayagarh State E S Agency

Born 1911 *Succeeded* December 1918 Invested with Ruling powers on the 20th July 1933

Married January 1930 A son and heir was born on the 4th September 1933 For the 2nd time married in February 1941

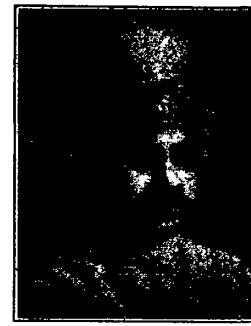
The founder of the State was a heroic noble named Surjya mani Singh from Rewa The present Ruler of the State is 26th in descent from the founder

The Raja Saheb has introduced many reforms in the administration of the State Forced labour which was prevalent in the State from time immemorial was totally abolished and tenants were given fuller and better rights of disposition in their landed properties

Primary education is free and compulsory The State spends about 10 per cent of its total income on education and illiteracy among the public is fast disappearing A High English School has been opened with a competent staff There are well equipped charitable dispensaries under qualified doctors Keen interest is taken in leprosy relief work A considerable amount is being spent to improve the irrigation facilities in the State and to solve the drinking water problem by excavating tanks and wells A Cottage Industry Institute has been opened in order to improve the economic condition of the people and to educate them in various kinds of industry With a view to provide food and shelter to the orphans of the State an orphanage has been opened and kept under the supervision of a matron and one experienced teacher An Agricultural Department has been opened to teach the people to improve agricultural resources of the State and a Dairy Farm has been started to improve the live stock of the State With a view to regularise the measurement in the State and to supply periodical information to the people about market rates and conditions a Marketing Board has been formed A spacious free Central Library has been started for the public An Advisory Committee has been created with elected members to associate popular elements in the administration of the State

Law and justice is being administered by competent Courts on the lines of British India A Bar Library has been opened to afford ready legal assistance to the people The Ruler is immensely popular among his subjects and he has won their affectionate love and regard by sincere and earnest devotion to his duty and interest in the welfare of his people

Area 552 sq miles *Population* 161 409 *Average annual Revenue* Rs 4 47 642



NILCIRI RAJA SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA MARADRAJ HARICHANDAN Ruler of Nilgiri State Eastern States Agency

Born 2nd February 1904

Ascended the Gadi On 2nd February 1925

Educated At the Mayo College Ajmere

Married On the 28th February 1922 the daughter of His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh KCIE of Alirajpur Central India and again on the 19th June 1925 the daughter of the Thakur Saheb of Thakurgaon (Ranchi)

Heir Apparent Tikait Shri Rajendra Chandra Maradraj Harichandan

Area of State 284 square miles

Population 73 109

Gross revenue Rs. 98 773

Chief Executive Officer

Diwan BABU KRISHNA CHANDRA GHOSH B A (*Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector*)

Other Principal Officers

Assistant Diwan BABU MOHINIMOHAN MUKHERJEE B L

Revenue Officer BABU KRISHNA PRASAD MAHAPATRA

Private Secretary & Zamindary Manager BABU SARAT CHANDRA SING DEO

Chief Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent of Jail DR MOTILAL GHOSH M B

Chief Police Officer RAI BAHADUR NATHBANDHU CHAKRAVARTY

Superintendent of Police BABU C N MAHAPATRA

Forest Officer LAL BHUBANESWAR NATH SAHA DEO E S F

Judicial Officer BABU FAKIR MOHAN DAS B A

Vet Assistant Surgeon BABU DINABANDHU PANIGRAHI, G V Sc

Sub Inspector of Schools BABU SURENDRANATH DAS



ORCHHA His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Bundelkhand Shri Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, K C S I of Orchha

Born 14th April 1899

Ascended the Gadi On the 4th March 1930

Educated In Daly College Indore, Rajkumar College Rajkot and Mayo College Ajmer also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces

Married A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is dead, subsequently married a grand daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal

Heir-Apparent Raja Bahadur Shri Dlvendra Singh Ju Dev

Area of State 2 080 square miles *Population* 363 405 *Revenue* About Rs 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs) *Salute* 15 guns

War Efforts The State has placed all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor A sum of Rs 11,000 has been donated to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and a sum of Rs 500 collected for Silver Trinket Fund has already been sent Further contributions are going on Arrangements for recruitment have been taken in hand

STATE CABINET

President

His Highness

Vice President

Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr Shyam Behari Misra M A D Litt (*Chief Adviser*)

Members

1 Lieut Colonel Sajjan Singh (*Chief Minister*) (2) Major Chandra Sen (*Finance Minister*) 3 Major M N Zutshi B A (*Home Minister*) 4 Mr R S Shukla M A LL B (*Political & Judicial Minister*)



PALANPUR LIEUT COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS ZUBD TUL MULK DIWAN MAHAKHAN SHRI TALEY MUHOMMED KHAN BAHADUR GCIE KCVO ADC Nawab of Palanpur

Born On the 7th July 1883

Educated Privately

Ascended the Gadi 1918

His Highness is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan

His Highness is the 20th Ruler of the House

Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State in India

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month of September 1928

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to England in the year 1937 as His Majesty's Honorary A D C on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty's Coronation

Heir Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhommed Khan Bahadur

Area of State 1 774 64 sq miles

Population 3 15 855

Revenue 12 10 000

Salute 13 guns

A considerable trade in cloth grain sugar and rice is carried on in the state The capital of the state is Palanpur situated on the B B & C I Railway It is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century

Wazir J R DHURANDHAR ESQR OBE BA LL B J P

Judicial Adviser DEWAN BAHADUR K M JHAVERI M A LL B J P

Customs & Education Minister RAO BAHADUR D V PATWARI B A LL B

Revenue Minister Y Y SYED ESQR B A LL B

Inspector General of Police Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan



PARTABGARH His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur K C S I of Partabgarh

Born In 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi In 1929

Dynastic Salute 15 Guns

Partabgarh State also called Kanthal was founded in the 10th century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 A D by Maharawat Partabsingh the ancient Capital being at Deoha among the Hills In the time of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1775 1844) Kanthal was invaded by the Marathas but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs 72 700 *Salam Shahi* which were being coined in Partabgarh and were accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding territories in place of Rs 15 000 formerly paid to Delhi The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804 The earlier Treaty having been cancelled by Lord Cornwallis a fresh Treaty was entered into in 1818 Holkar by the Treaty of Mandsore ceded to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenue of every description which he had or might have had upon the Rajput Princes according to which Partabgarh paid the stipulated Rs 72 790 *Salam Shahi* (converted later to Rs 36 350 British Coin) to the British Government As the said amount of Cash Contribution was found to be excessive it has been reduced to Rs 27 500 from the year 1937 38

Partabgarh enjoys the high Izzat of being one of the Treaty States in India and possesses plenary jurisdiction The highest administrative and executive office is termed ' Mahakma Khas presided over by the Ruler and the Dewan of the State There is a duly graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge who is unconnected with the Executive Annual average revenue Rs 5 82 000 Population 91 967

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan Mr Tribhovandas J Raja M A LL B *Naib Dewan* Shah Manaklal, B A LL B *Kamdar Khasgi* Shah Mannalal *High Court Judge* Mr Hem Chandra Sogani B Sc LL B Advocate *Private Secretary to His Highness* Mr Pheroshaw Pardoonji *Revenue Officer* Lala Piarelal, *Civil & Criminal Judge* Babu Mohanlal Agrawal, B A. LL B *Superintendent of Customs & Excise* Maharaj Balwant Singh *Medical Officer* Dr Jiwanlal P Parikh L M & S *Educational Officer* Mr Wamanrao Gopalji Kale B A. *State Accountant* Shah Amritlal *Treasury Officer* Munshi Fatehlal *Superintendent of Police* Purohit Jagdishlal *P W D Officer* Vacant



PATDI DARBAR SHRI PRATAPSINHJI NARANSINHJI SAHEB Ruler of Patdi State

Born 2nd June 1895

Succeeded to the Gadi on 17th December 1941 on the death of his father the late lamented Darbar Shri Naransinhji Saheb On the auspicious occasion of his installation he donated Rs 10 000 for the use of the Surajmalji High School Rs 1 000 to the Patdi Kadva Patidar Education Society and also declared to carry out his father's promise to found a Maternity Home at Patdi where it is greatly needed Rs 2 500 were donated for giving clothes and grain to the poor

He takes keen interest in Agriculture Horticulture Cattle breeding and Irrigation The experimental farm put up by him in Patdi and distribution of improved seeds to cultivators of the State are some of the acts showing his intense desire to improve cultivation To increase water supply for irrigation purposes he is thinking of Artesian wells and digging or deepening tanks wherever possible to provide against vagaries of monsoon His fine selection of animals will be evident from the fact that out of 14 animals sent at the recent Bhavnagar Cattle Show 13 won prizes and certificates All these are his favourite subjects

He has four sons (1) Yuvrajshri Kishansinhji (2) K S Dulipsinhji (3) K S Rajendrasinhji (4) K S Laxmansinhji and two brothers K S Ranjitsinhji and K S Bhanusinhji

Patdi the capital of this State has one Anglo Vernacular School two Vernacular Schools (Gujarati and Urdu) and two Girls Schools In the villages 7 Vernacular Schools are maintained by the Local Board and 8 by the State There are no taxes or Vetth (forced labour) in the State The State supplies electric street lighting medicine and bore pipe water free of charge The State encourages education by scholarships grant of school fees and books to poor students In times of scarcity the State made liberal advances of Taccavi and free distribution of grains clothes etc and also opened relief works

Most of the famous Kharaghoda Salt Works which were formerly known as the Patdi Mitha Agar (Salt Works) belong to this State but they are at present held by the Government of India on lease

The State enjoys jurisdiction as under —*Criminal* —3 years rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs 5 000 Civil upto Rs 10 000 *Area* —165 sq miles *Population* —17 225 *Revenue* —Rs 1 73 075

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Personal Assistant —Yuvrajshri Kishansinhji *Chief Karbhari* —K S Bhanusinhji *Deputy Karbhari & Treasury Officer* —Mr Prahlad V Dave *Chief Medical Officer* —Mr Bhailal N Doctor M B B S *First Class Magistrate & Navadhish* —Mr Gulabchand M Vakharia



PATIALA His Highness Farzand i Khans Daulati Inglishia Mansur ul Zaman Amir ul Umra Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shri Maharaja i Rajgan Shri Sir Yadavindra Singhji GBE Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan the present Ruler of Patiala which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the Premier State in the Punjab

Born 7th January 1913
Succeeded 23rd March 1938

His Highness is an all round sportsman—a first class shot a great angler a crack tennis player and a superb cricketer He was awarded the All India Colours in 1933 when he played against the Australian Cricket Team at Bombay

Since his accession to the Gadi His Highness has introduced many reforms calculated to improve the material well being of his people Extension of medical facilities through the opening of touring dispensaries abolition of Game Preserves remission of arrears in land revenue passing of Small Towns Act addition of a Maternity Ward costing Rs 75 000 to the Rajindra Hospital building of an Olympic Stadium at Patiala and the establishment of Cement Works these are some of the important measures recently introduced Early in March 1942 Her Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Lady Linlithgow Tuberculosis Hospital which will have accommodation for 70 beds and 15 model cottages with a recurring expenditure of Rs 26 000 The estimated cost of the building will be Rupees five lacs

The State is rich in antiquities especially at Pinjour Sirhind Bhatinda Narnaul etc It possesses valuable forests One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad gauge Railway line have been constructed by the State at its own cost

The State maintains three colleges including one for girls and ten High Schools Primary education is free throughout the State

His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry also one Battery of Horse Artillery Since the State entered into an alliance with the British Government it has rendered military and financial help on all critical occasions Its proud record of service during the last Great War is unsurpassed and in the present war also His Highness is doing his best to maintain the glorious traditions of loyalty to the Crown and duty to the country for which the State is so well known The 1st Rajindra Sikhs the 2nd Yadavindra Infantry the 1st Rajindra Lancers and the 56 M T Company have proceeded on active service Only recently a Labour Corps of 636 men was raised and sent for active service The State has also provided 12 000 recruits for the Indian Army and it is a matter of gratification that over 30 000 soldiers from the Patiala State are serving in the various branches of the Indian Army His Highness personally paid a visit to Singapore a couple of months before the Japanese made their treacherous attack on the Allies

In matters of monetary contributions the State stands second to none His Highness initiated the subscription list by a personal donation of Rs 2 lacs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 5 000 to St Dunstan's Fund for the Blind £ 1 000 for the relief of Air Raid Victims Rs 1 000 to King George Fund for Sailors Rs 1 000 to the Aeroplane Fund started by the Simla District War Committee and Rs 5 000 to the Creek Relief Fund His Highness has also remitted to His Excellency the Viceroy a sum of Rs 7 lacs as a voluntary contribution from the subjects of the State to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund The State servants and landlords have also invested about Rs 7 lacs in the Interest Free War Loans

As the leader of the Sikhs His Highness issued a special appeal to his community to render all possible help in securing an early victory to British arms To give an impetus to recruitment amongst Sikhs His Highness donated Rs 51 000 with a monthly contribution of Rs 1 000 to the Khalsa Defence of India League formed under the patronage of His Highness The League is doing useful work in the sphere of recruitment and has been instrumental in providing 14 000 recruits for the Indian Army

A son and heir to His Highness was born on 11th March 1942

Area of the State 5 032 square miles
Population 1 625 520
Gross Annual Income Rs 1 67 00 000
Salute 17 guns
Permanent local Salute 19 guns



PATNA MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO the present Ruler of Patna State

Born 1912

Ascended the Gadi 1933

Educated At Mayo College Ajmer where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St Columba's College Hazari bagh where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University topping the list of successful candidates of that institution

Married In 1932 the daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala

History Maharaja Ramai Deo a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan the last Hindu Emperor of India founded the State of Patna about 1159 A D The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning Patna State is identical with the ancient Dakshina Koshala which was the kingdom of Kusha the second son of Rama Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished there in the olden times The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and it has remained ever since extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions Subject to certain exemptions primary education is compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11 It has a fully equipped Hospital and a X ray and Electrotherapy Institute at the Capital with several outlying Dispensaries and two Child Welfare Centres There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important places of the State It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts particularly tigers The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and takes keen interest in the administration He is also a Patron of the All India Cattle Show Society

Heir Apparent Yuvaraj Raj Raj Singh Deo *Area of the State* 2 511 sq miles *Population* 6 32 220 *Revenue* Rs 12 56 775 *Salute* 9 guns

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Minister Mr Raj Kanwar, M.A P C S (Retd.) *Home and Development Minister* Mr Shri Gopal Chandra B A LL B M R A S (London) *Revenue Minister* Mr Lakshman Sahani *Chief Judge* Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Seth M.A LL B *Puisne Judge* Mr D N Pal M A B L *Secretary to the Cabinet and Comptroller of Household* Kumar Rajendra Pratap Singh Deo B A B L *Chief Medical Officer* Capt D N Basu M B I M S (Retd.) *Superintendent of Police and Shikarkhana Officer* Virabar Sardar Bishan Singh *Forest Officer* Rai Saheb M C Gupta D D R *State Engineer* Sardar Keher Singh Garewal *Superintendent of Education* Mr A C Das M A *Audit Officer* Mr M. G Mukerji *Tutor and Guardian to the Yuvaraj* Mr S K. Agarwal M.A



PHALTAN (DECCAN STATES AGENCY) MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias* NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR KCIE Maratha (Kshatriya) Raja of Phaltan

Date of Succession 17th October 1916

Invested with full powers 15th November 1917

Hereditary title of Raja conferred on the 1st January 1936

Born 11th September 1896

Education Obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married 18th December 1913 Shrimant Laxmidevi Rani Sahiba born 17th November 1901 daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao *Sarsenamdar* of Malegaon Bk District Poona

Heir Shrimant Pratapsinh Bapusaheb *Born* 13th July 1923

Area 397 sq miles *Population* 71 473 (1941) *Net Revenue* Rs 16 00 000 (1941 42)

Phaltan is a practically full powered State with powers of life and death It dates its origin from 1284 A D and is ruled by the same Ruling Family—the House of Naik Nimbalkars—from its foundation to the present day It was related by several matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsales to which Shivaji the Founder of the Maratha Empire belonged

Shrimant Raja Saheb is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration The State is governed by a Constitution granted by the Raja Saheb in 1929 The State Legislative Council consists of 15 members of whom 10 are elected The Executive Council consists of three Members of whom one is appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council

Industries The principal industry is Sugar During 1940 41 season the Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd manufactured 14 721 tons of sugar

War Effort Since the beginning of the war the State Government has been contributing Rs 1 000 per month to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund The State Government has also subscribed Rs 3 lakhs to the 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 Rs one lakh to the three year interest free Defence Bonds and Rs 11 000 for an Armoured Carrier bearing the name 'Phaltan

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

RAO SAHEB K V GODBOLE B A LL B Dewan and Home Member *President*

MR B L LIKHITE M A LL B Finance Member *Vice President*

MR S R BHONSALE B A LL B Law Member



PORBANDAR CAPTAIN H H MAHARANA SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BAHADUR K C S I MAHARAJA SAHEB of Porbandar

Born 1901 Succeeded to the *Gadi* 1908

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In 1920 Princess Rupaliba M B E daughter of the late Ruler Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur of Limbdi

Heir Apparent Yuvraj Shri Udaybhan

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers

Club The Maconochie Club Porbandar

Area 642 25 square miles *Population* 1 46 504 *Salute* 13 guns *Revenue* Rs 26 00 000

War Efforts Soon after the outbreak of the war the State sent a donation of Rs 100 000 to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and offered to renew the donation of Rs 100 000 every year till the War ends Rs 20 000 of the initial donation were allocated to St Dunstan s Section of the Fund H H the Maharaja has also offered his personal services The people of Porbandar contributed Rs 10 000 to the Western India War Plane Fund The State is maintaining Civic Guards and making contributions to several activities connected with the War effort For the year 1940 41 His Highness announced donations of the aggregate total of Rs 1 20 000 consisting of Rs 12 500 to Lady Linlithgow s Silver Trinket Fund Rs 10 000 to St Dunstan s Section for Blinded Soldiers Sailors and Airmen of the Empire Rs 11 000 to the King George s Fund for Sailors Rs 12 000 to the Indian Comforts Fund for the Indian Troops and Indian Seamen in Europe Rs 12 000 to the Indian Red Cross and St John Ambulance Association (India Council) for Red Cross Work for troops serving in India and sent overseas from India Rs 12 500 to the London Air Raid Relief Fund and Rs 50 000 to the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Since the commencement of the third year of the War His Highness has sent a donation of Rs 40 000 to the Indian Comforts Fund and Rs 10 000 to Lady Linlithgow s Silver Trinket Fund and the people of Porbandar have contributed Rs 5 000 to the Western India War Gifts Fund An Officer of the State having qualified himself as A R P Instructor with distinction in November 1941 the State has started an A R P Organisation which is conducting a Training Class and making the public A R P minded

Wazir JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI—*Yasmi Sardar*

Dewan JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI *Nayab Dewan* KHAN BAHADUR FRAMROZE MASTER B.A.



MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE UDAYBHAN, Heir Apparent Porbandar State Kathiawar

Born 6th October 1910

Adopted by His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Natwar sinhji Bahadur on 12th June 1941 from Jethwa Shree Shivsinghji of Shri nagar nearest Bhayat of the State

Education Took secondary education at the Garasia College Gondal After passing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay in 1926 joined the Agricultural College Poona and took the B Ag degree in 1932

Sports Very keen at Tennis and useful at Billiards

Career before adoption Joined as Extra Assistant to the Ports Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer in 1934 Took training in the Bombay Port Trust and Customs Department Served as Preventive Officer and First Assistant to the Port Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer till the date of adoption

Married 3rd July 1941 Rajkumari Shri Premkunverba, sister of Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalsinhji of Limbdi

The Yuvraj takes keen interest in the administrative activities of the State with which he has been closely associated by the Maharaja His solicitude for the welfare of the people and peaceful progress of the State has made him very popular



RADHANPUR H H NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZA KHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur K C I E He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the *Gadi* since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan

Born 10th October 1899 Recognition announced by Government on 1st January 1937

Educated At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College Rajkot for some time His Highness is a good rider keen sportsman an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters His Highness received administrative training under His late Highness *Married* the daughter of H H the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in 1925 by whom he has one daughter In 1929 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning

Hereditary and permanent salute 11 guns

The State of Radhanpur is a first class State with full Plenary Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction

Area 1 150 sq miles *Population* 70 530 souls *Revenue* About Rs 8 00 000

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs 1 712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur 1 of Varahi 4 of Jhinjhuwada 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada Thana The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State Cotton wheat rapeseed castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as Wadhiar or Kankrej

H H the Nawab Saheb has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and the State has undertaken to pay Rs 1 000 every month to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund for the duration of the War Subscriptions have also been raised from the public and the servants of the State for various objects connected with the war

Dewan KHAN BAHADUR S A M KADRI M A LL B



RAJKOT THAKORE SAHEB SHRI PRADUMNASINHJI Thakore Saheb of Rajkot (Kathiawar)

Born On 24th February 1913 succeeded to the *Gadi* on 12th June 1940 and was invested with full powers on 17th August 1940

Education Primary Education at Panchgani and later on at the Rajkumar College Rajkot where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct He belongs to the Vibhani Clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State

Sons 1 Kumar Shri Manaharsinhji (*Heir Apparent*) born on 18th November 1935

2 Kumar Shri Prahladsinhji born on 7th June 1938 *Daughters* Three

Area of the State 283 sq miles *Average Revenue* Rs 13 89 863

Dynastic Salute 9 guns *Population* 1 03 033

Rajkot Town is a trade emporium also known for its various industrial activities It is the Headquarters of the Western India States Agency and is served by three important Railway lines Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College the Rajkumar College Male and Female training Colleges three High Schools and a separate Girls High School

WAR EFFORTS BY THE RAJKOT STATE

The Thakore Saheb has placed his personal services and all resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor The State has appointed the following committees for the successful prosecution of the War —

1 Civic Guard Committee 2 War Fund Committee

3 Publicity Committee

Further the State has given about Rs 24 587 which include Rs 12 000 from the Thakore Saheb in aid of the Western India States Agency War Plane Fund and other War Funds The State has also invested Rs 5 000 in interest free Defence Bonds and Rs 30 000 in 3% Defence Bonds

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan KUMAR SHRI VISHWANATHSINHJI M A LL B *Huzur Personal Revenue Adviser* RAOL SHRI AJITSINHJI *Huzur Court Judge* MR H R BUCH B A LL B *Revenue Officer* MANGALSINHJI S JADEJA *Huzur Personal Assistant* MR S Y DURVE B A *Personal Asstt to the Dewan* MR MADHAVLAL K PARIKH B A LL B *Police Superintendent* KUMAR SHRI MAHENDRASINHJI *Sar Nyayadhish* MR J M PANDYA B A LL B (Advocate O S) *Private Secretary* MR J R MEHTA *Managing Engineer Rajkot State Electric Supply Co and Director of Industrial Undertakings* RAI SAHEB A C DAS *Chief Medical Officer* DR A P MEHTA M B B S *Principal Dhar*



RAJPIPLA MAJOR H H MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAY SINHJI K C S I Maharaja of Rajpipla.

Born 30th January 1890
Succeeded 26th Sept 1915
Educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America Is an Hon Major in the XVI Light Cavalry

Recreations Polo Racing Shooting Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad

Heir Apparent YUVARAJ SHRI RAJENDRASINHJI *Born* 1912
Younger Sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji *Born* 1917
Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji *Born* 1925

Rajpipla is the premier State in the Gujerat States Agency Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty *Area* 1 517 50 sq miles *Population* 2 48 068 *Revenue* Rs 27 00 000 *Salute* 13 guns permanent hereditary *Indian States Forces* Infantry Full Company State Service Troops

Important Feature The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja

1 Making all services pensionable 2 Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State 3 Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education 4 Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute 5 Encouragement to Trade and Industry Introduction of the 1027 A L F Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries 6 Extension of Railways 7 Introduction and organisation of State Forces 8 Introduction of the Legislative Council 9 Introduction of beneficent measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty Contributions Rs 1 00 000 annually £ 500 to Lord Mayor s Fund Rs. 1 00 000 War Bonds Rs 3 500 to the Baroda Residency and Gujarat States Agency War Fete Rs 7 000 to Fighter Plane presented by full powered Princes of Gujarat Three Fighter Planes for service with the R A. F called 'RAJPIPLA WINDSOR LAD and 'RAJPIPLA No 2 from collections from the people of the State and His Highness The State Forces have been serving outside the State with His Majesty s Forces Two Silver Cups and Rs 1,000 to H E the Marchioness of Linlithgow s Silver Trinket Fund Rs 3 000



RAMPUR MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND I DILPIZIRI DAULAT I INGLISHIA MUKHLIS UD DAULA NASIR UL MULK AMIR UL UMARA NAWAB SIR SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR MUSTAID I JUNG KCSI D LITT LL D Ruler of Rampur The ruling family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati i Barha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U P)

Born 17th November 1906
Succeeded to the Gadi 20th June 1930 He was invested with full ruling powers on the 25th August 1930
Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot
Married In 1921 the daughter of Sahibzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Kt CIE His Highness has two sons and six daughters *Heir Apparent* Colonel Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur Born on 22nd November 1923

His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes a Major in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles Honorary Colonel in the 9/11 the Jat Regiment President of the Board of Trustees Shia College Lucknow a Member of the East India Association and Marlborough Club London

The Rampur State is the sole survival of what may be termed the Rohilla State The State is mainly agricultural rice wheat maize cotton and sugarcane being the chief crops but recently there has been considerable industrialisation and Rampur City now has two Sugar Mills a Textile Mill an Oil Mill a Fruit Canning Factory a Tent Factory and a Match Factory

For the purpose of administration there is a Legislative Assembly of 34 Members 17 elected 5 nominated non officials and 12 officials and a State Council consisting of four Ministers responsible to His Highness Primary and Secondary education is given free in the State Liberal Scholarships are granted for Secondary and higher education The State maintains well equipped hospitals both in the city and at the Tehsil Headquarters

Area of State 89-54 square miles *Population* 4 76 912 *Revenue* Rs 51 lacs *Salute* Permanent 15 guns

STATE COUNCIL.

President—SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI CIE BA (Cantab) Bar at Law *Chief Minister* *Members*—MR. R H SALOWAY OBE ICS *Finance and Revenue Minister* SAHEBZADA ABDUL JALILKHAN PCS *Home Minister* MR HORI LAL VERMA Bar at Law *Minister in charge Legislative Department* *Secretary*—MR NASIR UDDIN MASOOD BA



SANDUR RAJA SHRIMANT ✠ ESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE MAMLAKATMADAR SENAPATHI Ruler of Sandur

Born 1908 Ascended the *Gadi* in 1918 Assumed the reins of Government in 1930

Married On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat Ul Mulk Raj Rajendra Lieut Col Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh Rustumjung Bahadur of Gwalior *Heir Apparent* Shrimant Yuvaraj Murar Rao Raje Chorpade born 7th December 1931 *Second Son* Shrimant Rajkumar Ranjit Sinh Raje Ghorpade born 16th February 1933 *Daughter* Shrimant Rajkumari Nirmala Devi Raje Chorpade born 8th February 1934 *Third Son* Shrimant Rajkumar Vijayasinh Raje Ghorpade born 18th October 1937 *Fourth Son* Shrimant Rajkumar Shivrao Raje Ghorpade born on 13th September 1940

Sandur is an Indian State in South India ruled by the Mahratta Dynasty of the Gootyker Ghorpades The Ruling House of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades which is identical with that of the Bhonsles of Satara and according to the family tradition their ancestors acquired the surname of Ghorpade during the Bhamini dynasty for having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkan with the aid of an iguana known in Marathi as Ghorpad The honorific title of Ghorpade was acquired by Bheemasinha the grandson of Rana Ugrasen who was the common ancestor of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj the founder of the Maratha Empire and of the Mudhol and Sandur branches both of which were descended from Bheemsinha Subhakrishna the founder of the branch of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj and Karnasinh the father of Bheemsinha Ghorpade were both descended from Ugrasen Bhonsle Ghorpade Hindurao s family of which the Ruler of Sandur is a descendant is the elder branch of the family This family greatly distinguished itself under Shivaji Maharaj his son and his grandson and for the useful services rendered to the House of Satara the Jaghir of Gajendragad with the title of Hindurao was conferred on them Siddoji the son of Bhyrji Hindurao was the founder of Sandur having conquered the same in 1728 from a Poligar of the Bedar tribe This family holds the estate of Gajendragad and Sandur in its possession long anterior to Maratha Sovereignty ' Raja Siddojirao Ghorpade conquered Sandur and Kudatini in the early 18th century He was also receiving tribute from the Poligar of Harapanahalli Sandur State formed a part of the possessions of Siddojirao s son Murar Rao renowned in history as the famous Chief

of Gooty During the time of Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade Sandur reached the zenith of its territorial expansion and was a Power to be reckoned with among the various belligerents for political supremacy in South India Speaking of the extent of the territory and sway held by Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade Rao Saheb C S Sardesai the famous Historian of the Mahrattas has observed thus Stray notices of the Ghorpades in Karnatak are discovered in old papers here and there and refer to such places as Sondha Bednur Savanur Shira Shrirangapatnam Chittaldrug Gutti Sondur Guntakal Kadappa Trichinopoly and as far as Chennapatna (Madras) and Pondicherry on the east coast The career of Murar Rao appears to claim all this region as his legitimate heritage acquired by the heroism and often by the blood of the several members of the large Ghorpade Family It was the great Shivaji who first traversed this large territory and after him it was the valour of the Ghorpades that prevented in it the extinction of the Maratha Power Sir Philips Gibbs writing as recently as June 1938 has described the signal assistance rendered by Murar Rao to Lord Clive at the siege of Arcot thus It happened that on the flanks of Raja Saheb's Army a tribe of wild Mahratta Horsemen under a Chief named Murar Rao was watching the progress of the siege with increasing admiration Clive sent out messengers to him and his joy may be imagined when the Indian chieftain expressed his willingness to unsheath his sword in aid of so gallant a captain All that night Clive and his men awaited a renewal of the assault but when morning came the enemy were no more to be seen and the glittering array of the Mahratta tribesmen moved through the mist of dawn to do honour to the man who was to be famous henceforth as Sabat Jung Orme a contemporary British Historian described the Sandur troops to be the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan In the Mysore Treaty V of 1782 the British have observed thus The Company will reserve to themselves the liberty of reinstating the Family of Murar Rao in the Country of Gooty a promise which yet remains to be fulfilled The Ruler of Sandur for the first time came into political relations with the British in 1817 and Munro described the Ruler of Sandur to be as much a Sovereign in his own valley as any Prince in India The State has the status of a Treaty State by virtue of the Treaty of 1847 with the East India Company regarding Ramgad cantonment jurisdiction The Ruler of Sandur is one of the 146 important Ruling Chiefs who received the Sanads of Adoption in 1862 The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free from all pecuniary demands

The State has rich mineral wealth particularly manganese iron and gold

The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority Judicial Executive and Legislative The Government of the State is conducted in the name of the Huzur through an Executive Council A State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant non official majority It has the right to initiate legislation to move Resolutions and to ask questions An independent Chief Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act II of 193- and arrangements have been

made with the Madras Government to lend the services of the District and Sessions Judge Bellary for appointment as the Nyayadhish of the Sandur Chief Court The Sandur Chief Court can state cases to the Federal Court A further step in constitutional advance has been taken by the Ruler in reviving the ancient body known as the Darbar which is as old as the State itself and which is now charged with the governance of the State as a second Chamber By a Proclamation issued in 1933 the Ruler has thrown open all temples religious institutions wells schools and all Government institutions to the Harijans Village Panchayats have been constituted in every village throughout the State on which devolves a large measure of local administration With a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain close touch with and influence the every day administration of the State a Standing Committee has been constituted from among the members of the Darbar and the Prajamandal—State Legislatures—with a view to help the administration in an advisory capacity The Police and State Forces have been reorganised in 1939

War Efforts—The Ruler has invested a sum of Rs 50 000 in interest free War Bonds and has placed at the disposal of His Majesty for the duration of the war large areas in the State containing manganese and iron ore deposits free of all rents and royalties for being utilised in the manufacture of munitions He has also issued an appeal to the Marathas to join the army in large numbers He has also placed certain buildings at Ramgad (Ramandrug) at the disposal of His Majesty for the purpose of Prisoners camp or other war purposes A Trinket Fund started by Shrimant Sow Matoshri Ramsaheb Maharaj has received a very generous response from the Mahila Samaj and the ladies in the State A State War Board with three sub committees has been constituted to aid the successful prosecution of the war

The Ruler presided over the Karnatak Sammelan in 1938 He presided over the Inter Group Sports & Tournaments of the University of Bombay in December 1940 He unveiled the statue of Tanaji Malusre at Sinhgad in February 1941 The Ruler presided over the All India Maratha Educational Conference in April 1941 He is a Representative Member of the Chamber of Princes and is on the War Efforts Committee constituted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President SHRIMANT SARDAR B Y RAJE GHORPADE

Members

MEHERBAN V NARASIMHARAO M A (*Rajyamantri*)
MEHERBAN R K NIDIGAL (*Grshamantri*)
CAPT SARDAR D C RANAVARE (*Huzur Secretary*)

State Advisers

MEHERBAN N L HASABNIS B A L T (*Hony Educational Adviser*)
Nyayadhish E E MACK ESQ, I.C.S, Bar at Law



SACHIN HIS HIGHNESS MUBA RIZ UD DAULAH MUZZAFFER UL MULK NUSRTA E JUNG NAWAB BAHA DUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909
Succeeded 19th November 1930
Married Her Highness Arjum and Bano Sarkar e Aliya Nawab Nusrat Zamani Nawab Begum of Sachin the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu on 7th July 1930 Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum on 23rd July 1937 and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahel Nawab Massar rat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938

Educated At home and later at the Rajkumar College Rajkot

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India The Rulers of Sachin are Sunni Mohommedans and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I the Peshwa and the East India Company on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign The State pays no tribute either to the British Govern ment or to any other State

Sachin The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B B & C I Railway

Dumas The Summer Capital of the Ruler is a delightful sea resort ten miles by motor road from Surat It is the only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences *Amusements in Dumas :* Sea bathing promenade tennis cricket motoring etc

Chief Minister J L JOBANPUTRA, ESQ B A, LL B

Military Secretary SARDAR RAFIQ E KHAS THAKORE NATWAR SINHJI PARBATSINHJI VANSIA

Address QASRE SULTAN DUMAS (Sachin State)



SANGLI Captain H H Meherban Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dundirao *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan K C I E Raja of Sangli

Born 1890 *Ascended* the *Gadi* in 1903 *Educated* at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot Her Highness is the daughter of Sir M V Joshi K C I I B A LL B Advocate of Amraoti Ex Home Member of the Government of C P

Area 1 136 sq miles *Population* 2 93 498 *Census Average Revenue* Rs 16 80 -44

Salute 9 guns permanent and 11 personal Enjoys First Class Jurisdiction *i e* power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects

His Highness has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee At the invitation of H E. The Viceroy represented the Deccan States at the meeting of the National Defence Council held at New Delhi in April 1942

The total number of Co operative Societies is 94 made up of 82 agricultural and 12 non agricultural Besides these there are 5 Co operative Banks one Co operative Sale Shop and one Co operative Union Of the five Banks one is a Co operative Land Mortgage Bank recently established for the protection of indebted agriculturists and a special Tribunal has been created for trying suits The State has four Boys High Schools one Girls High School one School for Adult Women and one Hospital five Dispensaries and one Maternity Home

War efforts —With a view to promote the war efforts His Highness has personally organised a Central War Committee with himself as President and other Committees in the Capital and Talukas of the State to stimulate war gifts defence loans enlist Civic Guards and conduct propaganda Many War News Bulletins have been published Shrimant Raj Kumar Pratapsinh second son of His Highness has joined the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an Officer Cadet for receiving training as a Pilot Officer Sixteen candidates from the Sangli State have received Commissions in the Army

His Highness has promised a monthly contribution of Rs 1 000 so long as the war lasts towards H E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund A sum of Rs 31,000 has already been remitted Other collections Rs 1 64 157 8 3 for the various defence loans and Rs 1 980 3 0 for the Red Cross Fund A special donation of Rs 10 000 was made towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in October 1940 A further donation of Rs 11,000 was made in May 1941, earmarked specially towards the provision of an " Armoured Carrier " which is to

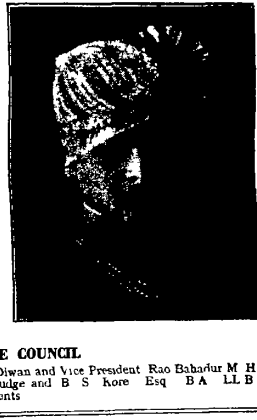
bear the name "The Sangli State Armoured Carrier Rs 2 000 Lady Doreen Hope's War Amenities Fund. Rs 500 any war charity which Lady Joan Hope might select Rs 450 towards the purchase of paintings by Hal Bevan Letman and Fritz von Drieberg in aid of Lady Doreen Hopes Delhi Air Craft Fund Rs 600 China Day Contributions Rs 100 Indian Red Cross Amenities to Troops Special Fund

Her Highness has organised a Ladies Work Party for making clothing and dressings for hospitals and warm clothing for active service troops Bandages Shirts Pyjama Shorts Trousers Napkins and beaded net covers have already been sent to the Red Cross Society Arrangements have been made to make further quantities of these Rs 800 and Trinkets weighing 1 200 tolas were contributed to H E Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund

3 050 tickets of the Rupee Prize Fund organised in the Belgaum Collectorate and 250 tickets of the Dharwar plane fund have been disposed of in the state Paradise Lodge a bungalow at Mahableshwar has been given for the accommodation of Army Officers His Highness paid a sum of Rs 447 to the fair held at the Kolhapur Residency in July 1940 and a further sum of Rs 100 to the W I A A towards the purchase of a War plane to be presented by the Association Rs 1 410 8 0 have been collected towards the R A F

Legislative activities Defence of India Act Indian Air Force Volunteers Reserve (discipline) Ordinance Sangli Civic Guards Ordinance Foreigners Act and Soldiers Litigation Act

His Highness contributed Rs 100 towards the 8 Flag Ball held in Bombay under the patronage and in the presence of H E the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley on 1st April 1941 in aid of the R A F and at the special request of its organisers engaged a table at Rs 40



Heir Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Madhavrao Raosaheb *Born* on 7th March 1915 *Educated* at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun of which he holds a Diploma He passed the B A Examination of the University of Bombay in June 1937 *Married* Shrimant Soubhagyavati Vimala tai Athavale of Poona on 30th May 1940 He is a keen hockey player and an expert rider He is the Assistant Scout Commissioner for the Sangli State He was attached to the Secretariat of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar for some time where he gained experience of administrative work

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Rao Bahadur Y A Thombare B A Diwan and Vice President Rao Bahadur M H Limaye Second Councillor and High Court Judge and B S Kore Esq B A LL B Minister in charge of Transferred Departments



SANT MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler of Sant State Born on 24th March 1881 Installed on the Gadi in 1896 Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902

Educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Famine Relief Fund and granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity Money is also advanced to local merchants by way of encouragement at a low rate of interest Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower public gardens metalled roads in parts have also been made The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up

The Rajaji Saheb exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Saheb to be a member of the Chamber of Princes

On the outbreak of the present War the Rajaji Saheb sent a message of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and the Government He has also contributed generously towards various War Funds totalling in all upto 31st Dec 1941 to & Rs 66 816 A Sum of Rs 1,00 000 was invested in 3% Defence Loan 1949 52 A State War Committee for collection of War Funds and propaganda work has also been formed

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with headquarters at Baroda Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India

The supervision and management of the Vaccinating Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933

Area of the State 394 Square Miles *Population* 94 257 as per census of 1941
Revenue Rs 4 45 420

Heir-apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI, born on 1st December 1907
Acting Dewan N J DIVECHA, ESQR B.A LL B



MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI Heir-Apparent Sant State Gujarat States Agency

Born 1st December 1907

Education Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors Joined Raj kumar College Rajkot Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University with distinction in 1925 Joined Baroda College At School and College he has won several Cups Prizes and Medals in tournaments A good tennis and football player

Marriage On the 15th May 1928 married Maharajkumari Shri Rajkunverba the eldest daughter of His Highness The Maharao Saheb of Cutch Bhuj

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely He first sailed for England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938

DECORATIONS

Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937

CLUBS

Member of the Willingdon Sports Club Bombay the Royal Western India Turf Club Bombay and the Cricket Club of India Bombay

Address **Santrampur Sant State Gujarat**



SIRMUR HIS HIGHNESS LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA RAJENDRA PRAKASH BAHADUR the present Ruler of Sirmur

Born 10th January 1913 *Area of the State* 1 141 square miles *Annual rev nue* 10 00 000 *Population* 156 054 (Census 1941) *Salute* 11 (uns

In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities the present Ruler was installed to the *gadi* in November 1933 when he was only 21 years old He has introduced remarkable constitutional and administrative changes within the short period of seven years since he took the reins of Government He has set up a council of Ministers who not only advise him on all important matters of administration but are also responsible for the successful running of the departments under each He has completely separated the judiciary from the executive by creating a separate High Court with a bench of two judges He has introduced all possible beneficent activities in the State under his personal supervision He is easily accessible and is in constant contact even with the poorest of his subjects Minute details of every branch of administration interest him very much He works hard in the interest of his people and is fully keeping up the traditions of his illustrious ancestors who have ever been recognised as rulers running a model administration He is a young man of versatile genius and has been taking keen interest in all the federal and administrative discussions affecting the States carried on in regional groups and in the Chamber He has since last year been elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes

The Rural Uplift Committee which was appointed by him in the year 1937 to make an economic survey of the State and go into the extent of rural indebtedness has submitted its report In pursuance of its recommendations a permanent Rural Development Board has been formed The activities of this Board cover Co operative movement, Co-operative Banking Marketing Education Medical help Communication and Industries The Co-operative movement has received a great impetus from the activities of this Board and is rapidly extending to all the villages The question of Rural Indebtedness which is only ten times the land revenue in this State as compared to the average of nineteen times in the rest of India has been taken up seriously by this Board This question difficult as it is has been tackled by an enactment the Sirmur Relief of Indebtedness Act on the one hand and by the Nahan National Bank on the other A Central Agricultural

Demonstration Farm has been established in a suitable locality and various cottage industries too are to be introduced shortly Much useful and instructive work is done by the Chief Medical Officer and his subordinates among the rural people by means of lectures and slides on maternity and child welfare and village hygiene and sanitation

Many restrictions on the shooting of wild animals have been removed Every cultivator has been allowed free grazing for a certain number of cattle Several important concessions and forest rights have been given to the agriculturists The question of consolidation of holdings and fixity of tenures is being seriously considered by the Development Board Several primary schools for boys have been opened in villages where free primary education is imparted A Scheme for Free Primary education of a type best suited to the needs of agriculturists is being worked out The Mandalsa Kanya Maha Vidyalaya which was started about three years ago is now a full fledged Girls High School

Communications are being developed very rapidly The construction of a main road connecting Nahan with the Tehsil headquarters of Renka a distance of about 25 miles is already under construction Feeder roads are being developed by the District Board and village roads are being constructed by co-operative methods in the villages where Co operative Societies exist In addition to the existing Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries which exist at Nahan and at the Tehsil headquarters and the St John Ambulance touring doctor qualified Vaids have been appointed to administer indigenous medical aid to the agriculturists

The Maharaja an all round sportsman takes great interest in the training and progress of the Sirmur Sappers and Miners The Force served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt They served in Mesopotamia also but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend s forces in Kut and only a small portion of the corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture On the outbreak of the War, His Highness hastened to place his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government He has also contributed Rs 50 000 to begin with towards the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and Rs 2 000 towards St Dunstan Fund and has placed the Sirmur House at Simla at the disposal of the Government War Committee to collect subscription for the different War Purposes Funds to provide recruits for the Army to co-ordinate the War efforts of the Sirmur public and the different Departments of the State and to disseminate correct war news amongst the public to protect them from the false propaganda of the enemy have been established through out the State The Field Co Unit (Sirmur State Sappers & Miners) with an efficient and fully trained personnel under the command of an excellent and veteran Officer Major C A G Rundle M C left for British India on active service on the 23rd of November 1940

COUNCIL.

H H THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR Rai Bahadur Lala Radha Kishan M A P C S (Retd) *Foreign and Political* Mr R G Abbhi B A (N U) *Revenue* Rai Bahadur Lala Jaswant Rai M A LL B P C S. (Retd) *Law and Justice* Mr G C Sharma B A (Hons) LL B *Council Secretary*

HIGH COURT

Rai Bahadur Lala Jaswant Rai, M A LL B P C S (Rtd) *Chief Justice* Mr K Swarup B A (London) Bar-at Law *Judge*



SAILANA H H RAJA SAHIB SIR DILEEP SINGH JI BAHADUR K C I E Raja of Sailana
Born On 18th March 1891
Educated At the Mayo College Ajmer *Ascended the Gadi* On the 4th July 1919
Married The daughter of H H the Maharawatji Sahib of Partapgarh in 1909 and after her demise the daughter of the Rawatji Sahib of Meja
Heir Apparent Maharaj Kumar Digvijaya Singh Ji M A born on the 15th October 1918

His Highness is a descendant of the Rathor Rajput clan of the Jodhpur House and is the eleventh Ruler of Sailana a mediatized independent State in Central India The Judicial Powers of His Highness are plenary The Rajputs of the surrounding non Rajput States consider His Highness as their head The Rajputs of India in general consider His Highness as one of the foremost leaders and a distinguished member of the community His Highness has held various offices in the All India Kshatriya Mahasabha ever since he joined it in 1919 till 1933 when he ceased to take an active part for reasons of health He is still a member and his advice and guidance are always eagerly sought The Head Office of the Mahasabha remained at Sailana for 10 years between 1919 1933 when His Highness held the office of the General Secretary His Highness is a patron of the Mahasabha and has presided over its annual sessions 6 times is President of Kurukshetra Restoration Society Thaneshwar and Council of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal Benares Member General Council of the Mayo College Ajmer Daly College Indore and Princes Chamber Delhi

During His Highness's reign the local Vernacular School was raised to a High School and a new School building and a Boarding House were constructed Education is compulsory and almost free and medical aid is free throughout the State A new Hospital has been built with facilities for in door patients and an up to date Maternity Ward He has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality and established an Industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm in the Capital. The judiciary has been separated from the Executive and a High Court has been established

At the outbreak of the present War in 1939 the Darbar placed its entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor So far the State has contributed Rs 20 103 4 0 to the Viceroy's General Purposes Fund Rs 25 861 in Defence Bonds and Certificates and Rs 3 945 in other Miscellaneous Funds

Diwan Khan Bahadur Munshi Enayat Husain

Area of the State 297 square miles *Population* 40 228 *Revenue* Rs 3 00 000 *Salute* 11 guns *Address* Sailana State (Central India)



TALCHER Raja K C B Harichandan the present Ruler of Talcher State

Born 9th June 1880
Succeeded on 18th Dec 1891 Assumed ruling powers 9th June 1901

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Mharathas and they all along maintained their independence The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803 Raja Dayanidhi Birabar Harichand in helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellions

The administration is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Saheb He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines Besides many administrative and constitutional reforms the Raja Saheb also introduced three Byabastha Parisadas in the State during the year 1939 with 50% elected members

The State maintains an independent judiciary There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non officials Roads are lighted by electricity Education is compulsory in the State There are 75 primary Schools one H E School and one Sanskrit Vidyalya There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm There is a match factory in the State

Area 399 square miles Population 86 368 souls according to 1941 census

Annual Income Rs 6 96 219 (gross)

Heir apparent Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb born on 27th February 1902 Educated in Ravenshaw College Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State

Pattavsi Promode Chandra Deb second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer

Secretary : Babu J Mishra



TRAVANCORE His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kula Sekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang G C I E D Litt Maharaja of Travancore

Born 7th November 1912

Ascended the Musnad on 1st September 1924 Invested with Ruling Powers on 6th November 1931

Educated Privately Has travelled extensively in India Europe Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies The Andhra University has conferred the honorary degree of D Litt on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani mother of His Highness the Maharaja The Benares University has conferred the honorary degree of D Litt on her Highness the Maharani

His Highness is Colonel in Chief of the Travancore State Forces and Honorary Colonel of the 12th Malabar Battalion He is the founder and Chancellor of the Travancore University

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority judicial administrative and legislative yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs without however failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State His Highness the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation

In November 1936 His Highness promulgated the epoch making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus including those hitherto regarded as untouchables a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established

Among the notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act which is designed to alleviate the burden of indebtedness and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the city through a Corporation

The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the

State and have established The Travancore Credit Bank for granting long term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State the Government have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation

Among the first fruits of this policy may be mentioned the Palliyasal Hydro Electric Scheme the Ceramic Factory at Kundara and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd The last mentioned is a company incorporated in Travancore and is manufacturing besides sugar 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products liquid extracts liquors pulves spirits syrups and specialities including Caffeinaspirin Aspirin and Lysol



H H Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Mother of His Highness

The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum has been reopened and is largely engaged in the manufacture of articles for War purposes An Aluminium Smelting Factory is being constructed at Alwaye an enterprise full of great possibilities for the future

The State stands in the forefront of educated India According to the recent census the percentage of literates aged 5 years and above is 67 9 and 42 1 for males and females respectively

On the outbreak of the war His Highness the Maharaja generously offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government He has not only made munificent contributions to the War Fund but sent the First and Second Infantry of the State Forces for active service He has contributed six hundred and fifty thousand rupees for equipping the trawler and mine sweeper H M I S Travancore for the use of the Royal Indian Navy and donated a further amount of 1½ lakhs for the purchase of two fighter planes for the Royal Air Force Besides His Highness has contributed a sum of Rs 7 lakhs to the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi Mother of His Highness the Maharaja has contributed for equipping a Field Ambulance Unit

His Highness benefactions include large sums of money for earthquake relief for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes and annual donations to several

philanthropic and scientific bodies Amongst his other charitable works is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm He has founded an Art Gallery at the capital in addition to the one he maintains in the Palace

His Highness' hobbies are tennis, photography, riding and motoring

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south west corner of the Indian Peninsula It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore on the East by the Districts of Madura Ramnad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea It is one of the most picturesque portions of India containing an extensive hill region numerous rivers and a succession of backwaters and vast and rich forests

Trivandrum the capital of Travancore is a terminus of the South Indian Railway The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport There exists also a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum This has been extended to Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route

Area of the State 7 661 75 square miles

Population 6 070 018 according to the 1941 census

Revenue 280 73 lakhs of Rupees

Salute 19 guns local 21 guns

Total population of the city of Trivandrum 128 480

Heir Apparent

His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja

Heir Presumptive

His Highness Prince Avittam Tirunal

Dewan

Sachivottama Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar KCSI KCIE LL D



Sachivottma Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar KCSI KCIE, LL D the present Dewan of Travancore



TONK H H SAID-UD DAULA WAZIR UL MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT I JUNG G C I E NAWAB of Tonk State (Rajputana)

Born 1879 *Ascended the Gadi* on 23rd June 1930

Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State 2 553 square miles *Population* 3 53 687 according to Census of 1941

Revenue 26 36 992

Salute 17 guns

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council which has recently been re organised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act A State Assembly consisting of 27 members with representatives of urban and rural areas has been introduced All education is free throughout the State

War Efforts A Central Committee with His Highness as President and M Syed Maqul Ahmad B A as Secretary and two Sub Committees have been constituted A war news sheet is issued every week in Urdu and Hindi A loud speaker has been installed

Contributions Uptill now besides Rs 1 000 per month to the Viceroy s Fund Rs 1 07 171 8 4 have been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and other Funds Defence Bonds and Certificates of the approximate value of Rs 2 00 000 have been purchased War Fund Labels bearing the Photo of clock tower have been made by the State Press and they are being sold throughout the State 1146 articles for the comforts of soldiers have been sent by the War Committee

ADMINISTRATION

President HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR
Vice President and Finance Member D E AUGIER ESQR O B E
Home Member KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN SALAR JUNG
Judicial Member LALA NARAIN DASS
Revenue Member SYED NASIRUDDIN HYDER
Secretary M SYED MAQUL AHMAD, B A



TRIPURA CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA BIJOYEE MAHA MAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR KCSI MAHARAJA of Tripura

Born 19th August 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi On the death of his father on 13th August 1923 and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August 1927

Married On the 16th January 1929 the sixth daughter of Late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur KCIE KBE of Balrampur (Oudh) and on her death in November 1930 *married* for the second time the eldest daughter of Capt H H Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur KCSI KCIE Maharaja of Panna (CI) Has one son and two daughters

Heir Apparent Maharajkumar Srila Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur *Area of the State* 4 116 square miles *Permanent Salute* 13 Guns *Population* 5 13 952 (1941 Census) *Revenue* (*including Zemindaries*) Rs 37 04 643 (based on the average of five years)

Capital AGARTALA a pretty and well laid town 5 miles from Akhaura Jn (A B Rly)

Recreation Tennis shooting and big game hunting

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and round the world

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Chief Minister MANYABARA RAJA RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR FRGS
Political Minister DEWAN B K SEN BAHADUR MA BL
Finance Minister RAI SAHEB S C DUTT
Minister of Rev etc Depts MR S GOSWAMI BA
Minister of Public Health THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH SAHEB
Chief Secretary to H H PRAMADARANJAN BHATTACHERJEE B.A.
Private Secretary to H H CAPT MAHARAJKUMAR D K DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Military Secretary to H H MAJOR KUMAR P K DEV VARMAN BAHADUR
Chief Justice LT K C NAG, MBE BAR AT LAW
State Engineer CAPT J N BHADURI BA BE etc
Road Engineer MR. A. K SEN B.A. B E
Conservator of Forests KUMAR N L DEV VARMAN BAHADUR
Chief Commandant of the State Forces and Officer in charge Army Depts LT -COL. RANA JODHA JUNG BAHADUR M.B E M C I A
Commissioner of Police RAI BAHADUR G R DUTT



UDAIPUR His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maha Rana Shree Lieut Colonel Sir Bhopal Singhji Bahadur GCSI Ruler of Udaipur the Premier State in Rajputana

Born on 22nd February 1884

His Highness received an all round education and administrative training As Heir Apparent his exceptional abilities fitted him admirably to discharge powers that were delegated to him by his illustrious father late His Highness Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur GCSI GCIE GCVO during his lifetime Ascending the Gadi in 1930 His Highness carried on the administrative scheme he had already begun as Maharajkumar His Highness qualities as a progressive ruler have manifested themselves in the various educational medical and municipal reforms introduced Improved administration and industrial developments have led to an increase in the annual revenue of the State which is now almost double what it was when His Highness took over the reins of administration His Highness has contributed liberally to the various War activities and funds and a vigorous War effort has been launched in the State

His Highness is an excellent shot and big game shooting is his chief recreation

Area of the State 12 753 square miles

Population 1 925 000 Revenue Rs 80 00 000

Permanent Salute 19 guns Local 21 guns

Heir Apparent Maharaj Kumar Shree Bhagwat Singhji

STATE ADMINISTRATION

Prime Minister—Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghava Charya KBE

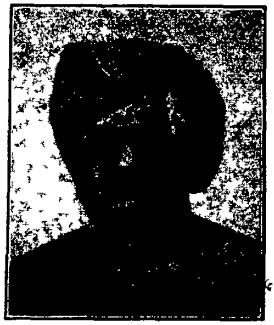
Finance Minister—Rai Bahadur P C Chatterji

Judicial & Education Minister—Pandit Ratilalji Antani BA

Home Minister—Lieut Col Rao Manohar Singhji of Bhopalnagar

Revenue Minister—Dr Mohan Singhji Mehta PhD MA LLB Bar-at Law

Private Secretary—Captain Ramgopalji Trivedi



VADIA DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB the present Chief of Vadia State Western Kathiawar Agency is aged 37 He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then has been named Kathiawar

Area 92 square miles

Revenue Rs 3 lakhs

The Darbar Saheb married A S Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and three daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs succession The heir apparent Kumar Shri Krashnakumar Saheb is aged 11 and is getting educational training at the hands of an experienced and competent retired Educational Officer of W I S Agency Rao Saheb M S Dwivedi

The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler and takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State Reforms of far reaching importance—medical social economic educational and political—have been inaugurated by him

The subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education free medical relief Child Marriage Restriction Act the Farmers Relief Act the State Bank prohibition and an electric power house.

The growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce Match factory Oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns

The Darbar Saheb has contributed Rs 5 000 towards His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and Rs 501 towards the Western India States War Plane Fund

Contributions have also been made by the public of Vadia towards the Western India States War Plane Fund and the Red Cross Society Western India States Rajkot Branch Rajkot

This year Namdar Darbar Saheb has been elected as a Representative Member to the Chamber of Princes for the Western Kathiawar States comprised in Group 11

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari MR. KUSUMRAI J DEWAN, B A LL.B

Tutor & Companion to Heir-apparent RAO SAHEB M S DWIVEDI, M A S.T C.D

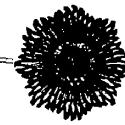
Ag Nyayadhish : MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

Chief Medical Officer MR KHODIDAS J PANCHOLY, L C P S

Huzur Secretary MR HATHIBHAI R VANK.

Private Secretary MR RAMBHAI D PATOIR

Record and Bardasi Officer : Khachar Shree Somlabhai Hamirbhai.



WHO'S WHO

INDIAN NOBLES AND PROMINENT PERSONAGES



1942—43



AGARWALA B BHAGWATI PRASAD SAHEB a Premier Rais and Landlord of the District of Gorakhpur in the United Provinces comes of a distinguished Vaishya Agarwala family various leading members of which did extensive and prosperous river borne trade during the pre-mutiny period when the Railways had not yet made their advent in India from Ghazipur and Calcutta where the family still has its Kothis though at present on a very small scale The main business at present includes his Zemindari which extends over the Gorakhpur Basti Azamgarh Ghazipur and Saran (in Bihar) Districts and comprises well over 300 villages for which over Rs 60 000 is paid as the annual Government Revenue He is well known for his peace loving and unassuming habits and his charities His philanthropic nature is such that he did not make any collections from his tenants for a period of about 12 years and paid the Government Revenue from his own pocket thus foregoing a sum of about Rs 15 00 000 in rents

In the last war he contributed about Rs 3 00 000 in War Loans alone In the present struggle he has so far contributed Rs 50 000 in War Loans and Funds

He is of a deeply religious bent of mind and is very cautiously thoughtful in regard to all matters relating to life here and hereafter Throughout his long life and unique career of about 67 years he has been a perfectly loyal and faithful subject of the Crown and a staunch supporter of the Government He is at present leading a very simple almost an ascetic life in the quiet of his family surroundings and very rarely moves out of them



His son B Mahadeva Prasad Saheb now looks after his estate and other work He has an uncommon regard for truthfulness sincerity and straightforward dealings He is of a very amiable and charitable nature and is a keen supporter of all humanitarian and philanthropic causes



His grandson B Bitthal Dass Saheb is a promising young boy aged about 16 years and is a student of Class X in the local Government Jubilee High School



AJODHYA RAJA JAGDAMBIKA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH of Ajodhya Hereditary Raja recognised by the British Government

Born October 1904 Adopted son of Mahamahopadhya Maharaja Sir Pratap Narain Singh Sahib KCIE Succeeded to the *Gadi* on 19th June 1938
Area 6114 miles
Govt Rev & Cess Rs 4 60 864
Headquarters Ajodhya

The Raj was greatly augmented by the grant of Taluqas for meritorious and conspicuously loyal services rendered to the British Government at the time and after the Mutiny of 1857 by Rajai Rajgan Maharaja Sir Man Singh Bahadur Qaimjung KCSI the great grand father of the present Raja Sahib The Raja of Ajodhya holds the third seat in the Darbars amongst the Taluqdar of Oudh Religious sanctity is attached by Hindus to the person of the Raja of Ajodhya

Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh Sahib after completion of his education in Colvin Taluqdars College at Lucknow in 1927 underwent a thorough training in the management of the Raj under the Court of Wards He was given the King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1931 on account of ill health The Raja Sahib served as a member of the Legislative Council U P from 1931 to 1936 He was special Magistrate for about eight years and Chairman District Board Fyzabad 1936 39 He is the Chairman of the District Rural Development Association and member of the Central Legislative Assembly He had been twice the elected President of All India Shakadwipiya Mahasabha and is the President of All India Pandit Parishad The Raja Sahib is a member of the Provincial and Dist War Boards and of the Advisory Committee of the Indian Territorial Force He is an Hony Asst Recruiting Officer To encourage recruitment Raja Sahib has allowed 10 % remission of rent of the year of those ryots who enrol in the Indian Army His contributions to different War Funds from his private purse amount to Rs 1 14 475 besides investments in War Loans He has presented a motor van for A R P services at Ajodhya and Raj houses for accommodation of Burma evacuees and A R P work

The Raja Sahib maintains two hospitals at an annual cost of Rs 6 000 and sixteen schools at Rs 3 000 annually besides the above public charities annually amount to Rs 30 000

He has been awarded the title of Vidya Vachaspati The Raja Sahib is a popular figure in public life

Hobbies Mechanical & Electrical Engineering Recreation Motoring
Private Secretary J N Sapru, Esq B A LL B



BADNORE MAJOR THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF BADNORE ESTATE UDAIPUR Rajputana is a Rathore Rajput of the Mertia clan

Born in 1902 *Educated* Privately Succeeded to the Estate in 1921 *Married* the daughter of Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu (Jaipur)

The Thakur Sahib is a descendant of Rao Duda a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur who was the founder of Merta and the Mertia family His illustrious ancestor Rao Jaimal emigrated to Mewar in the time of Maharana Udai Singh and is immortalised in history for his heroic fight unto death against Akbar during the siege of Chittor in 1567

The town of Badnore has good buildings and gardens with picturesque fountains There are excellent shooting facilities and its jungles are noted for panther pig black buck partridge and duck shooting

The Thakur Sahib takes very keen interest in the administration of his Estate which is conducted on modern lines He has always been solicitous for the welfare of his subjects which has won for him their love and affection He has served Mewar in various capacities with distinction and is at present the President of the State Legislative Committee As the Chairman of the State Legislative Assembly Draft Committee he has prepared a Draft Scheme which is now under the consideration of the Mewar Government In 1933 he made a tour of England and some European countries He has a great taste for history and antiquities and is the author of Jai Mal Vansh Prakash ' a historical work of outstanding merit Many works of public utility have come into being in the Estate New buildings with a Power House tanks and roads have been constructed and many old ones have been repaired A system of regulated Taqqavi Loans to the peasants has relieved them from their constant anxiety to borrow Revenue Settlement is being made and arrears of the cultivators amounting to more than three lacs of rupees have been remitted Many village Schools have been opened to spread literacy in the rural area in addition to the separate Schools for boys and girls in Badnore proper In the town of Badnore there is a hospital where free medical aid is afforded to the poor and the destitute and travelling compounders distribute medicines in the villages The Estate keeps its own Police and exercises Judicial powers

General Recreation Shooting Riding and Tennis
Heir-Apparent Raj Kumar Raghu Raj Singh
Population 28 000
Address P O Badnore (Mewar) Rajputana, *Via* Beawar Railway Station



BALRAMPUR MAHA RAJA SIR PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHIB Kt Maharaja of Balrampur Raj P O Balrampur District Gonda U P *Ry Station* Balrampur B & N W Ry Owner of premier taluqdari estate in Oudh situated mainly in Gonda Bahraich Lucknow Fyzabad and Partabgarh districts

Area About 1 500 sq miles *Population* Over 6 lacs *Average annual income* Rs 35 lacs

Born 2nd January 1914 *Son of* the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh KCIE ABE who *died* in 19-1 *Grandson* of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur KCSI who rendered unique loyal services to Government during the Indian Mutiny and enjoyed a salute of nine guns

Educated Privately and at the Chiefs Mayo College Ajmere *Married* November 1932 to Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi daughter of H H the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana GCB GCMG GCSI GCVO DCL Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief of Nepal *Invested with full administrative powers* 22nd March 1937 Knighthood conferred by Govt 1941 The Maharaja Saheb is a Janwar Rajput and his ancestors migrated from Pawagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century A D

Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh is a ruler of progressive views mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate He abolished *Begar* or forced labour from tenants also *Charsahi* and other old feudal dues He installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public benefit comprising 4 electrically driven river pumping schemes 38 electric tube wells and 3 big storage reservoirs commanding in all an area of 72 000 acres with 130 miles transmission lines and 843 miles of major water-courses built at a capital cost of about Rs 23 lacs Installed 2 powerful generating plants providing electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off organised Consolidation Agriculture and Rural Development departments with 9 agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs 5 to 6 lacs and a recurring annual charge of about Rs one lac He maintains 9 dispensaries including a Female Hospital fitted with X Ray at an annual recurring cost of Rs 93 000 also two spacious Dharamsalas and several schools

War Fund Contributions and investments to help British Govt and allied nations amount to Rs 14½ lacs besides the promised donation of Rs 5 000 per month during the pendency of the War

Manager H S Bates ICS *Private Secretary* D A Dikshit



BHADRI RAJ RAI BAJRANG BAHADUR SINGH M L C Taluqdar of Bhadri Raj (Dist Partabgarh Oudh)

Born 4th February 1905

Succeeded to the Estate in April 1928

Married d of H H Sawai Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Ajaigarh State C I Two brothers Kunwar Trilochan Prasad Singh and Kunwar Bhadreswar Prasad Singh

Has taken keen interest in national and political affairs even as a minor joined the Indian National Congress in 1928 and is an active member offered Satyagraha and went to jail in December 1940 has been complimented by visits to his Estate of prominent leaders including Mr Gandhi Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Dr Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant

Elected Chairman District Board Partabgarh 1929 and re-elected 1932 Elected member Upper House United Provinces Legislature in 1934 and re-elected in 1939 Asstt Govt Whip in the Congress Govt Secretary to Govt Aviation Selection Board for a time has also served on Rent and Revenue Committee and Agriculture Re-organization Committee member Provincial Court of Wards Committee for a time represented the U P at the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at New Delhi

A keen farmer has an extensive farm at Baintı and two agricul tural farms also interested in horticulture and animal husbandry has set aside large areas for orchards and gives tenants plants from the estate nursery free of cost owns a herd of pedigreed Sahiwals from which bulls are supplied all over the estate free for the benefit of tenants has also a stud of highly pedigreed Arabs where some very fine specimens of horses are bred

Has established Cottage industries and offers to the residents of the Estate facilities of free training in spinning weaving pottery carpentry soap making and oil extraction

A keen sportsman and an expert rider Hobbies Swimming and motor boating Interested in big game hunting and possesses a good selection of fire arms an expert with the camera and is a good hand at oil and water colour painting First Taluqdar to obtain a pilot s licence and to own a private plane in the Province



DALMIA SETH RAM KRISHNA whose ances tors were very rich aristocrats of the Marwari community runs a chain of cement factories all over India, a paper mill, many sugar fac tories which rank among the largest of their kind in India a chemical plant a number of collieries a public railway carry ing passengers and goods the Bharat Insurance Company and a bank but he lives a life of rigorous simplicity spending most of his income on charities

He entered business at the early age of 12 with hardly any assets except that of his brain His schooling had been desultory but by assiduous home study he mastered principles of economics and finance and also acquired a good knowledge of English Hindi Bengali and Gujarati all of which he speaks with ease and grace His knowledge of Hindu scriptures and philosophy is very extensive

His industrial career commenced only ten years ago and he became one of the biggest industrial magnates of the country within an incredibly short time In a few years the centres of his activities which were small isolated places grew into towns and were aptly named after his ancestors—Dalmianagar (Bihar) Dalmia Dadri (Punjab) and Dalmiapuram (South India)

He entered the cement industry in 1937 and in the initial stages had to face a powerful combine which put up a very keen competition hitherto unknown in the history of industrial enterprise in India His untiring energy patience and courage brought about an end of the competition and set the industry on a sound and prosperous footing

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia eats the plainest food wears pure homespun confining his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life He keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics trade and industry and devotes hours daily to a comparative study of religion and ethics He has rare oratorical gifts and his extempore speeches enthral his hearers and carry them with him His connections are vast and widespread He is on terms of close friend ship with eminent Congress leaders commercial magnates foremost ruling princes and provincial Governors They often visit Dalmianagar

His charities run into millions but few know much about them as publicity is avoided Following the precepts of the Gita he gives because he should and makes no distinction of caste or creed in dealing with his charities He spends generously in providing amenities of life to labour employed in his factories In spite of having monumental achievements to his credit Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment and sincerely believes that he is one of those through whom God fulfils Himself *Address* Dalmianagar (Bihar)



DINAJPUR THE HON BLE CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F R S A of Dinajpur

Born December 28th 1894

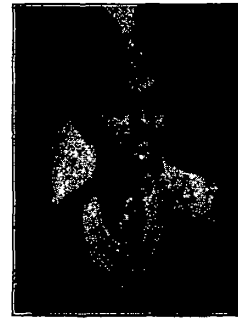
Educated At the Hindu School and Presidency College Calcutta and has had military training He was appointed to be an Officer in the Indian Land Forces from January 1924 by His late Imperial Majesty King George V He became attached to the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment I T F as an honorary Lieutenant and is now an honorary Captain of the Force

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinajpur He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council 1930, and nominated a member of the Council of State 1933 His speeches are always marked by freedom from fear or favour He is President of the All India Kayastha Conference representing five million Kayasthas and a Vice-President of the British Indian Association His voluntary monthly contribution of Rs 100 to the War Fund since the commencement of the war besides four substantial lump payments to the heads of Govt. has been greatly appreciated

Raja Ganesh the founder of the Dinajpur Raj defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the *mussnad* in the beginning of the 15th century The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray a scion of Ghosh family Sukdev s son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb His grandson Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745 He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon some of which are still preserved with care His grandson Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath s sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor General of Bengal Shyammohini the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath received the title of Maharani and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray K.C I E left the *gadi* in 1919 to his son the present Maharaja

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as by far the finest in Bengal —was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and his financial contributions to the many religious cultural and charitable institutions of the country are too numerous to mention

Son and heir MAHARAJ KUMAR JALADHI NATH RAY *b* January 18th 1928 died March 4th 1941 *Personal Assistant* BABU ABINASH CHANDRA ROY *Revenue Secretary* Rai Sahib NALINI MOHON SINHA *Private Secretary* MR SUDHANSU BOSE. *Address :* Dinajpur Rajbati B & A R Rassu, & 59 Road, Calcutta.



GAEKWAR SHRIMANT MAHARAJ KUMAR UDAYASINH RAO B A (Bom.), B A (*Cantab*) *cousin* of the present Ruler of Baroda.

Born at Baroda in the year 1915

Educated under capable European and Indian Tutors and at Motibaug Princes School Passed the Matriculation examination from the Baroda High School and B A from the Baroda College in 1936 where throughout his career he was known for his social and amiable nature and was spoken of very highly by his Principal and Professors The Maharaj Kumar attended the Deccan College Poona for one academic year

The late Prince Shivajirao father of the Maharaj Kumar was a great personality of the ruling house of Baroda a noble hearted prince He was hailed as another Ranji in English cricket

His mother Princess Kamaladev Baisaheb who hails from the famous Sardar Kadam family is wellknown for her proficiency in outdoor sports Riding Tennis Badminton and many acts of benevolence

Shri Maharaj Kumar Udayasinh Rao possesses in him the literary qualities sporting gifts and generosity of his parents to which he has added the vast and varied experience of a scholar having stayed at Cambridge for three years

He is a sportsman in the real sense of the word He was a popular and courteous leader of his School and College Cricket XI and a patron of some of the brilliant star-cricketers of Baroda He is fond of shikar and is a good shot He is also a good tennis player

The Maharaj Kumar went abroad in 1936 for higher education and joined Jesus College Cambridge He was also a member of the Middle Temple and had a distinguished career both in study and sports He returned to India after the death of his grand father His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar He is now reading for the Barrister s Examination *Address* Shiva Mahal Palace Baroda



GAEKWAR SHRIMANT MAHARAJ KUMAR KHANDERAO cousin of the present ruler of Baroda and a grand son of His Highness late Sayajirao Gaekwar

Born at Baroda in the year 1916

Educated under capable European and Indian Tutors at home and at the Princes School at Motibaug Baroda Passed the Matriculation from the Baroda High School in 1931 and joined the Baroda College coached privately for the School Certificate Examination (Senior Cambridge) which he passed in 1936 from the Lahore centre The Prince then went abroad for higher Education joined his brother at Jesus College Cambridge as an under graduate in 1936 37 The Maharaj Kumar possesses in him the literary qualities and sporting gifts of his illustrious parents Unfortunately the Maharaj Kumar could not finish his studies at Cambridge due to outbreak of the War

He is an all round sportsman played cricket for his school and college played in the Ranji Trophy Tournament and against Lord Tennyson s team at Baroda He had a good season in England when he played a few matches for his college and Cambridge University against some County teams and the West Indian touring side that visited England in 1939

He is a member of the Willingdon Sports Club Fenners Club Cambridge and took part in important matches He is good at Tennis also He is fond of Shikar and is a great shot

Returned home after the death of his grand father He has just completed his training at the Indian Military Academy and has qualified himself for a commission in the Indian Army He is very popular and loved on account of his courteous behaviour and sweet manners.

Address Shiva Mahal Palace Baroda



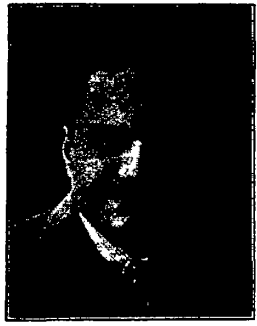
HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS Esq J P is the proprietor of the well known firm of Messrs Harkisondass Lukhmidass Share & Stock Brokers

He set up the firm in 1932 by becoming a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange and within less than a decade has earned for himself a distinguished name both among the Stock Exchange fraternity and the commercial community He combines in himself those personal qualities which bring success in business as well as affection of those with whom he comes in contact His personal charm and magnetism easily win for him the trust and confidence of those he meets His utter devotion to duty and sound business instinct strengthens the relationship so formed

Mr Harkisondass was born in Bombay on 31st October 1904 He was educated at the Bharda New High School and then joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers wellknown in freight line as Messrs Aspinwall Lukhmidass & Company Soon after he was taken as a partner he joined freight business at the early age of 18 and his association with his father's business which continued for ten years enabled him to come in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses Due to diversion of export trade from Bombay to other Indian ports and to general world depression he turned his attention to the Stock Exchange in 1932 Mr Harkisondass is also a member of the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Bullion Exchange The training of his father combined with his own abilities helped him to bring the firm to its present position

The firm of Messrs Harkisondass Lukhmidass is today among the front line firms on the Bombay Stock Exchange It has set before itself the aim of specialising in genuine investment business for which a Stock Exchange primarily exists For promotion of such business correct information should be supplied to the investing public and Mr Harkisondass has made it a point to develop a statistical department which publish from time to time Wall Charts as well as Special Surveys of industries

Mr Harkisondass has displayed a broad progressive outlook in business activities and in other walks of life as is evident from the financial assistance he has given privately to many institutions and individuals *Address* 17 Carmichael Road Bombay



HIRALAL KALYANMAL, RAJYA BHUSHAN, RAI BAHADUR, SHRIMANT M L C, Indore Millowner First elected President, Indore Municipality, President, All-India Jain Mahasabha and C I Hindu Maha sabha Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society (Holkar State) Member of the Red Cross Society Residency Indore and Mhow Cant Honorary Secretary Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Holkar State) Member, Rural Uplift Board (Holkar State) Trustee of the Indore City Improvement Board Member Public Health and Education Committee and Standing Finance Committee (Holkar State) Vice President Central India Hockey Association Organiser, All-India Mahavir Jain Football and Hockey Tournaments

Born Ajmer, 12th June 1898

His selfless services to the Public and the State are well known and have been amply recognised by the Holkar Darbar Shrimant Rai Bahadur Sahib has not lagged behind in War efforts and besides organizing and working the various War Committees has contributed princely sums to the War Fund and regularly sends gifts in kind to Troops Overseas and in India All his enterprises, inclusive of his Mills, Glass Works & Furniture Factories, are working day and night for supplies to the Government of India

Recreation Tennis, Polo, Swimming

Clubs Yeshwant Club, Indore, Madho Club, Ujjain and Cricket Club of India

Address Kalyan Bhavan, Indore



JAIRAZBHOY MRS AL HAJJA KHOORSHID KHANUM QASSIM ALI J P Bombay *Born* in 1903 *educated* in Rangoon *married* the late Al Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy J P on 4th May 1919 in Bombay A leading society lady Mrs Jairazbhoy takes keen interest in the welfare of her community She has rendered useful service as a member of the Bombay Presidency Women s Council and National Council of Women in India and of the Advisory Committee of the Cama Hospital She used to take a prominent part in all activities connected with the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana A charming hostess with winning manners Mrs Jairazbhoy was a remarkable helpmate to her husband who was an ardent follower of the Prophet of Islam She takes particular interest in the education of Muslim women and a leading part in welfare movements of her sex especially those connected with her own community

In 1932 Al Haj Jairazbhoy took her to perform the Haj when she took films of the Ceremony and different scenes of Mecca and Medina with quotations of the Quran inscribed These were unique During their world tour, these films were shown at different places in Europe and America and were greatly appreciated

In recognition of her social and charitable work Government was pleased to appoint her a Justice of the Peace of the Town and Island of Bombay

Muhammed the Seal of the Prophet was written by her and dedicated to her loving husband to whose kindly help the completion of this pamphlet was due The booklet is only a glimpse into the life of the Prophet A more extensive book by her late husband entitled *Muhammed A Mercy to all the Nations* is very instructive There are several very interesting chapters, one of which is a special one on the Advent of the Prophet Muhammad as prophesied in the Scriptures of World Religions with original references from the Bible Atharva Veda Bhavishya Purana and Zend-Avestas

Mrs Jairazbhoy returned from England in 1939 she had gone for an indefinite period to look after the education of her four sons who were in one of the public schools there She used to be member of the Inter Religious Fellowship (in England) in which she takes keen interest

Address Goolshanabad Pedder Road Bombay



JAUNPUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD *Yusuf* Kt. Barrister-at Law is the biggest and most influential landholder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces He is an hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since 1921 He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of Provincial Autonomy He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the peoples and problems of the United Provinces He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public It was through his patronage that the U P District Boards Conference was originated and has been working successfully ever since

The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the result of the continuous and untiring efforts of Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf in the Public Works Department. The great progress made by the Public Health Department, the increasing efficiency and popularity of the Medical Department the growth of the co-operative movement and the general efficiency of the Registration and Veterinary Departments are all due to his sound and efficient administration during the last 12 years He has always shown the spirit, initiative and enthusiasm for the good of the people and the province

His services in the cause of the landholders are too wellknown to be reiterated. In the well being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. As President of the Agra Province Zemindars Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars throughout India In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindara Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by many to-day He has always been very popular in the Council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the Legislative Council. He is one of the best speakers in the U P Legislative Assembly and his influence in the legislature has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the Government and the public at large

He is one of the most influential leaders of the Muslim community of All India *importance He has contributed in no small measure in maintaining and consolidating the* solidarity of the Mussalmans in India and has helped them in following a wise and sound policy in the interests of the country He has rendered signal services to the Muslim community and by dint of his patriotism, is held in high esteem by persons of all schools of thought. As Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Muslim League Conference held at Allahabad in 1942 he delivered a thought provoking speech on the solution of the problems of India and the world which was broadcast by the B B C and noticed in the Press

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non Muslims—and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is wellknown and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

Address 2 Nawab Yusuf Road Allahabad Urdu Kothi Jaunpur



JEYPORE SREE VIKRAMA DEO VARMA, D LITT KALA-PRAPURNA, Sahitya Samrat Vidyasekhara, Maharajah of Jeypore Samasthanam Orissa and Pro-Chancellor of Andhra University Waltair

Born 28th June 1869
Son of Sri Krishna Chandra Deo

Married Sri Hira Devi
Has one daughter

Succeeded to Jeypore Gadi in 1931 The Maharaja Saheb has adopted his daughter's second son Sri Ramakrishna Deo as heir to succeed him

The Maharaja Saheb takes a leading part in constructive nation building activities and stands for the just rights of the various communities He donates one lakh of rupees annually to the Andhra University for Scientific Studies He has published many worthy books of other Scholars His miscellaneous charities amount to nearly twelve lakhs of rupees for publishing books periodicals, etc for relief of needy scholars and to the poor, for deserving cultural and religious Institutions He is pious genial and sympathetic in temperament He has written and published dramas criticism, poems religious books, etc in Telegu Oriya and Sanskrit Some of these are prescribed as text books for College Courses He has presided over many literary, religious and political Conferences

The Maharaja Saheb has introduced many reforms in the administration of the Samasthanam and is intensively developing its industrial and agricultural resources *Address* Jeypore, Orissa



KOTWARA RAJA SYED SAJID HUSSAIN, MA (Edin) MLA of Kotwara

Born 1910

Educated La Martiniere College and Edinburgh University

Married 1937, Princess Selma Sultan grand-daughter of H I M the Caliph Sultan Murad V (died 1942)

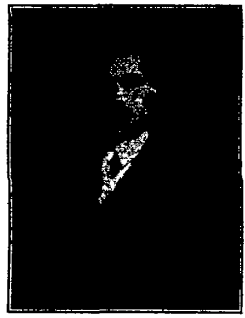
History Kotwara Raj was established by Rajas—Gopal Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B C Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals This family once ruled India from Cambay to China In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam In 1680 Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779 The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827 57) became extinct His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain, a Prince of Yaman Their son was the grandfather of the present Raja Well-read and widely travelled the present Raja of Kotwara is very popular He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts and is himself a poet in Urdu

He is the Vice President of the Kheri War Board He takes a very keen interest in the collection of War Funds

Recreations Motoring, Riding

Private Secretary L S Harooray, B A

Addresses Anhalwara Palace, Kotwara Raj and Kotwara Lodge Lucknow



KUREISHY Rafiushan Iftikharul Mulk Khan Bahadur Lt -Col Haji Maqbool Hassan M A LL B Home Minister Bahawalpur Government belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia Though hailing originally from the Meerut District his ancestors had long settled in the State before he was born at Bahawalpur in 1900 He received his early education in the State and later on joined the Muslim University Aligarh where he passed his M A LL B in 1925 From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future eminence

His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served He began his career in 1925 when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp But it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator Accordingly in less than two years from the date of his appointment he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary But this was only a stepping stone as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities and was subsequently raised to the status of Minister in Waiting In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated in 1935 and in 1936 The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage Recently his services to the State were recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State and is His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur s representative in the Senate of the Punjab University

During the 17 years of his incumbency he has been in charge of several departments and in each he has left the impress of his personality in the shape of many useful administrative reforms which he introduced from time to time It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the Status of High Court He is a very capable and efficient administrator having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness s subjects



LALITESHWAR PRASAD SINGH B A (*alias* Gopalji) proprietor of Shakarpura and Bahadurpur Estates Monghyr Dist (Bihar)

Born Dec 16 1915 only son of late Rai Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh *Educ* Rajkumar College Raipur matriculated from Patna University and graduated from Benares Hindu University

Succeeded his father July 1941 married into the Chandel family of Mahulgarh the nearest kinsmen of the Gidhour Raj prominent among reformers of this community working for eradication of social evils great pioneer in agricultural improvement work and promotion of indigenous handicrafts Patron Suhrid Sangh of Muzaffarpur a well known literary society 2 sons Kumar Rameshwar Singh (*alias* Sambhuji) and Kumar Bisheswar Singh (*alias* Bishwanathji)

Recreations Tennis Motoring Shooting Gardening and Numismatic

The family has its origin in Dharnagar (Ujjain) whence Raja Jagatdeb migrated to Bihar in Pre Mughal period and settled at Parihara subsequently known as Parihara Than Singh after the name of the grandson of Raja Jagatdeb the famous Goddess Chandika at Moghyr was set up by Raja Karan an ancestor of the family The family is also proud of its ancestor Raja Vikramajit the Great of Ujjain one of the most powerful rulers of his time and renowned for his sense of justice and paternal solicitude for his subjects In the latter half of the 19th century the seat of the estate was shifted to Shakarpura where the family reached the zenith of its prosperity during the time of Babu Ramcharan Singh the great grand father of the present proprietor The family is noted for its beneficence and charity An income of Rs 1 200 is endowed to the D J College and the Zila School at Monghyr A charitable dispensary is also conducted at the entire cost of the estate A property of the annual income of Rs 10 000 is set apart for the maintenance of several temples and kuties in the districts of Monghyr Darbhanga and Bhagalpur A whole time trained Kamdar with a grant of Rs 1,000 a year for free distribution of improved seeds and implements is maintaind by the Estate There is a net work of schools in the estate all maintained by the estate Half tuition fees are charged in the local M E and H E schools Poor boys who show promise are helped in all possible ways

Area of the Estates 84 sq miles. Annual income about Rs 2 lakhs

Address Shakarpura Estate P O Bakhri Bazar Monghyr Rly Station Salouna (B & N W Rly)



LIAQAT HYAT KHAN NAWAB SIR Kt KBE KB is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan C S I of Wah in the Attock District Punjab

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success His services were recognized by the grant of the King s Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and O B E as also a grant of land from Government During the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales to Lahore he was put in charge of the special arrangements His services in this connection received special commendation from His Royal Highness (now Duke of Windsor) and H E the Viceroy

In 1923 his services were lent to H H the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaqat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative capabilities He gave effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had or are likely to have in future far reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State In 1928 his services were recognised by the Government by the grant of the high title of Nawab which is now a rare distinction

During the Dalhousie Enquiry it was Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat who was responsible for the conduct of the Patiala State case and the very meritorious services rendered by him in that connection were gratefully recognised by His late Highness Besides other rewards of a personal character Sir Liaqat was elevated to the positon of Prime Minister and given the status of the premier *Jagirdar* in the State In all the work connected with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions Sir Liaqat had been very intimately associated He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee

He was Knighted in 1933 and in 1934 His late Highness conferred on him the Honorary Rank of General In 1939 His Majesty the King Emperor conferred on him the Order of K B E He retired from the Patiala State Service in April 1940

Sir Liaqat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes during the last few years His politeness impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects



MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS RAJ RATNA Mill owner, Merchant and Philanthropist

Born 1884 in Sidhpur Baroda State

Educated Privately

Married Miss Kantabai Maneklal daughter of the late Maneklal Mehta Proprietor Dikshit Maneklal & Co , Solici tors Five sons and three daughters

Mr Maganlal Parbhudas came to Bombay in 1892 and started yarn and metal business at an early age He is very prominent in the yarn business He founded the Sidhpur Mills Co Ltd Sidhpur Baroda State, in 1920 which started working in 1924 He took over the Mahuva Mills from Bhavnagar State in 1927 He was partner in the agency business of the Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd Bombay from 1929 to 1931 and took over the Mills in 1932 Founded the Ambika Silk Mills Co Ltd Bombay in 1938 He is the Managing Agent of the Ambika Mills Ltd and the Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd Bombay, the Sidhpur Mills Co Ltd Sidhpur Baroda State and the Krishna Kumar Mills Co Ltd Mahuva Kathiawar He is a Director of the Rohit Mills Ltd the New Com mercial Mills Co I td the Nagri Mills Co Ltd Lalloobhai Gordhandas Ltd Ahmedabad the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association Ltd the National Savings Bank Ltd the Bharat Spinning & Weaving Co Ltd Hubli the Hindustan Colour & Chemicals Manufacturing Co Ltd the Western India Blend ed & Genuine Ghee Ltd Bombay

He is one of the founder members of the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd Bombay was President of the Yarn Association Bombay for several years He built and is maintaining the L S High School the L S Library and the L S Hindu Hospital at Sidhpur Baroda State In acknowledgment of his services to the Baroda public he was created Raj Ratna (Gold Medalist) in 1926 *Address* 52/54, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni Bombay



MAHMUDABAD ESTATE MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN KHAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH) is the scion of a very noble family distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety position and power since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah Qazi ul-quzat Grand Qazi of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahabuddin Ghori He traces his descent direct to Mohammad son of Caliph Abu Bakar

Mahmudabad is a premier Muslim Estate in British India Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms *Estate* Over 300 villages in Sitapur Barabanki Kheri and Lucknow districts

Born 5th November 1914 *Education* La Martiniere College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors

Married 1927 Rani Saheba of Bilehra—a collateral branch of Mahmudabad Both hold hereditary titles of Raja and Rani in their own right Has two daughters who are receiving liberal education

Brother MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HAIDAR KHAN

Succession May 1931 to the late HON BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHEB KCSI KCIE Formal installation on the ancestoral *Gadi* January 1936

The Raja has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East He is a scholar of English Persian and Urdu He is deeply interested in Literature History Politics and Natural History and also in educational and social reforms Many large educational medical social and charitable institutions owe their existence to his and his father and grandfather's munificence He has been taking keen interest in rural uplift and opened schools, dispensaries and maternity hospitals and organised Olympic Sports in his Estate Noted for simple life liberal views and independent character He is a recognised and trusted leader of Muslims in India The Muslim League was revived and organised on democratic lines in 1937 in Lucknow owing to his unabated enthusiasm and he is one of its chief supporters President—All India Muslim Students Federation Treasurer and Member Executive Council, All-India Muslim League Treasurer and twice Elected President—All-India Shia Conference Life President—All India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life and Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P Member of many notable foreign Societies His entire estate is a Sanctuary where no wild life is destroyed unless some of it becomes harmful to tenants *Recreation* Riding Swimming, Fencing, Golf and Photography Has collected a library of 30 000 books. *Address* Lucknow—1 Butler Palace 2 Mahmudabad House, Qaisarbagh, Mahmudabad (District Sitapur)—The Qila



MANGROL SHAIKH ABDUL KHALIQ SAHEB SHAIKH SAHEB of Mangrol

Born 5th November 1896

Accession 4th January 1941 his father Shaikh Mohamed Jehangeerman Saheb having abdicated in his favour

Heir Apparent Sahebzada Shaikh Mohamed Nasiruddin Saheb The Shaikh Saheb has five other sons and one daughter

Area 144 square miles including about 67 square miles non jurisdictional territory

Revenue Rs 6½ lacs

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to those of second class States as known in Kathiawar Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation It is styled as a Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari S ALTAF HUSAIN
Naib Karbhari K R ANJARIA B A LL.M
Huzur Assistant SHAIKH MOHEMED HUSAIN
Chief Medical Officer DR G G GATHA L M & S
Secretary Huzur Office F Z ABBASY
Port & Customs Officer SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR B A
Dist & Sessions Judge K R ANJARIA B A LL.M.
Revenue Commissioner MAHARANIDAS G DESAI
Special Officer K. S GHULAM ALI
Private Secretary MUNSHI AKBARALI B A
Educational Inspector KHWAJA SAEED AHMED B A B T
P W D Officer INAMULLAKHAN
Mechanical & Electrical Engineer M S SAYAD M E E
Treasury Officer SUNDERJI B TANNA



KUMAR SHREE SHAIKH MAHOMED NASIRUDDIN, the Heir-apparent of Mangrol.

Born on the 9th of August 1916

Having completed his early education at home under special tutors, he joined the Rajkumar College Rajkot in 1930 and studied there till 1934 He then went to Dehra Dun and joined Col Brown s Cambridge School to prepare himself for the senior Cambridge examination He remained at Dehra Dun from 1934 to 1936 He proceeded to England in 1937 In England he was under the guardianship of the well-known cricketer and litterateur Mr R J O Meyer who is also a Cambridge man for about two years and there passed his School Certificate with credit He was then accepted by the Cambridge University in 1938, and he got first class in his first year of the tripos He came to India in August 1939 for the vacation and was to proceed again to England for the completion of his educational term at Cambridge, but unfortunately the war broke out and he could not go back and finish his remaining terms

In April 1940 he married the younger sister of the Nawabsaheb of Manavadar

He is taking a keen interest in the State affairs and assists his father to a great extent in the State administration The Sheikh Saheb has delegated some of his powers to him

While in England he played Cricket for two years for the County of Northamptonshire. His highest score was 42 not out against Sussex He also played in the last Pentangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay and on his first appearance gave a good account of himself by scoring 64 against the Parsis and 44 against the Rest His principal recreations are Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Shooting and Hawking



MEHTA P N LTM AMST Gold Medalist One of the most successful of the students of the V J T Institute from which he passed out in 1897 with the highest scholarships for the first two years and Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma From 1898 to 1905 he worked as a Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in The New Great Eastern Mills Ltd Bombay Late Mr Nansukhbhai Bhaghubhai s Mills Ahmedabad and The Presidency Mills and The Colaba Land & Mills at Bombay when he left for England for further study of Textile manufacture Was the first to obtain the Government of India State Technical Scholarship in 1905 and proceeded to Manchester and obtained the certificate in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology of that City At the City and Guilds of London Examination he obtained the highest award of the Silver Medal and Money Prize in Carding and Spinning and also first class Honours and Bronze Medal in dyeing of Cotton Yarn and Piece goods and First Class Certificates in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching dyeing printing and finishing of Textile fabrics Returned to India in 1908 when he was appointed Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the hand loom weaving industry in the Presidency This was completed in 1909 from which period Mr Mehta has been acting as Technological expert and adviser to different cotton Mills in India and is also interested in the import of English yarns piece goods and Textile Machinery

Since 1909 devoted his wholehearted attention in introducing in India the weaving of fine piece goods with the help of fine yarns imported to India of 40s to 120s counts Met with considerable success and his help and assistance has been always in request from Mills in Bombay Ahmedabad Rajputana Bengal and other towns of India

When Mr P N Mehta returned to Bombay from England at the end of 1907 he found his late father Mr Nusserwanji K Mehta established as a sole Cloth Selling Agent of various Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad *viz*, The Kurla, The Globe and Lord Reay Mills in Bombay for all the markets of India For all the Mills of Late Seth Mansukhbhai and Seth Lalbhoy Dalputbhoy of Ahmedabad he was their sole Cloth Selling Agent for Calcutta and Bombay Markets He was also for some period the Cloth Selling Agent for the Calcutta Market of the Manekji Petit the Bomanji Petit and the Dinshaw Petit Mills of Bombay In 1907 Mr P N Mehta was invited by his father to join him and help him in his business of sole Cloth Selling Agent and worked for his father till the latter died in 1913 when this business was closed Mr P N Mehta besides his business as importer of English yarns and piece goods carried on business as a Cloth Merchant buying his requirements from local Mills of India till the end of trade boom in 1920 when he closed his business as a Cloth Merchant He has done very useful service to this country by advising and helping to introduce the spinning of fine yarns and the weaving of fine cloth all over India, and his services and advice have always been available and offered free of cost to all his clients acquaintances and friends He is at present doing business as (1) Importer of cotton spun silk and Art Silk yarns and Piece goods from England the Continent of Europe China and Japan (2) Importer of Textile Machinery for the Weaving Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piece-goods (3) Cloth Selling Agent for Local Mills

In 1935 he bought the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Groups with the help of his friends and converted it into a fine spinning and weaving Mill complete with up to-date Bleaching Dyeing and Finishing Machines This mill is successfully working and spins only fine yarns from 50s to 120s average about 65s counts and cloth made out of the same

Besides his commercial and manufacturing business he takes great interest in social and public activities specially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed He has made liberal contributions both privately and publicly to help various social and other institutions to relieve distress and to help those who are willing to work and improve their prospects He has donated large sums to Dr Massina s Hospital He has built a cheap rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees, has founded a Lying in Hospital at Udwada and is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed *Address* Cook s Building 324 Hornby Road Fort Bombay



MOHAMMED AFZAL ALI KHAN B Sc (Calcutta) B Sc (Tech) (Manchester) A M C T A M I E E A M I Mech E is the second son of the late Nawab Ali Yawar Jung who belongs to the well known Noor ul Umara family of Hyderabad Dn He traces his descent from Nowsherwan the just King of Persia His ancestors Nawab Arustu Jah and Nawab Noor ul Umara distinguished themselves in the history of the Deccan

Nawab Arustu Jah Bahadur was Prime Minister of Hyderabad Dn during the reign of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan (Asaf Jah Second) He rendered valuable service to the State In appreciation of his meritorious services he was granted Kilat and Jagirs worth 35 lakhs

His great grand father Nawab Noor ul Umara Bahadur was first made Commander in Chief in Oudh in the service of Asifuddoula where he was granted Jagirs and Mansabs but later he was called to Hyderabad by his cousin Nawab Arustu Jah and was made the head of the Army and was granted Kilat and Jagirs worth 22 lakhs

Born 24th March 1904

Education He received his early education in Madrasa e Aiza Hyderabad Dn and obtained his B Sc with distinction from Presidency College Calcutta University in 1924 graduated in Electrical Engineering from the College of Technology Manchester 1926 served as apprentice with the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company Manchester for 2½ years and obtained the Diplomas of A M C T A M I E E and A M I Mech E

He was first appointed as a Lecturer in the Engineering College Osmania University in which capacity he worked for five years His services were then requisitioned by the District Electricity Dept. P W D Hyderabad Dn. and he carried out various electrification schemes. After serving the P W D for over four years his services were obtained by the State Wireless Dept. and he was deputed to England for further technical training He was with the Marconi s Wireless Telegraph Co at Chelmsford from Sept 1938 to March 1940 where he specialised in all the branches of Wireless Engineering and is now the State Wireless Engineer He is one of those few Jagirdars of Hyderabad who have attained distinction in the Academic and Technical fields

Address Khairatabad Hyderabad Dn



MUTHA RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL BALMUKUND
Banker and Merchant

Born 1st September 1890 *Married* in 1911 two sons and two daughters After completion of his education joined family business of bankers which has its Head Office at Satara by name Messrs Mokandas Hajanmal Bankers and Merchants carrying on business in cloth at Fancy Stores and that of gold and jewellery at Sarafi Sanchaya with branches at Bombay and Sholapur Elected member Satara Municipality for 12 years from 1914 and also Chairman of the School Board of the Municipality Unanimously elected President of the Satara Municipal Borough 1936 and 1938 Was President Taluka Local Board for more than 12 years and a member District Local Board Satara Was Resident General Secretary the All India S S Jain Conference Is a President of the Oswal Conference at Ahmednagar 1925 and Hon Treasurer Viceroy s Bihar Relief Committee Satara District He is a Vice President of the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala and President of the Rayat Shikshan Training College Was Treasurer of His Majesty s Silver Jubilee 1935 At present he is Hon Treasurer District War Funds Committee of the District After care Association Satara and also of the District Recruiting Committee Satara He has contributed Rs 1 001/ towards the War Gifts Fund and Rs 500/ to District Recruiting Fund and is touring throughout the district for the collection of funds He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals He is a Director of Long Life Insurance Co Ltd Poona Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd and a member of the Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd Satara Created Rao Saheb in 1931 and Rao Bahadur in 1936 Was Hon Bench Magistrate (First Class) and a Chairman A' Bench of Magistrates F C Satara 1936 President of the United Khandesh Merchants Conference at Jalgaon in 1939 Rao Bahadur Motilal has donated more than Rs 10 000 towards the S S Jain Boarding House Poona, and also financially helped several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevadayamandal. He has in his uncle s name donated Rs 5,000 towards the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala Satara. He earmarked Rs 60 000 for charities to various institutions in memory of his uncle at the time of his uncle s sad departure He was a Chairman of the District Committee of The Liberal Federation, Satara in 1938 Was a recipient of an address presented to him as Captain of Volunteer Corps of the Jain Swetambar Sthanakwasi Conference and also of that presented to All-India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh, 1939 A worthy son of a worthy father he is taking part in all public and religious matters. *Address* Satara City



NANPARA AND MOHAMDI RAJ RAJA SAIYID MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN is the only son of the late Raja Saiyid Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan a poet of great repute and author of numerous publications and the late Rani M Sarfaraz Begum of the Mohamdi Raj Oudh

During the last World War the late Rani Saheba helped the British Government with men and money The Lucknow University the King George s Medical College as well as the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens at Lucknow are in debted to the late Rani Saheba for her munificent and liberal donations

The present Raja inherited Nanpara from his maternal grand father Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan Kt C S I The title of Raja was conferred on the Nanpara House in 1763 by the Nawab Shuja ud Daula the King of Oudh and has since been recognized by the British Government as hereditary

Born in 1904 *Educated* at the Colvin Taluqdars College Lucknow added to his acquirements the vast experience of a traveller of broad out look having visited the continent of Europe England and the Near East frequently The Raja Saheb succeeded to the Nanpara *Gadi* in 1911

The Raja is well known for his drive against illiteracy The Saadat High School recently established at Nanpara marks his great winning stroke towards liberalizing education in his Raj The Lady Hallett Women s Hospital established recently at Nanpara conspicuously marks his humane feeling towards his subjects and his deep interest in all social and civic matters

He is fond of big game shooting, and has many tigers to his bag He plays polo tennis and swims

He is member of the most exclusive clubs of Europe and India and patronizes Aero Club United Provinces

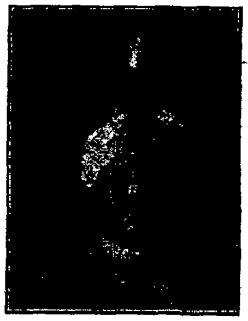
He is member of the U P Assembly

Heir Apparent Nanpara Raj Asif Saadat Ali Khan

Heir Apparent, Mohamdi Raj Arif Saadat Ali Khan

Dewan C R Coombs Esq

Address Saadat Palace, Nanpara Dist Bahraich (U.P.)



NAWAB GANJ ALIABAD ESTATE SARDAR NAWAZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH OF belongs to a noble family of the Punjab distinguished for religious military and administrative services

Born 1901 *Educ* At Central Model School and Forman Christian College Lahore Took his B A Hons Degree of the Punjab University in 1923

Brother Sahabzada Mohammad Hussain Khan Qizilbash

Succeeded his uncle Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan C S I on the 2nd February 1935

Married in 1936 the daughter of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan a premier Chief of Oudh and has got two sons and a daughter

Heir Nawabzada Fateh Ali Khan

Estates Taluqdari Estate of Nawab Ganj Aliabad Dist Bahraich in Oudh Rakh Juliana in Lahore Districts in the Punjab and Kerbala and Hoor Hosain Estates in Iraq (Arabia)

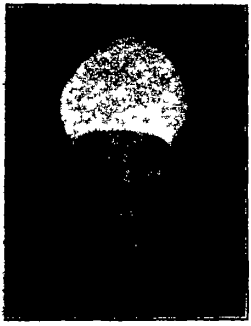
The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and knows English Arabic Persian Punjabi and Urdu very well He has a good taste for History particularly Islamic History He is deeply interested in education social reforms politics and estate management He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any arduous task Simple living and high thinking is his Motto

Is a First Class Special Magistrate a non official visitor of Jails Director of the Central Exchange Bank Ltd of Lahore Trustee of Maharaj Singh High School of Bahraich He is in charge of Muharram Dul Dul Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow the central institution of the Immamia sect in India In 1937 he was awarded a Coronation Medal

Hobbies Gardening and Reading *Recreation* Tennis and Shooting

History The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan and traces the history of the family to the days of Nadir Shah when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki Feroze Shah and Sobraon and raised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well known Hodson s Horse for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Aliabad Estate Oudh comprising 147 villages A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba

Address Nawabganj Aliabad Bahraich Oudh and Mubarak Haveli Lahore



NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR a nobleman of Hyderabad, is a son of the late Nawab Khan i Khanan Few families that came out to India from Persia have such a brilliant record of services to their credit as the one represented by Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur His ancestors were Governors and Generals under Moghal Emperors and Shah Nawaz Khan was Prime Minister of the Deccan after the death of Asaf Jah I Nawab Sahib s father who was Military Minister was a brother in law of the late Sir Salar Jung the famous Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and had accompanied the latter on a political mission to England where he was presented to the Queen-Empress and had the honour of dining with Her late Majesty

Educated partly in Aligarh and partly at the Nizam College Married a daughter of his uncle the late Nawab Fakhrul Mulk II His age is 44

He is the President of the Hyderabad Jagirdars Association and a supporter of the Hyderabad Mansubdars Association In 1939 he was elected President of the All India Muslim Educational Conference and a committee called Kamal Yar Jung Education Committee was formed under his presidentship to frame a comprehensive and broad based scheme suiting the special needs and requirements of Muslims A Touring Committee toured round the country extensively and recorded its valuable suggestions in the shape of an executive scheme

The Nawab Sahib is taking keen interest in fighting against the evils of war Besides many handsome donations to various items he contributed Fifty Thousand Rupees in a lump sum towards the War Purposes Fund

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur owns an estate covering an area of about 312 sq miles having a population of 80 000 souls and yielding a Revenue of about Rs 6 lakhs annually The estate is divided into four Talukas which comprise 90 Villages and possess 24 Schools 8 Dispensaries 30 Tanks 117 Ponds, 22 Canals and 18 000 Houses The administration of the estate is conducted on modern and progressive lines The Civil establishment consists of about 700 hands including village Officials, and costs about ¾ lakh of Rupees annually On pensions Scholarships and gratuities the Nawab Sahib spends Rs 20,000 annually

The Nawab Sahib s loyalty to the Nizam is proverbial The relation of his house with the Residency has always remained cordial. His father and uncle were recipients of a Guard of Honour on the occasions of their visits to the Hon'ble the Resident

Purtial, a village in the Nawab Sahib s estate contains diamond mines The World famous KOH I NOOR Diamond originally came from the Purtial mines—a reference to which fact is also to be found in Murray's Handbook for Travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Deoni a taluka in his estate is a well known cattle market The Fort of Araingir a relic of the ancient Andhera Kingdoms, is also one of his proud possessions and the Nawab Sahib is taking all possible steps to preserve it in its pristine glory

His Shahmirpet Lake about 18 miles from Secunderabad, is an attraction for excursionists.

Estate's Secretary Nawab Yaseenjung Bahadur

Private Secretary Syed Badshah Hussain.

Address Khan-i Khanan Palace Hyderabad Deccan.



NAWAB MUHAMMED ZAHEERUDDIN KHAN BAHADUR is the son of the late Nawab Moin ud Dowla Bahadur one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State.

Born in Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1910

He was educated at the Nizam College and at the Osmania University obtaining the B A degree in 1934 The Nawab has the distinction of being the first paigah noble to graduate from the Osmania University

Nawab Muhammed Zaheerud din Khan s Paigah or feudel estate covers an area of 1 821 ¼ square miles and has a popu lation of 276 533 while its annual revenue amounts to Rs 22 lakhs He carries on the administration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members

In 1934 under the gracious orders of H E H the Nizam he received Settlement and Revenue training in Nizamabad District and thereafter in 1938 training in administration in C P and Berar as Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti

In 1927 he was married to the eldest daughter of the late Nawab Wali ud Dowla Bahadur another member of the Paigah family and second son of the late Sir Nawab Vicar ul Umra Bahadur one of Hyderabad s Prime Ministers

H E H the Nizam has graciously appointed the Nawab to succeed his father Nawab Moin ud Dowla Bahadur who died recently as Amir-e-Paigah

He is a keen sportsman and Shikari and has shot a large variety of Indian game large and small He has been to Europe and America twice with the Begum and has published his memories in the form of a book

The Nawab has evinced keen interest in the administration of his estate and has introduced many schemes for the amelioration of his people in the form of Schools Drinking Water Wells Roads and Health Measures

Address Paigah House,' Alexandra Road Secunderabad, Deccan



NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR (MIR YUSUF ALI KHAN), one of the premier noblemen of Hyderabad, Deccan, and the sole representative of the illustrious family of Sir Salar Jung the Great of Mutiny fame

Born 13th June 1889 at Poona

Educated At Nizam College Was Prime Minister between 1912-15 has travelled all over Europe Iraq Persia, Syria, Palestine, etc

Area of Estate 1,480 square miles *Population* 202,739
Revenue Over Rs 15 lakhs

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work

Family History About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows —

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I, (8) Sir Salar Jung II, (9) the present Salar Jung

Address Hyderabad (Deccan)



NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR TILAWAT ALI KHAN B A (Punjab)

Born in 1880

Descendant of the Jr Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad his grandfather being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage The Nawab Saheb is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt to the Home Secretary he held various posts of trust and responsibility such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H E H the Nizam etc He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhas He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhas Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios He has been responsible for the introduction of Service Stamps Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Postal Department of the State The suggestion for the early completion of the Kazipet-Belharsha Railway line which links up the N S Railway with Delhi and Madras Chord line originated from him and he prevented the extension of the contract with the N G S Railway Company to 1954 which made it possible for the Nizam s Government to acquire and take over the control of the Railway in 1930

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State, the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhas Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler

Sahibzada Mir Akbar Ali Khan the Nawab Saheb s only son was born in 1909 He graduated from the Madras University and was awarded a special European Scholarship by the Gracious Command of H E H the Nizam He joined Trinity College and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University

Address The City, Hyderabad, Dn.



NAWABZADA FAKHR UL MULK SAIDUZ ZAFAR KHAN MAJOR elder son of the late General Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk Obaidullah Khan C S I and the nephew of H H The Ruler of Bhopal

Born January 1907

Educated Privately

Received Military training with the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (42nd Royal Highlanders) 1931 32 and was attached to Staff Head Quarters Mhow C I 1932 33

He was Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal from 1934 35 and Commanding Officer Bhopal Sultania Infantry 1935 36

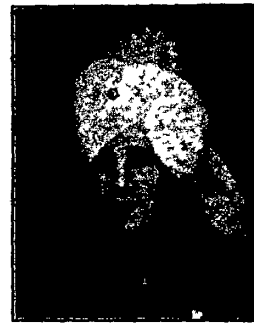
At the outbreak of the present European War the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty s Government The Nawabzada has donated Rs 10 000 and Rs 500 per month for the duration of the War to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Fund and has also made a number of other contributions He has recruited over 300 able bodied men for (52) Bhopal Motor Transport Unit which has since proceeded to Active Service

He takes a keen interest in public welfare and private and local institutions Quite recently he made a grant of Rs 1 44 000 to the Aligarh Muslim University towards the enlargement of higher technical education He is a Member of the Court Muslim University Aligarh Following the footsteps of his distinguished father he and his brother provide yearly scholarships for higher education in India and abroad to the deserving students in general and the Bhopal State students in particular

The Nawabzada has travelled extensively in England and the continent as well as in India He is a very keen sportsman and a patron of the Turf He is joint owner of the famous Mas D Antibes winner of 2 Viceroy s Cups and one King Emperor s Cup in 1936 and 1937 respectively also owner of Zuyder Zee whose successes on the Indian Turf are well known He has introduced horse breeding which is a new industry in Bhopal and is the joint owner of " THE BHOPAL STUD FARM where breeding is going on in full swing

Other Recreations Big game hunting Tennis and Yachting also Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club

Address Said Manzil Palace Bhopal C I



NAWABZADA IMAD UL DAULAH YEMIN UL MULK RASHIDUZZAFAR KHAN B A MAJOR younger son of the late General Nawab Mohsin ul mulk Obaidullah Khan C S I and the nephew of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal

Born November 1908

Educated Privately later joined the Muslim University Aligarh Graduated in 1932 with a brilliant career Was the Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India under his secretaryship Captain of the Muslim University Hockey XI in 1932

Received administrative revenue training in Bhopal He was responsible for colonisation work entrusted by H H the Ruler

Being a keen lover of art and literature he has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal to a great height by patronising the leading Urdu poets in India

At the outbreak of the present War the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty s Government He has just completed a course of Military training in the C I States O T C at Indore with remarkable success He is now doing War work as a G S O in the Bhopal Army He donated Rs 10 000 and Rs 500 per month for the duration of the War to H E the Viceroy s War fund also generously to other War purposes The Nawabzada takes a keen interest in education and is always contributing towards private and local charitable institutions Together with his brother he recently donated Rs 1 44,000 to the Muslim University Aligarh for the enlargement of higher Technical Education Is a Member of the Court Muslim University Aligarh *Sports* Being the Vice President of the All India Hockey Federation the Nawabzada takes a very keen interest in Hockey The famous Bhopal Wanderers XI owes its very existence to the Nawabzada s generous help and support The Nawabzada owns a fine string of racehorses and it will be recalled that his famous Mas D Antibes' won two Viceroy s Cups and one King Emperor s Cup in 1936 and 1937 respectively

He is the Founder of THE BHOPAL STUD FARM which due to his keen interest is rapidly progressing and is becoming an important centre of horse breeding in India.

Other Recreations Big game hunting yachting and tennis Vice-Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club He has travelled extensively both abroad and in India *Address* Said Manzil Palace Bhopal C I



NEMIVANT GOVIND RAO BA son of Ram Rao Nemivant is the fifth descendant of the ancestor of the family—one of the ancient illustrious and historical Hindu noble families of Hyderabad Deccan

Family History Raja Nemivant Bahadur rendered heroic and meritorious services to the British and the Nizam in the famous battle of Kharda and a number of other battles that were fought against Tipu Sultan He was the Attorney of Nawab Arastu Jah Bahadur the famous Prime Minister of Asaf Jahi Dynasty It is a historical fact that when the Peshwas had detained the Nawab in Poona Raja Nemivant Bahadur was instrumental in procuring his release and conducting his safe return to Hyderabad In recognition of this service he was granted the Killedari of Ousa the Jagirs and Mansabs with all its paraphernalia of Umari Nowbat and Roshan Chowki and was honoured with the title of Raja Nemivant Bahadur These services to the State were even recognised and appreciated by the British Government His son held an important and responsible post in Sarai-e Khas Mubarak One of his descendants Raja Janardhan Rao Bahadur was appointed to an important military post and his younger brother Raja Hari Har Rao Bahadur for his excellent Urdu and Persian calligraphy was conferred with the hereditary post of Tosha Khana Mubarak and was also the custodian of Royal Jewellery Raja Ram Rao Bahadur another well known descendant of the family was appointed Talukdar during the Zilla Bands and also enjoyed the two important posts mentioned above Thus it is evident that faithful and meritorious service to the State and the Crown is the hallmark of distinction of this family

Born 30th August 1910 *Educated* At Madarse Alia and Nizam College Hyderabad Dn graduated from Ferguson College Poona in October, 1937

Govind Rao Nemivant is a lover of art and literature He is very fond of collecting good literary books and works of art for his home library Befitting the established tradition his is the burning desire to hold an important and responsible post in the State suitable to his high rank and position He is interested in manly games like riding and swimming and himself plays tennis well He helps with an open hand many of the public institutions in the State and has also contributed liberally to the War Fund

Address Malkajgiri Hyderabad Deccan



NIMRANA SAMBHRI NARESH CHAUHAN SHIROMANI SHRIMAN RAJA UMRAO SINGH JI SAHEB OF NIMRANA CHIEFSHIP (Rajputana)

Born 1896 A D

Ascended the Gadi In 1932

Educated At Mayo College Ajmer

Married the daughter of Maharaja Bahadur of Giddhour and for the second time the daughter of Raja Saheb of Jhalai

Heir Raj Kumar Rajendra Singh Ji *Born* 1920 *Educated* At Col Browns Cambridge School Dehra Dun and St Peters College Agra He is working as a Magistrate 2nd class He married the youngest sister of Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon Bihar who died in 1940

Boundary The State adjoins on the east and south the Mandawar and Behror Tehsils of Alwar On the north east it adjoins the detached blocks of Gurgaon villages grouped round Shahjahanpur Along the north the boundary runs partly with British territory the west touches the Narnaul Parganah of Patiala and Bawal Parganah of Nabha

The ruling family of Nimrana descends directly from the well known Maharaja Prithvi Raj the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi and is the head of the Chauhan Rajputs

The State is in political relations with the Residency at Jaipur The administration is carried on through the Dewan who is the central administrative authority and is assisted by the heads of the departments The Chief exercises sessions powers and the Dewan has the powers of a first-class Magistrate

Dewan Rao Sahib Kunwar Raghubir Singh Ji B A

Revenue Officer Mr Jawahar Lal Jindal (Govt Retd) *Superintendent of Police* Sardar Sant Singh (Govt Retd) *Medical Officer* Subedar Dr A C Mannan L C P & L C S *Palace Officer* Risaldar Th Bansal Singh Ji *Education* Pt Keshva Deo, *Audit & Registration* Pt Jagit Singh *Treasury* Chowdhry Bhonrey Lal *P W D* Mr Shanti Sarup *Forest and Garden* Pt Nanag Ram



PANCHAKOTE RAJ
RAJA SRI SRI KALYANI PROSAD SINGHA DEO
Born 16th March 1899
Married The only daughter of the Taluqdar of Antu in Protapgarh District
Succeeded On the 29th September 1938, succession is by primogeniture
Heir apparent Sri Sri Sankari Prosad Singha Deo

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India Founded as early as 81 A D by Maharaja Damodar Sekhar, a direct descendant of Bikromaditya who came from Dhar in Central India The Raj was an independent state and first paid a tribute to Mahomedan rulers in 1632 33 and even during the British period it was semi-independent until the permanent settlement of 1793 Various minor principalities now large Estates used to be under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment At one period of history the home of the family until recently a ruling family was Panchet Hill, not far from Asansol The present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum) Rly Station, Adra, B N R and the palace is one of the finest buildings in Bihar

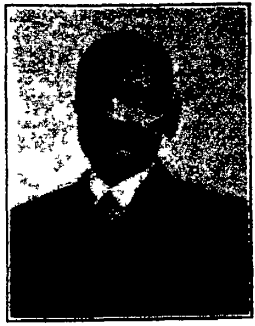
The family is known throughout India for its munificence, its extensive charitable and religious endowments and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house

The Raja is a good sportsman He takes keen interest in administrative affairs public works and in the development of his vast estate He takes personal interest in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education

He maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary and also contributes liberally to the local Schools He has contributed over Rs 50 000 to the War Fund

Manager Mr Pannalal Bose M A (District and Sessions Judge Retired) *Private Secretary* Mr Subodh Kumar Mitra M.Sc B L

Area nearly 3 000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura Orissa Calcutta and Benares

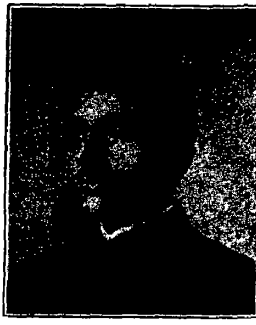


PARLAKIMEDI CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJA PATHI NARAYANA DEO M L C Maharaja of Parlakimedi Ganjam District Prime Minister of Orissa for the second time and member Indian Defence Council since November 1941

Born 26th April 1892

Area 698 sq miles

The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All India Land Holders Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London He is an Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College Coimbatore He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a Railway Line of 59 miles He maintains a Salt Factory at Pundi measuring 300 acres and owns a big Rice Mill a First Grade College and Sanskrit College three large Girls Schools for Oriya and Telugus an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services He contributed Rs 1 00 000 to the Research Institute Coonoor and Rs 20 000 to Post Graduates for Research work in food and commercial crops at Coimbatore Government College of Agriculture During the Great War he subscribed Rs 3 10 000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non Combatant Forces He holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918 In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Samasthan and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918 Rajah (hereditary) in 1922 Maharaja (personal) on 1 1 1936 Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen cricketer He is a member of several important Clubs in the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association London He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23 1 1937 He was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa The Maharaja Saheb was elected as President District Board Ganjam Chairpur in 1936 The Maharaja is a member of the Provincial & District War Committees of Madras & Orissa and has contributed about Rs 20 000 towards War Funds in addition to rendering help in recruiting work He has recently contributed £5000 to the Orissa War Fund for the purchase of a Fighter Plane



PIRPUR RAJA SYED MOHAMAD MAHDI B A, M L A Taluqdar of Pirpur, Dist Fyzabad (Oudh)
Born December 27th 1896

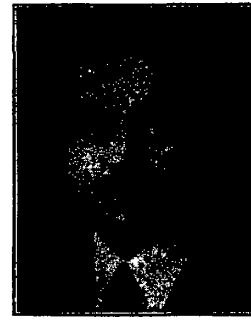
Educated In Arabic and Persian joined the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow and subsequently the Canning College Lucknow Graduated in 19-0

Succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Syed Abujafar K C I E in February 1927

Proprietor of Pirpur Estate in Fyzabad Sultanpur Jaunpur Azamgarh and Ghazipur Districts Pays a land revenue of more than Rs 1 10 000

In November 1930 he was returned unopposed to the United Provinces Legislative Council The British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh twice elected him as their Hon Secretary In 1931 when the second Round Table Conference was in session he went to England on behalf of the Taluqdars of Oudh to press for the maintenance of their rights and privileges In 1933 the British Indian Association deputed him to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee He was the President of the United Provinces Educational Conference held at Muzzaffarnagar in November 1934 Since the beginning of the new constitution he has been a member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly He was president of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Council of the All India Muslim League in March 1938 to inquire into Muslim grievances in Congress governed Provinces He travelled all over India in this connection and first published his report known as Pirpur Report , in November 1938 which ran into a second edition the same year He was Organizer of the All India Industrial Exhibition held at Patna (Bihar) in 1938 39 and was Convener of the Committee appointed by the All India Muslim League in December 1938 to examine the Wardha Scheme of Education

Since the beginning of the War he has contributed generously towards the different War Funds



RAKH KHAMBA ESTATE NAWAB NISAR ALI KHAN QIZILBASH OF RAKH KHAMBA is the present head of the famous Qizilbash family of the Punjab

The first Nawab and the founder of the Qizilbash family in India Ali Raza Khan came from Kabul with the British in 1841 In 1866 he was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan who in turn was succeeded by his younger brother Nawab Nasir Ali Khan in 1890

Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan KCIE the Fourth Nawab succeeded his uncle in 1896 On the death of Sir Fateh Ali Khan in 1923 his son Nawab Nisar Ali Khan succeeded him

The present Nawab has had a liberal education at Lahore Aligarh and Cambridge He has travelled extensively in Europe and takes keen interest in the Political and Social life of the country

The family is distinguished for Military Political and Social services

Rakh Khamba Estate is one of the Premier Estates in the Punjab

The Title of Nawab is hereditary

Estate The Estate comprises of villages in Lahore Lyallpur Sheikhupura Lucknow and Baharaich Districts

Born 9th of August 1901

Brothers (1) Nawabzada Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash born in 1908 is a B A from Cambridge and a Barrister at Law from Lincolns inn London Member of Legislative Assembly Punjab, Senior Vice-Chairman Lahore District Board Lives with the Nawab

(2) Major Nawabzada Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash born in 1911 is in the Indian Army

(3) Nawabzada Talib Ali Khan Qizilbash B A born in 1913

Address (1) Nawab Palace, Lahore (2) Alirezabad Rakh Khamba Estate Lahore District (3) Fair Lawn Mashobra Simla



RAMGARH RAJ MAHA RAJA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR of Ramgarh Raj Bihar

Born 10th August, 1916 Assumed full control 16th August 1937

Educated at the Rajkumar College Raipur and afterwards at Mayo College Ajmer

Married Princess Lalita Rajya Lakshmi eldest daughter of His Excellency General Sir Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana S.M.N.T. S.P.G. D.B. K.B.E. Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of the King of Nepal at the Court of St James London, and niece of His Majesty the King of Nepal

The Ramgarh Raj is situated in the District of Hazaribagh in Bihar It consists mostly of hills forests and lands brought under cultivation It has beautiful valleys with picturesque scenery and attracts a large number of visitors There are numerous waterfalls and hot springs and the country can boast of an excellent road system which affords facilities for travel such as are rarely met with in other parts of India. Of late the mineral wealth of the country has been attracting industrialists from all over India

The ancestors of the present Maharaja Bahadur were Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Jaychand of Kanouj In 1368 A D Singh Deo came from Khairagarh Kanti in Bundelkhand to this part of the country and established a new Kingdom of 22 Parganas with the capital at Sisia in Pargana Karanpura The twenty two Parganas represented the states of tribal chiefs the ruins of whose forts can still be seen They stand as landmarks bearing witness to a hoary past and afford to historians and antiquarians a subject for fruitful study From Sisia the capital was moved first to Urda then to Badam and eventually to Ramgarh The latter place was named after the fort built by Maharaja Dalel Singh in memory of his father Maharaja Ramsingh The fort is still in existence and supplied the name by which the Raj continues to be known Maharaja Mukund Singh, the last ruler who reigned at Ramgarh conquered and annexed Pargan Chai consisting of petty Chieftainships, namely Jagodih Rampur Itkhori Paroria and Petiz During the Moghul Rule in India the Maharajas of Ramgarh enjoyed and exercised sovereign rights and privileges Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur removed the capital to Ichak and thence in 1873 to Padma the present capital The Maharajas of Ramgarh rendered valuable service to the Crown, and helped in suppressing the Mutiny of 1857 and the Santal Insurrection of 1831 32 In Moghul times and at least as late as 1771 the entire

districts of Ranchi and Palamau and portions of Manbhum and Gaya were included within the ambit of the Raj The whole territory of the Raj was known as the district of Ramgarh in the early annals of The East India Company The district corresponded more or less with the Munda Rastra referred to in the Bihta inscription of Emperor Samudra Gupta In the time of Lord Chaitanya it was known as Jhar Khand The present territorial limits of the Raj extend beyond the Hazaribagh District to Pargana Basatpur comprising the entire Northern portion of the Ranchi district

The present Maharaja from his infancy showed promise of his future greatness Immediately after assuming charge of the Raj in August 1937 prior to which the Raj was managed by a Court of Wards the Maharaja Bahadur diverted his full attention to the interests of the Raj and by his manifold benevolent activities has become extremely popular among his Raiyats He tries to keep himself in direct touch with all his subjects especially the poorer section and is therefore accessible to all He is keen on inaugurating some new scheme to foster the growth of a healthy and progressive peasantry His methodical ways of living have resulted in his infinite capacity and constant desire for hard work His chief pleasure is to be at his office table where he works harder and longer than the hardest worked officials of the Raj The Raj is making good progress in all directions The Maharaja Bahadur has brought about a remarkable change in the life of Ramgarh people

The Maharaja Bahadur is a sports man a public man and a distinguished scholar His travels throughout India have enabled him to conduct the administration on highly progressive and efficient lines The famous Congress Session of 1940 was held in Ramgarh and even the more prominent Congress leaders were full of praise for the cordial relations existing between the Maharaja and his subjects Recently it has been decided to open centres throughout the Raj in furtherance of a scheme of rural uplift for which the Maharaja has allotted a sum of Rs 25 000 to start with A bigger scheme in the shape of rural credit banks has also been sponsored The tenants have been given the right to reclaim waste lands free of Salami To provide irrigation facilities in every village a grand scheme has been projected at an annual cost of Rs 25 000 The rare privilege of getting free supply of wood for fuel and agricultural purposes has also been granted to the tenants



Raj Crest

The democratic instincts of the Maharaja Bahadur have prompted him to constitute an Advisory Board at which the tenants are represented by three members to be elected by them The Raj is trying to render all possible help to Agricultural Exhibitions in the shape of melas etc , at Ramgarh and Chatra—the two big centres of the Raj The Raj owns three hospitals, one high school one middle school and one primary

school and gives monetary help to almost all other schools and dispensaries run by the District Board. In addition to these the Raj has travelling Dispensary Vans under qualified doctors to render first aid to the tenants and is employing a number of qualified vaids to administer indigenous medicines to the agriculturists

The Maharaja Bahadur has already made his mark in the public life of Bihar He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Kshatriya Mahasabha which was held in Patna He is a member of the General Council of the Rajkumar College at Raipur nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar to represent the landlords of Chota Nagpur and South Bihar and was later on elected to the Managing Committee Last year he was elected President of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha He is Vice President of the Bihar Landholders Association and the Hazaribagh War Committee He is also a Member of the executive body of the Bihar War Committee All public causes receive the willing support of the Maharaja Bahadur and the following donations testify to his generosity —

Rs 1 00 000 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund Rs 1 00 000 to the George VI Coronation Fund Rs 67 000 for the Indoor Hospital Building at Hazaribagh Rs 40 000 for the Nurses Ward in the Mission Zenana Hospital Hazaribagh Rs 25 000 to the Prince of Wales Fund Rs 15 000 to the Leprosy Fund Rs 10 000 to the Thanks giving Fund Rs 14 102 to the Zenana Mission Hospital at Hazaribagh Rs 25 000 to the King George V Memorial Fund Rs 25 000 to different Schools and Hospitals in the Raj Rs 9 000 to the poor and destitute when the Maharaja Bahadur was touring in the Raj recently Rs 50 000 to the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Rs 2 000 to the Bihar Flying Club besides investing Rs 1 00 000 in the Defence War Loan

Besides the monetary contribution towards the successful prosecution of the War he has given about 4 000 acres of land free of compensation for the Military Cantonment which was opened at Ramgarh last year

Heir Apparent Tikkait Indrajitendra Narain Singh was born on the 27th January 1938 amidst great rejoicings of the people of Ramgarh To commemorate the occasion the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce valuable concessions to the tenants and further when he went on tour he sanctioned the sum of Rs 50 000 to finance agricultural and irrigational works in the Raj

On the occasion of his third birthday a District Sports meeting was held (first of its kind in Padma)under the patronage of the Maharaja Bahadur

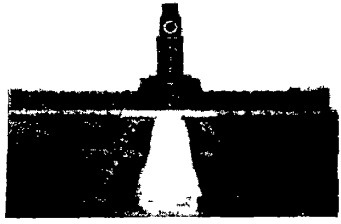
The Maharani Sahiba is benevolent by nature and accords generous support to all public charities Recently she contributed a handsome amount from her private purse to meet all expenses for the construction and maintenance of a Maternity & Child welfare Centre in Padma the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Hallett wife of the then Governor of Bihar

Maharajmata Sahiba is the mother of the present Maharaja Bahadur and the eldest daughter of the late Raja Saheb of Porahat She is very fond of music painting and needlework and takes great interest in the social and educational uplift of women It was at her instance that her father started a girls school and a fairly large Zenana Hospital in

his capital She has travelled extensively in India England and the Continent

Rajmata Sahiba Grand Mother of the present Maharaja Bahadur is better known as the Grand Old Lady of the Raj From her very infancy she has been brought up in the midst of a religious household and she has rightly kept the tradition of the Ramgarh Raj family by her numerous charities which are sure to be remembered with gratitude From the income of her estate which is a Khorposh grant to her by the Raj she has constructed a magnificent building in Padma which is known as Sreenagar and is a real piece of typical oriental architecture

Lieutenant Kumar Basant Narain Singh M R A S (Eng) F R E S (Lond) M A M N H (U S A) the younger brother of the Maharaja Bahadur was born in 1918 He was educated along with his brother at the Rajkumar College Raipur and Mayo College Ajmere after which he received forest training under the Conservator of Forests Bihar He is the Chief Secretary of the Raj a member of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Landholders Association Vice President of the Rural Reconstruction Association Hazaribagh and the District Scouts Commissioner for Hazaribagh He is an honorary Lieutenant of the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment now styled the Bihar Regiment He has made extensive tours of various foreign countries



Stewart Buildings—The Raj Secretariat opened by H E Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart Governor of Bihar in 1942

Area of the Raj 5 000 square miles
Population 900 000
Income About Rs 15 00 000

Chief Secretary Lt Kumar Basant Narain Singh M R A S (Eng) F R E S (Lond) M A M N H (U S A) *Advisor and Dewan* Chowdhary Roshan Lal *Chief Manager* Raj Bahadur Pandit Guru Sevak Upadhya B A *Manager* Babu Jugal Kishore Prasad *Forest Officer* Chandrajit Lal Chadha B Sc (Edin) I F S (Retd) *Secretary for Legal Affairs* Surendra Nath Roy B A B L *Huzur Secretary and Hon A D C* Thakur Ramkumar Singh *Finance Secretary* Sardar Diwan Singh Goindi G D A *Development Secretary and Hon A D C* Kunwar Pratap Singh B A *1st Assistant Manager* Babu Bateshwar Prasad Singh B A B L *Law Superintendent* Amiya Madhab Roy B A B L *Private Secretary* B K Srivastava B A *Tutor to the Heir Apparent* N K Bhargava B A, *Comptroller of Palace* Mrs Elsa C Needham



RAMPURA RAJ SHRI MAN RAJA CHITTAR SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR
Born 5th October 1914 *Educated* at Mayo College, Ajmer and Colvin College Lucknow *Married* The daughter of Raja Harpal Singh of Singramau *Succeeded* 1915 and formally installed on *Gadi* in 1935 *Heir Apparent* Maharajkumar Yuvraj Samar Singh Ju Deo

An illustrious ancestor of the present Raja from a branch of the Ruling Family of Jaipur founded Kachwahaghar mentioned as such in Ain e Akbari some ten centuries back Rampura as Capital was later founded by Raja Ram Shah Ju Deo Its integrity was recognised by the Moghals and the Mahrattas At the cession of Jalaun the tenure of this Raj was confirmed by the British Govt through a *Wajibularz* which provides for the mutual extradition of criminals necessary help from the Govt and the continuance of the honour and dignity of the family besides other rights and privileges Full sovereign powers in matters of Revenue Police and Civil Law were enjoyed by the Rulers until 1915 when Govt Police were introduced for the first time Even now the Raja pays no revenue or cess maintains his own Roads Schools Pounds and Ferries and controls the Excise in his Raj The present Raja takes a keen interest in the administration and is particularly interested in the welfare and uplift of his subjects Education is free throughout the Raj scholarships are provided for further studies A well equipped charitable Hospital is maintained

A good sportsman fond of Cricket Hockey Tennis Riding and Shooting the Raja is interested in varieties of birds and is a great lover of dogs The Rampura Kennels are well known for Show Winners

The family is noted for steadfast loyalty to the Crown The grandfather of the present Raja was awarded a Khilat of Rs 5 000 a grant of Land and a Sanad for help in the Mutiny while his parents Raja Ram Singh Ju Deo C I E and Rani Chandelini Ju Devi O B E received distinctions for loyal services The Raja Saheb has so far subscribed Rs 1 13 500 to War Loans and Rs 2 510 to Defence Certificates besides Rs 6 000 to War Funds and an annual contribution of Rs 1 300 for the duration of the War He is an H A R O and a member of the Provincial War Board U P Ex Soldiers Board and Distt War Committee and the founder and President of the Rampura War Committee whose record is exemplary and has supplied over 100 recruits to the different branches of the Army

Diwan PANDIT RAM VISHAL MISRA B A LL B
Private Secretary DR D K RAIZADA, L S M F



SAIYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB H H SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb) High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan *Born* At Surat on 5th August 1885 *Succeeded* 1915 Silver Jubilee of accession cele brated all over India 1940

He is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai l Mutlaq He derives his succes sion from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him) through his descendents the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt Nearly 900 years back owing to political upheavals in Egypt the last Fatemide Caliph Imam Sai yedna Taiyeb retired into seclusion while his Dawat was transferred to Yemen where the incumbents ruled as Sultans From Yemen the 23rd Dai transferred the seat of Dawat to India In India the Dais were the recipients of high honour and enjoyed special privileges from the Moghul Emperors They were also accorded royal honour by the Peshwas the Holkars and the Scindias The East India Company counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility His Holiness besides being a First Class Sardar of the Deccan enjoys all the concomitant privileges including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in Civil Courts Has twelve sons and eight daughters Heir apparent Prince Mohom medbhaisaheb Burhanuddin is the 52nd in line

He wields supreme command and jurisdiction civil and religious over the members of his community who owe him allegiance and are bound to obey him and abide by his decisions which are absolute and final He appoints his deputies called Amils in every town wherever his followers live to maintain a constant contact with them His Holiness is a liberal patron of Education Arts and Industry and has established a separate department to administer the 350 Madressahs including High Schools with hostels attached to them At these Madressahs free education is imparted to children He is an eminent Arabic Scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture Every year during the month of Ramzan he writes a brochure in Arabic on religious and philosophical subjects These writings are acknow ledged masterpieces of Arabic literature His charities and benevo lence know no bounds Amongst his multifarious munificences the construction of Quibla in Masjid-e Aqsa at Jerusalem the prepara tion of Kiswat, *i.e* an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba at Mecca the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the Saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and also the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam are a few striking examples *Address* Saifi Mahal Malabar Hill Bombay



TAMKOHI RAJ Raja INDRAJIT PRATAP BAHADUR SAHI the present Raja Saheb of Tamkohi

Tamkohi Raj in the Gorakhpur District (U P) dates its origin long before the Mohammedan rule in India though recognition of titles and Mansabs were obtained during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi by Raja Kalyan Mal and Raja Hamir Sahi and from the British Government in the time of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi

The present Raja Saheb Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, at the age of 5 years succeeded his father Raja Shatrujit Pratap Bahadur Sahi after his death in the year 1898 Since then many improvements have been made to the Estate in almost all directions—Political Industrial Social and Educational His generous contributions to the Educational institutions Pathshalas Schools & Colleges particularly those as awarded to the St Andrews College of Gorakhpur and Buddha A V School of Kasia combined with the annual grant of scholarships for indigent and needy students are instances of the keen and unqualified interest taken by him towards the cause of Education

The Raja Saheb was a member of the U P Legislative Council from 1920 to 1931 He is holding the office of the Chairman District Board for 4 consecutive terms and was awarded the title of C I E in January 1936 He is also connected with many Government and Public Institutions and has contributed liberally to the well being of his ryots and for the progress of the Estate since he has had charge of the Raj He is popular among all sections of the public of Gorakhpur as well as with the British Government

During the last war he helped the British Government with a large number of men and money He is associated with all the war efforts in his districts He is a good shot and is fond of manly games He was awarded the Silver Medal at the last Coronation Durbar in 1912 and the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935

The Raja Saheb is closely related to Benares State in U P and to Bettiah and Tekari families in the Bihar Province

The Estate is comprised of 462 villages in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in U P and Chapra Gaya Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar Province paying Government Revenue Rs 1 28,886 13-0 in all

Address P O Tamkohi Dist Gorakhpur (U P)



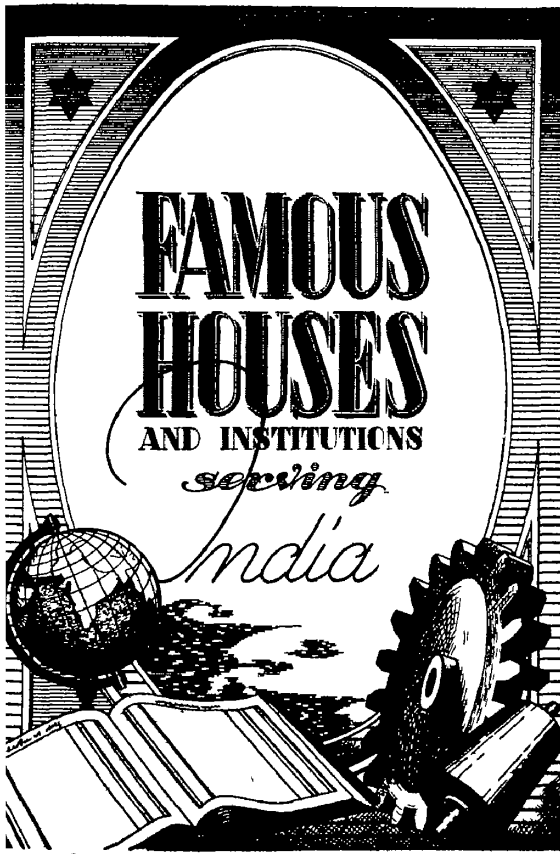
VIZIANAGRAM MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR VIJAYA M L A (U P) owner of Benares Estates Vizzy (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936 Patron of Indian Sport ex minister for justice U P Government President Andhra Mahasabha has travelled extensively in Europe and America *Married* in 1923 has two daughters and a son His father established many charitable institutions and was for some time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council his grand father and great grand father were members of the Imperial Legislative Council Both of them had enjoyed the personal distinction of His Highness and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively They had both established many charitable institutions in Benares Allahabad and other places and the former had also built a fountain in Hyde Park London The Town Hall and the Carmichael Library Benares the Vizianagram Hall in Muir College, Allahabad are a few of the many acts of munificence of the Vizianagram House His nephew the present Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur Raja of Vizianagram who is a minor is the only Zemindar in India who has a salute of 11 guns within the district of Vizagapatam The distinction Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur was conferred by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government

Born On 28th December 1905 *Educated* at the Princes College Ajmer and Haileybury College England Whilst he was at the Princes College Ajmer he won his Colours at Tennis and Cricket and set up a record as he was the youngest student to get a double blue (Pachranga) and this record has not yet been broken In 1934 he stood for election to the Central Assembly from the Landholders Constituency of the United Provinces and was returned unopposed On the eve of the inauguration of the reforms he stood for election to the U P Provincial assembly from one of the largest rural constituencies and was returned by a large majority One of the well known big game hunters in India and has reached the coveted figure of a century of tiger He was appointed interim Minister of Justice of the United Provinces Government under the New Act 2nd April 1937 He has been a member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and was elected to the Executive Council unanimously in 1940 He was called upon by Sir S Radhakrishnan Vice-Chancellor of the University to accept the highest Blue ribbon of the University as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940 Unanimously elected President of the 22nd Andhra Mahasabha held at Vizagapatam in November 1941 and President of the U P Kshatriya Mahasabha for the year 1942



WALIUR RAHMAN KHAN BAHADUR MOULVI, B L a Tea Planter and Zemindar of Jalpaiguri Born in July 1861 in the famous Kazi family of Cheora District Tipperah He received his early education in his native village graduated in Arts and in Law from the Presidency College Calcutta and the Government College Dacca respectively He is the third Muslim graduate of the Tipperah District He lost his father while yet a boy but was brought up by his uncle the late Khan Bahadur Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh *Married* Begum Manija Khatun youngest daughter of the late Kazi Mahammad Asghar of Cheora in May 1889 Has six sons and three daughters He joined the Jalpaiguri bar in December 1890 and practised law there for about 30 years While at the bar he became connected with the tea industry of which his uncle was the pioneer among Indians By dint of zeal industry frugality and hon esty he has now become the sole proprietor of several tea gardens and holder of a considerable number of shares of Jt Stock Companies and owner of extensive Zemindary and other properties in Bengal and Assam He has served in an honorary capacity in public bodies and organisations and participated in all social and loyal political move ments in Jalpaiguri He is a Life Member of the Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage at Dacca and has endowed two beds, the Lady Carmichael Bed and the Lady Jackson Bed in the female section of the Jalpaiguri General Hospital He contributed Rs 5 000 towards King George V Jubilee Fund part of which together with other contribu tions has enabled the X Ray installation in the Jalpaiguri General Hospital to be made He has established a charitable dispensary at Walipur in the Darrang district in Assam and has been maintaining it at his own cost In Cheora he has built a fine mosque and excavated tanks which supply pure drinking water to the people He has done many other works of public utility For his public services munificence and loyalty he has been honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur The naming of two nice buildings he has built in Jalpaiguri as 'Nur Manzil and Alima Manzil is very strong testimony of his love and esteem for his father and mother respectively Though now in his *81st* year he *is still active and is himself* managing his vast estates with the help of some of his sons He is still acting as a Director in 12 joint stock tea companies and is known as The tea magnate " of Jalpaiguri He is going to convert his properties into a Private Joint Stock Company consisting of himself his wife and children

Address Alima Manzil, " Jalpaiguri.


FAMOUS
HOUSES
AND INSTITUTIONS
serving
India

FAMOUS HOUSES AND INSTITUTIONS SERVING INDIA

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ACME

THREAD CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Managing Agents

WM GRIMSHAW & SONS

MILLIONS of needles in India are threaded with Acme thread The housewife the tailor the cobbler the tentmaker—they all rely on Acme thread and there is a type of Acme thread to meet every individual requirement Chances are that most of your own garments and shoes are sewn with Acme thread The life of your garment depends largely upon the strength of the thread it is stitched with because if inferior thread has been used it may come apart at the seams That is why all reputable tailors use Acme thread almost exclusively

BIRTH OF THE FIRM

The firm of Acme Thread Co Ltd was founded in 1933 by Mr William Grimshaw and his son Mr J A Grimshaw With its factory housed in spacious premises in the grounds of the Atlas Mills Reay Road Bombay production started in 1934 It was and perhaps still is the only European owned and managed factory manufacturing sewing thread which finds its way into thousands of homes on this sub-continent

THE FACTORY

The Acme factory of today is entirely different from the Acme factory of 1934 Many important changes have been brought about since it was first started New machinery has been added and production takes place along more efficient lines With every improvement in the factory came improvement in the product



The Winding & Packing Dept

Acme thread improved in quality and more types and brands of thread were turned out the most popular of the lot being Shivaji Brand thread More and more workers have been engaged to meet the growing demands from the Indian markets and some foreign markets Of the factory staff today are 250 men and women all skilled workers The factory works night and day not only to meet a heavy civilian demand but also the demand from Army Clothing Factories Tent Factories and Leather Goods Factories

The Acme enterprise is run on modern principles under expert European supervision and management It is the largest factory of its kind in India and uses the latest British and American machinery

PACKING AND PRINTING

Acme thread goes on wooden reels and paper tubes before it is put on the market Every reel and every tube bears the Company s trade mark and has gaily printed labels attached

All the labels wrappers tickets letterheads billheads and other printed stationery required by the firm is printed in its own Printing Press which is housed in the factory premises This press turns out exquisite colour work too

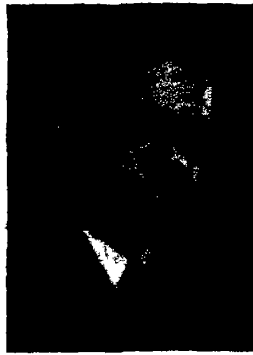
AGENCIES

The firm has Branches and Agencies in many parts of India including Calcutta Madras Cawnpore Lucknow Karachi Delhi, Lahore Sialkot Petlad Ahmedabad Peshawar and Bangalore

EXPORT

The firm has also a large export trade Its products are in great demand in Egypt South Africa East Africa, Syria Persian Gulf Burma and the East Indies They are regularly exported to these places

Alembic



Chemical Works Company, Ltd., Baroda.

PIONEERS OF INDIA'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Raj Mitra B D Amin

THE history of Alembic is the history of the development of chemical and pharmaceutical industry in India and also reflects the industrial progress of Baroda State

Some four decades back during the early period of the rule of His Highness the late Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar III of Baroda was laid the foundation of the notable industry which is one of the major industries that owe their origin to the progressive outlook of His late Highness

In the promotion and incorporation of this company the late Prof T K Gajjar the late Prof A S Kotibhasker and Mr (now Raj Mitra) B D Amin took a leading part Later, the rapid expansion of this enterprise was mainly due to the genius and indefatigable energy of Raj Mitra B D Amin who is considered one of the earliest

pioneers of the pharmaceutical industry in India In spite of the initial almost insurmountable difficulties and heavy financial losses, Raj Mitra B D Amin persevered with a determination that knew no defeat until he succeeded in converting a small losing concern into a huge profit making enterprise

Realising the need for well trained and qualified chemists and chemical engineers Alembic has pursued the policy of sending suitable employees to England Germany and America for training in Pharmacy and Chemistry The manufacturing and research laboratories of the factory are now manned by these trained engineers and chemists with up to-date knowledge and ideas Scientific investigation and development in the various branches of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry is constantly taking place

Alembic is to-day one of the most prosperous industrial enterprises in India manufacturing on a large scale chemical and pharmaceutical products The factories are being rapidly extended and from the early alcoholic basic industry the company by persistent efforts and gradual progress has developed to-day into a huge chemical and pharmaceutical concern manufacturing all kinds of medicinal products such as tinctures extracts elixirs vinums ointments tablets injections pharmaceutical specialities several medicinal chemicals including anæsthetic ether chloral hydrate ethyl chloride alkaloids etc The company s services to the country in supplying the medical profession with standard reliable products are great and specially during these critical days of scarcity of medicines the untiring zeal with which the company s efforts are directed to step up production and maintain quality with ever increasing vigilence speaks of its spirit of service to the millions of suffering humanity

The reins of management are now in the hands of the Board of Directors and the immediate activities are looked after by Mr R. B Amin and Mr M B Amin both sons of Raj Mitra B D Amin. They have introduced numerous and far reaching improvements in every direction thereby assuring for the company a long era of leadership and prosperity



Alembic Chemical Works Factory Baroda.

J. B. ADVANI & CO., LTD.

(Established 1908)

BOMBAY

Three intimate friends, Kanwalsing Pohumal Vasanmal Kishen chand and Jotsing Harising in 1908 formed themselves into a Company called J B Advani & Company with a view to specializing in the import of Paper and Printing Materials This Concern was the first of its kind in Sind for up to the time it commenced business there was not a single business house in the whole of Sind specializing in the import of Paper and Printing Materials The pioneers who envisaged a great future for this line of business opened an office in Karachi In a very short time their confidence was justified and the venture became a huge success The markets within reach having been tapped to the fullest extent a Branch was opened in Bombay in 1921 In spite of the very keen competition that usually prevails in Bombay which is the premier and largest paper market in India the Company very soon became one of the leading firms in the line with its business growing in volume from year to year

In 1924 the original owners of the Company decided to convert their firm into a Private Limited Company—J B Advani & Co Ltd —with a capital of Rs 6 00 000

In 1925 the management decided to explore the Punjab market more energetically with a view to developing the business handled by the Head Office at Karachi and a Branch was accordingly opened in Lahore This was followed by the opening of a Branch in Madras in 1927 which has made steady progress year by year Three years later a Branch was opened this time in Calcutta

With branches in all the important centres in India J B Advani & Co Ltd with its huge stocks today reaches every notable consuming centre in India

The Company has a paid up Capital of Rs 6 00 000 and a Reserve Fund of Rs 6 00 000 Besides it has the substantial backing of its partners and the Working Capital is actually in the vicinity of Rs 30 00 000 The Company with its four branches is one of the largest importers of paper in India with a turnover of Rs 70 00 000 per annum It deals in all grades of paper printing machinery and materials and is open to take up representation of Indian and foreign Mills

Managing Directors

J T Lalvani B A H K Malkani, B J Advani L V Malkani

Branches

Karachi, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Madras Bangalore & Baroda

The Asian ASSURANCE CO., LTD.



Head Office —
ASIAN BUILDING,
BALLARD ESTATE,
BOMBAY

Established
1910

The Asian Assurance Co Ltd Bombay claims a place in the front rank of Indian Life Offices With a standing of over thirty years the company has shown quite a good progress both in the matter of expansion of business and consolidation of its financial position

The following figures tracing the progress of the company during the last fifteen years speak eloquently in this connection —

Year	Premium income	Life Fund	Total business in Force
1925	Rs 3 50 211	Rs 7 38 819	Rs 62 02 500
1930	„ 6 48 793	„ 18 10 948	„ 1 24 51 232
1935	„ 13 43 137	„ 42 98 820	„ 2 52,08 418
1940	„ 20 95 146	„ 85 98 458	„ 4 17 48 221
1941	„ 22 54 000	„ 97,00,000	„ 4,46,00,000

'The Indian Finance of Calcutta remarks as follows regarding the Investment Policy of the Company — The Investment policy adopted by the Asian satisfies the two well known canons of a life office investment policy namely absolute safety consistent with the maximum return

The following remarks of the Consulting Actuary Mr G S Marathey at the time of the last valuation of the Company will denote the strength of the Company and the progress achieved Mr Marathey says ' While many other companies find it impossible to work without increasing the expense ratio you have actually been able to reduce it to an appreciable degree You are to be complimented on having maintained the same rate of bonus The expense ratio has been reduced further in 1941 and works out at 25 4% to the total premiums.

The company offers to the public quite a variety of suitable scheme of which special mention may be made of (1) Golden policy, (2) Safeguard policy, (3) Capital policy and (4) Retirement Income plan Besides the policies of the Asian contain important facilities like permanent disability and automatic non forfeiture without any extra charges being levied for these

THE ASSOCIATED

IN 1939 a company was established called The Associated Textile Engineers to deal in textile machinery and in humidifying and air-conditioning equipment Due to the serious dislocation in the textile machinery trade on account of the war this firm is at present engaging itself in the organization of the sales and marketing of Indian China clay which is extensively used in textile sizing



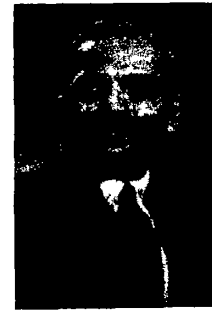
Mr S H Bhagwati

Before the outbreak of the war India used to import all her requirements of China-clay from England China-clay in its crude form is available in a number of districts in this country and one of the best and finest deposits of China-clay is located in the State of Travancore The Government of Travancore made extensive surveys and research to determine the possibilities of the commercial exploitation of these deposits in the year 1936 and on satisfactory reports sanctioned the necessary amount for the installation and construction of a large Clay Washing and Refining Plant and also a fully equipped Ceramic Factory

The whole scheme was entrusted to Sardar Dogar Singh F C S (England) and Travancore China-clay was first put on the market in the beginning of the year 1940 It got a ready response from the Textile Mills of this country and it has established its reputation as India s best and finest China-clay It compares very favourably with English China clay in chemical composition and physical properties and is found to be ideally suitable for use in Textile sizing and finishing It is also used in the paper leather rubber paints pigments and ceramic industries

TEXTILE ENGINEERS

The Sole Agency for India for the sale of Travancore China-clay was given to Messrs Industrial and Agri cultural Engineering Co Bombay who have appointed Messrs Associated Textile Engineers 43 Forbes Street Bombay as their sole distributors



Mr D Ramanna

All the three partners of the firm —Messrs R D Char B E D Ra manna L T M and S H Bhagwati B com —have had previous business connections with the textile industry Mr Bahgwati is well known in the textile centres of India and has a good knowledge of marketing condi tions He has been on an extensive tour of the Continent of Europe where he had the unique opportunity of working in the factories and labora tories of leading textile machinery manufacturers and visited several textile mills Mr Bhagwati also visited Japan to study artificial silk weaving printing and calico engraving With his fine reputation for handling machinery and air-condition ing equipment Mr Bhagwati has been helpful to his firm and also to the Mills and factories who are its clients No wonder Messrs Associated Textile Engineers did not take much time to establish themselves and their efforts have been successful in putting Travancore China-clay on the industrial map of India



Refining Plant



THE ASIATIC GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(*Incorporated in Mysore State*)

Head Office ' Asiatic Buildings Bangalore City

Opened by the late H H The Yuvaraja of Mysore

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr F H Noronha MB ch B (Edin) D P H (Camb) (CHAIRMAN)
Nawab Sajid Yar Jung Bahadur Bangalore
Lady Banerji Bangalore
E H M Bower Esq B A LL B (Lond) O B E I S O M L A J P Madras
Dr F X De Souza LL D I C S (Retd) M L A (Central) Mangalore
Capt Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudaliar Bangalore
H Bhimasena Rau Esq B A (Retd Accountant General) Madras
Pingle Venkatarama Reddy Esq Hyderabad (Dn)
V Sundaramurthy Esq Bangalore
S R Mandre Esq M A B com F S A A. (Lond) } *Policyholders*
Incorporated Accountant Bangalore
M Tirumal Rao Esq Bezwada } *Directors*

The Company started Life Business in 1922 and is one of the strongest and best known Life Companies in India It has Branches and Agencies throughout India

ASSETS EXCEED Rs 20 LACS CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs 8 LACS

Calcutta Office 104/IG Lansdowne Road Extension Rashbehari Avenue P O Calcutta
Bombay Office 3rd Floor, Commissariat Buildings Hornby Road Fort Bombay
Madras Office 135 Royapettah Bazar Road Royapettah ,Madras
Karachi Office 10 Rameshwar Mansions, Bunder Road Karachi

ORGANISING OFFICES

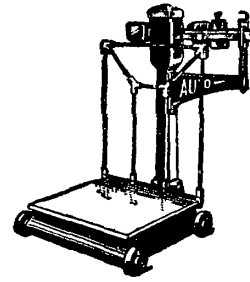
Dacca 78/5 Lyall Street
Dharwar Market Road

A FRANCIS *General Secretary & Manager*

INDIA'S BEST WEIGHING MACHINES

As perfect as Industry and Experience can make them.

★ ★ ★



Manufacturers

The Auto-Scales & Engineering Co.,

233, Belilios Road,

HOWRAH

Sole Selling Agents in India

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

9. Esplanade East, CALCUTTA.



Spacious Garaging Accommodation

THE BANDRA BUS CO., LTD.,

Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 22



Mr Akbar Chinoy

THE Chinoys, well-known for the last forty years as automobile pioneers in India, bought over the Bandra Bus Service in 1938 The concern when purchased, owned just a few good buses and a lot of ramshackle old vehicles But, the new proprietors were determined to solve very thoroughly the passenger traffic problem of the Suburbs

They set about it by promoting a limited company called the Bandra Bus Company Limited, with its office at Santa Cruz The Board of Directors comprised Sir Sultan Chinoy as Chairman, Mr Akbar Chinoy as Managing Director, and three other directors

The Bandra Bus Company, popularly known as the B B C, gradually replaced all the old buses with the very latest models These spacious new buses brought luxurious comfort to the travelling public Thus naturally resulted in a heavy increase in traffic and more buses had to be purchased The Bombay Garage premises could no longer house the offices and the bus fleet of the Bandra Bus Co It was therefore resolved to erect a special building and devote it entirely to the requirements of the Bandra Bus Co The new edifice is situated on Ghodbunder Road and consists of an office building residential quarters for the officers and a big depot for garaging the buses The depot is so designed that all buses are parked in single file, thus lessening the dangers of destruction by fire etc

In 1940 when the international situation showed no signs of improving the Company anticipated a shortage of petrol and began experimenting with a Charcoal Producer Gas Plant As the experiment proved successful the Company converted many of its buses to be operated by gas Thanks to the foresight of the Company the suburban public is now enjoying the same travelling facilities it did before the outbreak of war

How successful the new Co s venture has been may be gauged from the fact that an average of 10 000 passengers travel daily by B B C buses which collectively do 3 200 miles a day on various routes which form a network over the Bombay Suburban District



Special charcoal being sorted out for Buses fitted with Producer Gas Plant

BARODA STATE INDUSTRIES

The industrial progress of Baroda State can be attributed to the progressive outlook of His late Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao the grandfather of the present Maharaja The first modern textile Mill was built as early as 1895 and the State now occupies a prominent place alongside the industrially advanced provinces of British India 148 factories associated with a variety of industries producing war supplies are spread over 8 000 square miles and employ 41 104 workers

TEXTILES

Sixteen Cotton mills are capable of producing 40 million lbs of yarn and 32 million lbs of cloth a year from cotton grown in the State while the manufacture of canvas durries tapes newar patti absorbent cotton woollen rugs blankets etc is being undertaken by a firm The State s woollen mill is busy on war work and received an order for supply of 120 000 blankets from April 1941 to March 1942 Another important item of manufacture is the production of bobbins shuttles and other wooden parts required by cotton and jute mills These are being produced at Navsari mostly for the jute industry in Bengal The plant is capable of doubling its present output

CHEMICALS

Leading important chemical manufacturing concerns supply a variety of pharmaceutical products drugs fine chemicals, alkaloids, heavy chemicals rectified spirit and spirituous preparations textile soap and finishing materials Tata Chemicals Ltd a joint stock company floated with an authorised capital of Rs 1 25 00 000 will start production of soda ash and other heavy chemicals in the course of the next few months Another concern is considering the production of morphine, strychnine caffeine and other alkaloids on a commercial scale while a third has started the manufacture of bichromate of potash

ENGINEERING

In addition to the workshop of the Gaekwar s Baroda State Railway there are important Ironworks in Baroda They manufac ture agricultural implements cast iron articles bleaching machinery lathes drilling machines sterilisers and locomotive cylinders boilers and other plants and equipments

OTHER INDUSTRIES

The Salt Works at Mithapur near Dwarka cater for the salt needs of Bengal Cement Sugar Matches Rubber mechanicals and China clay are other materials produced in the State Though the State cannot claim many natural and mineral advantages the vigorous exploitation of its resources is principally responsible for the springing up of new industries which are helped by the supply of electricity and a well developed port at Okhamandal Large ocean going liners call at this Port which lies midway between Bombay and Karachi and offers excellent facilities to industry

Plans for new industries include the construction of a paper mill in the Navsari District for manufacturing writing paper kraft paper and straw board from bamboos and other raw materials which are plentiful in that area and a glass factory in Baroda A factory for the manufacture of pencils is being erected at Petlad A small Brush Factory is already in production

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR STARTING NEW INDUSTRIES

To a person who is planning to start a new industry Baroda State offers splendid facilities for the successful execution of the undertaking Whether he is a big capitalist and wants to start a large scale factory or has only small means and desires to launch a moderate scheme he will find that Baroda state will provide an ideal field for his activities The State follows a liberal policy in granting to suitable persons financial assistance and various other concessions to encourage new industries The State is richly endowed with raw materials and is well served by railways and road communications Moreover the rich province of Gujarat with its flourishing agricultural population and many industrial centres provide a wide market for industries

PORT OKHA

The new gateway to Western Northern and Central India Port Okha is the cheapest and most modern port equipped with unrivalled facilities for quick and safe discharge of goods including heavy machinery and fragile articles Extensive sheds warehouses and open storage accommodation are available at moderate charges

THE HOUSE OF Bata

The importance of footwear as a protection against various diseases and inclemency of extreme climate need hardly be stressed

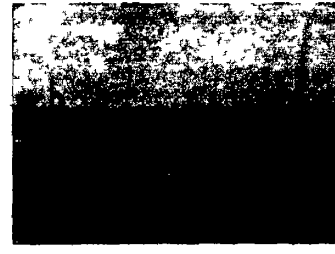
In India thousands of people die every year due to snake bites tetanus hookworm and various septic infections Widespread use of good footwear can to a great extent remedy the situation But the average annual consumption of shoes in pair per head is only 0 09 in India while it is 3 37 in the U S A and between 3 25 and 1 97 in other countries The total output of both hand and machine made shoes in India does not exceed 80 000 000 pairs per annum but the requirement is 800 000 000 pairs per annum

Yet in India favourable conditions obtain for the development of the shoe industry There is the demand and almost all the raw materials needed for shoe production are obtainable in India The only thing that requires to be done is to adjust the price level of shoes with the buying capacities of the Indian people The problem is not an insoluble one if the production of shoes is undertaken in modern factories with up to-date machinery and proper and economic marketing arrangements made

SHORT HISTORY

The Bata organisation has developed from a very small factory at Konnagar into a spectacular city of shoes Batanagar about 13 miles away from Calcutta proper A large plain with overgrown bushes and sub-tropical vegetation gave place to the modern Batanagar where the foundation stone was laid in October 1934 Through years of patient endeavour and sincere service Batanagar has now attained that status and importance in the Indian shoe industry which is simply admirable from every point of view

A community of more than 8 000 people exhibiting efficient skill and commendable team spirit with a keen sense of mutual help and fellow feeling keeps Batanagar humming with activity Another decentralised group of 2 500 men is maintained in the Sales organisation as shop managers salesmen repair hands and other personnel Of those who are working in the production unit 1 000 were formerly cobblers by profession and are now earning about three times their former income



A view of the Factory Main Road.

A recent move towards increased production and convenient service to customers in Northern India has been the establishment of a sister organisation in Batapur 12 miles away from Lahore on the road to Amritsar



A Section of the Leather Shoe Department

PRODUCTION

The production is mainly divided into leather and rubber groups of factories In these factories up-to date machinery for shoe production has been projected and a specialisation in individual works consequent on the division of labour being extended to the furthest limit effected with the result that every part of production bears testimony to an efficiency and skill hitherto unknown in shoe production And this super-quality of the products has been no less due to a conscious co-operation among makers of different parts in a common endeavour Shoes of various sizes shapes and qualities are made to suit a variety of pockets seasons and places

And there is a host of subsidiary products such as socks polish and other accessories In the leather shoe production it is firstly the upper and sole tannery which provides the basic raw material for manufacturing leather articles A number of departments play their respective parts in converting the tanned leather into the different parts of a shoe i e toe cap vamp counter soles heels, etc which are at last brought to the assembling plant for finishing operations

Besides the above there is a number of auxiliary departments which help the production in many ways Machinery Engineering Electrical and Chemical Departments Saw Mills Carpentery are only some of them The importance and utility of them can hardly be exaggerated in a big industrial organisation like Batanagar

SALES ORGANISATION

The Sales organisation of Batas consists of no less than about 800 shop-units interspersed throughout India situated at convenient distances so as to facilitate shopping for local people A brotherhood of about 2 500 managers salesmen, repair-hands and pedicurists exert their utmost in providing the



Rubber Rolling Workshop

people with suitable shoes and accessories and thus enlivening that spirit and motto of Service which is the guiding principle of the Sales organisation

To cater to the requirements of individual shop-units there is the Supply Department which has thus acquired a say over production And with a view to turning every manager every sale man every repair hand every pedicurist into a perfectly efficient businessman the organisation runs a training school where Sales personnel have to undergo a course of six weeks thorough training under expert and experienced instructors

WORKING CONDITIONS

All the factories and auxiliary departments have been housed in airy well lighted spacious buildings where cleanliness is strictly enforced The flowery lawns and handsome lanes within the factory compounds provide aesthetical food to the employees The elimination of drudgery from the process of manufacture consequent on the introduction of the latest types of machinery helps the employees do their work with more ease and greater peace of mind A sympathetic but disciplined supervision is exerted on the employees works helping them to work more efficiently and hence earn a growing scale of wages The daily work leaves enough scope and space for recreation and culture amidst a friendly association of fellow workers which makes every Bata man a specimen of happy contented normal manhood

LIVING CONDITIONS

All the amenities of a city life and all the facilities of a modern home have been carefully provided Airy and spacious bungalows for married officers and hostels for bachelor workers fitted with electricity tap-water and other modern equipments are built in open lawns A post office a cinema house a railway booking office play grounds two big sports clubs cultural and educational institutions library and reading rooms places of worship and a general market where almost everything is available a hospital provided with modern equipment of treatment such as X Ray apparatus etc are to name only a few some of the facilities

Bata Shoe Co Ltd is straining every nerve by all means at their disposal to produce in the people a habit of wearing some kind of foot wear and has so far been successful in meeting the growing demand for footwear to an appreciable extent, thus rendering a positive service to the country at large



A view of the Living Quarters

The House of
BALIWALLA & HOMI LIMITED.

THE position of leadership as optical manufacturers now enjoyed by Messrs Baliwalla & Homi Ltd is the result of over half a century of perseverance and unselfish work

The firm was started on a modest scale at Gunbow street in 1886 by Mr Nowroji J Baliwalla under the name of Nowroji & Dinshaw opticians Within a few years it shifted to Kalbadevi Road and became well known there as N J Baliwalla & Co Later on when his son was admitted as a partner in 1911, the name was changed to Phiroze N Baliwalla & Co

At that time pebble lenses were very much in vogue in India and this enterprising firm was the first to install machinery to work locally cylindrical and Compound Pebble Lenses and thus saved the spectacle wearing public a lot of bother and annoyance of ordering each pair of lenses from England and having to wait several months for their arrival

The firm also took in its stride the manufacture of gold and silver Spectacle Frames *In 1913 Mr Homi Novroji Guzder having joined the* firm its name was changed to Baliwalla & Homi At this time Toric and Meniscus Lenses were quite in demand and being equipped with new precision machinery the firm was the first to manufacture Toric and Meniscus Lenses in India Later on the firm introduced in India the manufacture of Invisible Bifocal Lenses and all kinds of complicated lenses in Crookes Glass which absorbed all Ultra Violet harmful rays

They are the largest optical manufacturers in India and they have been awarded several Gold Medals at the various Industrial Exhibitions Specimen of their lenses have been acquired by several Museums in India They have been appointed opticians to H E Sir Roger Lumley Governor of Bombay and have lately been appointed to Royal Indian Navy Several ruling Princes such as H H The Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner H H The Jam Saheb of Navanagar H H The Maharaja of Kashmere have been greatly satisfied with the special lenses that have been manufactured for them as well as an Independent Monarch in the person of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan

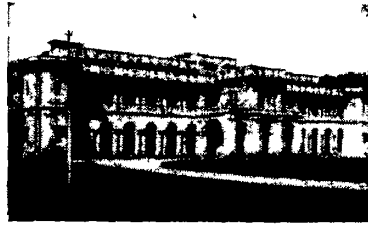


A battery of machines at work in a corner of the factory

Enterprise and Progress are the firm s watchword and the name of Baliwalla & Homi Ltd is synonymous with the progress and developments of spectacles and optical lenses in Bombay and India

BEGG, SUTHERLAND & CO., LTD.

THE OLDEST MERCANTILE HOUSE
WITH THE MOST MODERN METHODS IN
C A W N P O R E
(Northern India)



SUTHERLAND HOUSE

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CHAMPARUN SUGAR CO., LTD
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THE BALRAMPUR SUGAR CO., LTD

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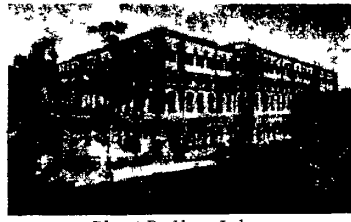
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THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD

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Bharat Building Lahore

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office BHARAT BUILDING LAHORE

BACK in 1896 Lahore saw the birth of one of the first purely Indian Life Insurance Companies The Bharat true to its name was Indian in capital management direction and outlook Just over one thousand rupees was Bharat's premium income during the first 9 months the humble foundation on which today's nation wide business with a yearly premium income of Rs 40 lakhs and a yearly average of Rs 20 lakhs of claims paid was built Bharat has ever stood like a rock through storms of war calamities floods famines earthquakes depressions foreign competition and financial slumps Even in these war years Bharat's march of progress and prosperity continues unimpeded



Seth R Dalmia Chairman

The bonus declared for the quinquennium ending in December 1938 was Rs 22/8 per Rs 1 000 on whole life and Rs 17/8 on endowment policies The current rate of intermediate bonuses stands at the handsome amount of Rs 20 and Rs 10 respectively

Bharat offers a wide range of different policies to its insurers some with quite unique features and all affording great advantages and facilities

The company is fortunate in having on its board eminent Indian industrialists led by the Chairman Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia Bharat is one of the foremost and strongest life offices in the country as will be seen from these figures

Total claims paid exceed Rs 2 Crores 36 lakhs Life Fund exceeds Rs 2 Crores. Total Assets Rs 2 Crores & a half

THE BINOD MILLS CO., LTD., Ujjain, (C.I.)

(Including the Deepchand Mills)



Rai Bahadur Seth L B Sethi

UNDER the patronage of His Highness Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Binod Mills Company was promoted in the year 1913 with a Capital of Rs 21 00 000 The well known firm of Seth Binodiram Balchand Bankers and Jagirdars (Jhalawar State) are the Managing Agents and own more than 60% of the total shares The Mills are one of the biggest in Central India giving employment to more than 4 000 persons There were in the beginning, 19 912 spindles and 480 looms The Company acquired the Deepchand Mills (formerly the Sipra-Mills) in 1935 and has since spent large sums on replacement of much of its old machinery As a result of the progressive policy of the Managing Agents the Company now runs 51 236 spindles and 1 340 looms Yearly production is 80 98 986 lbs of yarn and 78 84 075 lbs of cloth There is a complete dye and bleach house and a printing plant The Mills have their own Iron and Brass foundry

The products of the Mills have wide sales in Gwalior State U P and the Punjab and are well known for their durability The Company has its branches and agencies at Cawnpore Delhi Agra and Amritsar Saris Dhotis Suits Shirtings Coatings Chaddars Towels Dosuti Canvas Barrack Sheetings Mosquito Netting are its chief manufactures There is an absorbent cotton-wool plant having an output of 10 000 lbs per month An anti gas fabric plant is a recent addition

The Mills are managed by Rai Bahadur Vanijya Bhushan Seth Lalchand B Sethi partner of the Managing Agents firm Since he took over management in 1928 the Mills have made steady progress both in profits and production The Rs. 100 share is at present quoted about Rs 400 in the share markets at Indore and Ujjain Rai Bahadur Seth M B Sethi who is senior partner of the Managing Agents firm is the chairman of the Board of Directors The other directors are Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand Kt Vanijya Bhushan Seth Nemichand B Sethi Seth Bhanwarlal D Sethi, Seth Onkarmal Chunnilal Sethi Javerilal Gangwal and R C Jall, Esqr M A LL B



Binod Mills

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD. — Bombay.

BOMBAY'S OLDEST MOTOR DEALERS



Kharshedji Limji Esq J P

ONE of the earliest pioneers of the Motoring Industry in India and certainly the oldest existing Motor Agency in Bombay is The Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd which had its beginnings in the Bombay Cycle Agency formed in 1885 to carry on the business of importers of bicycles By 1900 the firm had come into prominence as Agents for a number of well known English Continental and American makes of motor cars and motor cycles In 1914 the Company secured the Sole Agency of Dodge Cars and Trucks and the concern was converted into a Limited Company in 1919 When in 1927 the Dodge Corporation was amalgamated with the Chrysler Corporation the Company also acquired the agency for Chrysler cars

Business expansion continued In 1931 the Company acquired the Wolseley premises on Sandhurst Road in the very heart of the Motor Capital of Bombay and made it a striking building with extensions and improvements In 1931 too the Management of the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd decided they should start an Assembly Plant of their own in Bombay Indian workers were trained up to turn out just as good work as any factory finished product in England and America The Assembly Plant of the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd is run so efficiently that it would be most difficult for the keenest and most experienced observer to detect any difference between a Car assembled painted and finished in the Company s Assembly Plant and one received direct from the foreign factory The Assembly Plant turns out five to six complete cars a week

The driving personality behind the Company has been since 1900 Mr Kharshedji Limji He became by hard work and force of character the Agent and Director of the Company in 1919 Mr Kharshedji is still at its head

1885 to 1942—57 years of continuous business is the proud record of the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd.

THE BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION



Mr D M Thakersey J P

Established in 1881 this Association is one of the oldest commercial institutions representing the piece goods trade in the hands of the native merchants in the city of Bombay It has had close connections with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and with several reputable European business houses This close collaboration resulted in the framing of mutually advantageous arrangements and in the general improvement of trade

From 1882 to 1915 the Association made periodical contracts with steamship companies by which members of the Association were charged a fixed rate of freight for the carriage of piece goods from Lancashire to Bombay A rebate was also allowed to the Association The Association then entered into a contract with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the mutual safeguard of interests

Being the oldest institution of its kind in India the Association is recognised for the purpose of reference in matters relating to the trade not only by the Local Government but by the Central Government as well

Many a prominent merchant has at one time or another been the Association s chairman

The present office bearers are —Mr Devidas Madhowji Thakersey J P *Chairman* Mr Purshottam Mulji Kapadia (Advocate) *Vice Chairman* Mr Padamsi Damodar Govindji J P Mr Himatlal Trimbaklal Muni *Honorary Jt Secretaries* Mr Mulji Laxmidas *Hon Treasurer*

The objects of the Association are as under —

To encourage Piece-Goods Trade in Bombay by creating unanimity and friendly feelings amongst merchants to safeguard and protect its interests and to debate upon matters relating to trade

To attempt as far as possible to remove all obstructions and difficulties relating to the business of Piece-Goods so that it may go on smoothly

To collect and examine statistics relating to Piece Goods Trade and to correspond with public bodies and departments and trading companies and firms with a view to carry out its objects or any of its objects

If disputes are submitted to the Association for arbitration by any trade organisation or a merchant the same to be decided by appointing arbitrators or arbitrator from members

And generally to do anything and everything necessary or expedient to carrying out the above objects

THE BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS) ASSOCIATION, LTD.

233, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY

FOUNDATION

THIS association was founded in 1910 under the name and style of the Bombay Shroffs (*Indigenous Bankers*) Association It has now been converted and registered as the Bombay Shroffs (*Bankers*) Association Limited as from 17th October 1941



Sir Chunilal B Mehta J P (President of the Association)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta (*President*) Mr Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh (*Vice President*) Mr Jayantilal Maneklal Shah (*Hon Secretary*) Mr Popatlal Hakamchand Shah (*Hon Secretary*) Mr Shivlal Chhotalal Shah Mr Mangulal Trikamlal Mr Kalyandas Bhaidas Shroff Mr Manilal Tribhovandas Mr Shankerlal Chandulal Mr Ganpatlal Rughnathdas Mr Bhagvanji Bhanji Mr Vithalrai Manilal Mr Kantilal Keshavlal Mr Nagindas Govardhandas Shah Mr Bhikhabhai Laxmidas Mr Laichand Hirachand Mr Chhotalal Mansukhlal Mr Chhotalal Sankleshwar Mr Jethalal Jekisandas Mr Shantilal Maganlal Mr Chimanlal Kevaldas Mr Mohanlal Maganlal Mr Nagindas Gordhandas Mr Lallubhai Karamchand Mr Nagardas Ranchhoddas Mr Tarachand Narbheram Mr Manilal Ramchand Mr Jayantilal Gangadas Mr Hiralal Vallavbhai Mr Dhirajlal Gopalji Mr Chunilal Vrajlal Mody B A (*Secretary*)

This association is working for the common and collective good of the shroffs (*Bankers*) throughout India Its all India representative character is accepted by the Provincial and Central Governments Reserve Bank and other bodies and institutions

OBJECTS

The objects of the association are To foster harmony amongst Shroffs and commission agents and to promote and protect their interests to correspond with public bodies and others on matters pertaining to the objects of the association to make representations to Local and Central Governments on any matter affecting trade commerce banking and industry of the country to make rules and regulations for Hundis to hear and decide matters referred for arbitration

The association supplies Hundi forms to its members as well as to non members almost at the cost price so as to bring into use one standard Hundi form throughout India

THE firm of W H Brady & Co Ltd the present head of which is Sir Joseph Kay who has associated with him a Board of whole time service Directors *viz* Messrs Baker Mour Ferard Slater Everitt and Jenkins dates back to the year 1895 when the late Mr Bradbury in conjunction with the late Mr W H Brady commenced business in partnership as Machinery Agents and Importers and advisers on all matters technical relating to the Cotton Textile Industry The business soon assumed considerable proportions and as was to be expected progressed rapidly The Managing Agency of one or two Mills was taken over by them some 40 years ago

FAST PROGRESS

In the year 1913 the firm was converted into a private limited liability Company under the name and style of W H Brady & Co Ltd with its head office in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta Cawnpore Madras Ahmedabad and Manchester England As the business had still further progressed the restrictions in the Articles of Association which kept the Company in close hands were lifted in 1928 The Capital was also increased and today it is a joint stock Company without any restrictions on its shares



The operations of the concern now cover a very wide field but for many years its main business was closely connected with the cotton textile trade in India and many large contracts have been undertaken In several cases orders for complete Cotton and Woollen Mills have been placed in its hands and executed to the satisfaction of the purchasers The Textile Machinery Import Department is keenly alive to all changes which take place in textile methods and is always ready to advise on up to-date systems and to supply machinery in keeping with the changes which constantly take place in the manufacture of cotton and silk goods of all descriptions

ENGINEERING SECTION

Messrs W H Brady & Co Ltd have a very large general engineering connections They carry comprehensive stocks of the manufactures of a number of British firms who are generally recognised as makers of the highest repute amongst them may be mentioned Hopkinsons Ltd of Huddersfield Herbert Morris Ltd of Loughborough G & J Weir Ltd of Glasgow The Renold & Coventry Chain Co Ltd The Hoffmann Mfg Co Ltd Geo Kent Ltd etc etc They also act

as Agents for Duncan Stewart & Co Ltd of Glasgow having supplied to India a number of complete sugar factories fabricated by this firm

TEXTILE INTERESTS

In addition to the large machinery business which Messrs W H Brady & Co Ltd do they are also Managing Agents for The Colaba Land & Mill Co Ltd The New Great Eastern S & W Co Ltd The New City of Bombay Mfg Co Ltd and also The Empire Dyeing & Mfg Co Ltd so that the Company is directly and indirectly closely connected with the textile trade

SUGAR INDUSTRY

In their Agency and General Department they have control of the management of The Belapur Co Ltd This Pioneer Company manufactures pure Indian sugar from cane which is grown entirely on its own estate by the most modern methods and is one of the largest of its kind

COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY

in India This Company has recently erected a new factory which is the most up to-date in India They also control the Caxton Press which undertakes all kinds of printing and book binding work

IMPORT AGENCIES

Messrs W H Brady & Co Ltd also handle several important agencies for goods which are consumed in India and have built up a very extensive connection with the Bazaar Dealers who import proprietary articles such as Nicholson Files Nettlefold Screws and Signode Steel Strapping etc

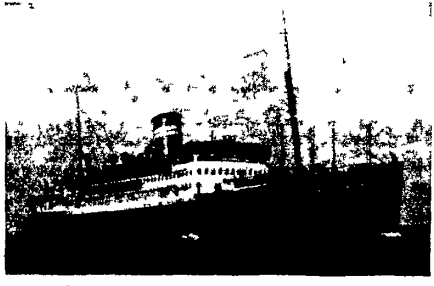
INSURANCE

Insurance is another important line of business with which the Company has been connected for a considerable number of years They have an expert staff control agencies of first-class British and Indian Insurance Companies and are always in a position to give advice on and transact practically all classes of Insurance business with the exception of Life insurance

In a brief resume of the Company s operations of this description it is impossible to enumerate a complete list of firms for whom they act as representatives but the Company is well known to be a progressive and live House with experts in each branch and is always open to handle lines of merchandise both for import and export,

THE BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.

THERE is probably no shipping company with Indian trade and connections which from its very start has been so closely connected with India or whose enterprise in the early days was of such mutual benefit to the Company and to Indian sea transport as the British India Steam Navigation Company or as it was first known the Calcutta Burma Steam Navigation Company The Company was founded in Calcutta by Mr Robert Mackenzie who was engaged in a general merchanting business there and who took into partnership a young man Mr William Mackinnon The partners were building up a considerable business and for the shipment of their goods to other ports of India they used whatever coastal shipping was available and had from experience full knowledge of the difficulties and delays which at that time hampered Indian trade In 1854 the East India Company called for offers for a contract for transport of mails passengers and cargo by steam between Calcutta and Burma and Mackinnon and Mackenzie raised sufficient capital between them and amongst their friends to allow them to tender for the contract When they secured this they bought two small steamers the Baltic and Cape of Good Hope and formed a Company for the running of the service under the title of the Calcutta Burma Steam Navigation Company It began with a fortnightly service between Calcutta Akyab Rangoon and Moulmein



B I Liner 'Amra built just before the War

This it will be remembered, was at a time when steam transport in India and the East especially was struggling against many difficulties The engines of those days had low efficiency and a high coal consumption Docking and repair facilities for steamers were also lacking and although the new Company was not the first to attempt steam transport in Indian waters, others had lost heavily on their venture The Calcutta and Burma Steam Navigation Company however began to forge slowly ahead and although they were hard hit by the loss of two of their steamers, the Cape of Good Hope being sunk by collision in the Hooghly and a new ship the Calcutta wrecked on the Wicklow Coast on her way out from the builders two new steamers were added to the fleet and orders were placed for two more

In 1862 Mackinnon and Mackenzie offered not only to renew their existing mail contract but also put forward a project for the new development of other lines round the Indian Coast and to adjacent ports They proposed to run one line to ports of the Persian Gulf and others eastward to Singapore and Malacca Straits ports. The proposal was so daring that there was considerable hesitation and doubt as to the possibility of a contract being carried out. Up to that time no steamers had been able to continue an all-the year-round coastal service

against the seasonal monsoons while the conditions of postal services especially round the Persian Gulf were in a state of chaos Postal arrangements had to be concluded with a number of Gulf Chiefs who could give no guarantee of regularity or safety and had to be bribed or otherwise induced to carry out their part of the work by tribute pay ments Piracy was rife in the Straits and Seas of Singapore and Malacca and even steamers were not immune from attack, especially on the fairly frequent occasions when engine breakdowns left a steamer helpless against the attack of swarming pirate prahus



An early B I Liner 'Rasmara'

These dangers and difficulties were thought to be more than any Company could over come but at last the Supreme Council of the Government Department was sufficiently con vinced to make a contract and give the new services a trial The name of the Company was then changed to the one which it has carried ever since—the British India Steam Naviga tion Company or as it is generally known over the whole of the East the B I

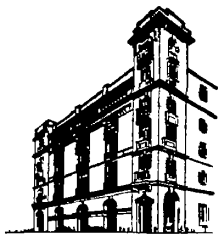
Further troubles were met especially when five steamers including two completely new were lost in cyclones but the lost ships were replaced additional ones added and the mail sailings increased

In 1869 the opening of the Suez Canal brought a flood of competition from new Companies and steamers which broke into the established trade of the B I with the advantage of using what was then regarded as the greatest advance in steam navigation the new and economical compound steam engines The B I practically had to re-engine the whole of their fleet but were now able to send their ships through the Canal to England to have this work carried out This led to the opening of a new service between England and the East and another between *London and East Africa In 1881, a contract was made with the Queensland Government* for a monthly service between London and Brisbane by the Torres Straits Objections were raised to non Australian Companies being engaged in this trade, so the B I in 1886 acquired an interest in the Australian Steam Navigation Company which amalgamated with the Queensland Steam Shipping formed the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company which remains one of the associated companies of the B I

The story of the Chairmanship of the late Lord Inchcape and the negotiations under him which led to the amalgamation of the B I with the P &O in 1914 is all too recent and well known a history to repeat here From the earliest days of the B I their services have always fitted in usefully with those of the P & O and the amalgamation has only resulted in those ties being more closely drawn. Up to the outbreak of war the B.I services were spread in a vast network over the whole of the East and centering on India extended to the Straits and Far East down to Australia Westward to the Persian Gulf Ports of East Africa and to England The Company had then more ocean-going mail passenger and cargo steamers under its House Flag than any other shipping company in the Empire This in itself is striking evidence of the success of a little Company which was founded less than a century ago with two small steamers, and that very extension of the Company's enterprise is evidence also of the tremendous expansion in which they have shared of Indian sea transport, trade and commerce Nothing may be said now of the work which the Company's ships sea and shore establishments, are engaged in the war but there will certainly be a great deal of that to be told after our day of Victory has come

Certain it is that now, as in the past, India has good reason to be proud of the record and service of the Indian-born B I

THE BRITISH INSTITUTES



THE Institutes specialise in preparing ambitious men and women for successful careers in Engineering Business the Professions and Government Service In particular the Engineering Profession holds unusual opportunities for highly remunerative employment and since the outbreak of War the demand for trained men has outstripped supply Those who are working at the bench or in any other subsidiary Engineering position and in any other positions which are crowded and low paid often think that well paid jobs are beyond their reach but the Institutes have proved otherwise and have numerous regular successes to their credit during their many years establishment as a Training Centre for India Burma and Ceylon

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY makes the way easy to the man of small means to obtain a University degree or a Professional Qualification in any branch of Engineering and also to qualify for the highest positions in the Engineering Profession and Government Service

The B I E T is recognised in all quarters as the leading Training Institute of its kind. The system of tuition is entirely by correspondence although students are invited to visit British Institutes House in Bombay whenever they are in the neighbourhood to obtain personal advice information and assistance If students are unable to call they are welcome to write as frequently as they wish to their Tutors and Advisors for additional and personal assistance The obvious advantage of the British Institutes system is that the student can study in his spare time for a few hours a week and he is not retarded or hastened by other students since each student is trained individually according to his abilities and position The subjects taught by the B I E T include Building and Civil Engineering Mechanical Electrical Radio Talking Pictures and Television Engineering Automobile and Aeronautical Engineering Textile Technology and Manufacture Irrigation Agriculture etc In addition students are prepared for Government Service Examinations and for London University and Cambridge School Certificate *Examinations*



The Prospectus Engineering Opportunities which gives full details of courses of instruction is sent free to all enquirers on application

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE & ACCOUNTANCY which is associated with the B I E T prepares students for successful careers and for recognised examinations in Commerce Accountancy Secretaryship Banking Insurance Salesmanship Advertising Journalism General Education etc The Prospectus Commercial Opportunities is sent free to all enquirers on application.

The fees charged by the B I E T and B I C A are moderate The Institutes offer a unique Guarantee that tuition fees will be returned if the student is not satisfied with the tuition at the end of the course or if he fails to pass his recognised examination This remarkable and Legal Guarantee definitely safeguards the student and proves the confidence which lies behind the British Institutes Organisation as a result of their successes

All interested persons are welcome to visit British Institutes House Bombay and to see the Principal, Mr J Lee B Sc (Lond) for advice and guidance on careers in all branches of Engineering Business, the Professions and Government Service Parents are particularly requested to communicate with him regarding careers for their sons.

A special feature of the British Institutes is their Students Employment and Welfare Department which secures positions with good pay and practical experience for students when they are progressing with their studies.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (INDIA) LTD
BRITISH INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE & ACCOUNTANCY
BRITISH INSTITUTES HOUSE Hornby Road, Bombay

BRUNTON & Co., ENGINEERS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Br India)

SHIP BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS COCHIN SOUTH INDIA

Managing Agents

A. V Thomas & Co, Ltd,

ALLEPPEY

We began over 80 years ago in the ancient and historical Seaport of Cochin now a Major Port of India We have expanded with the development of the Port and have the honour of an appointment as Boat builders in Ordinary to H E The Governor of Madras

Our Workshop and Press are at Cochin while our Boat building Yards and Foundry are at Vypeen on the opposite shore We construct Wooden and Steel ships of about 1000 tons build Motor Tugs Barges and Boats Speed Launches Sailing Cruisers Dinghies Life Boats etc At our ship building yards at Vypeen we undertake repairs to Steamers Machinery etc besides the manufacture and fabrication of Structural Steel Works Castings Iron Pipes and special Non ferreous and Alloy Castings and also Industrial Machinery for Soap Textile Tea Rubber and Coir Factories Sugar Mills etc

At present all our resources have been placed at the disposal of the Government and we are actively engaged in the execution of Naval Admiralty and Government of India Supply Department orders

Due provision has been made to meet the enlarged Engineering requirements of the Country in peace time



The CENTRAL BANK

THE idea of starting a purely Indian bank was first conceived in the year 1911 by the late Sir Sorabji N Pochkhanawala who was fired with the ambition to venture into a region which was practically the monopoly of British and foreign institutions He had to his credit some years practical experience at the Chartered Bank, and also held an important position for five years at the Bank of India



The late Sir Sorabji N Pochkhanawala

THE DREAM FULFILLED

The Central Bank of India came into being on the 21st day of December 1911 From the very start it had to face many difficult situations which were at once in the nature of an opportunity and a trial

The Bank was singularly fortunate in having Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as its first Chairman He rendered invaluable assistance to Mr Pochkhanawala in guiding the destinies of the Bank during the earlier years.

Frequently the Bank has had to encounter squally weather but thanks to its sound general policy and the prudence of the Directorate and the Management it not only withstood all the shocks but actually emerged stronger and sounder on each occasion



Mr H C Captain

In 1923 two epoch making events of great significance took place namely the Central Bank's assumption of control over the Union Bank of India and the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank and the Central Bank

The Union Bank had been started in 1918 by a few Marwari merchants with a huge subscribed capital of Rs 4 crores But the Bank did not get on well and it looked as if it would be compelled to close down Mr Pochkhanawala came on the scene to rescue it Negotiations were soon completed and the Central took over the management of the Union Bank. That the Union Bank has profited enormously is proved by its rapid recovery and subsequent progress

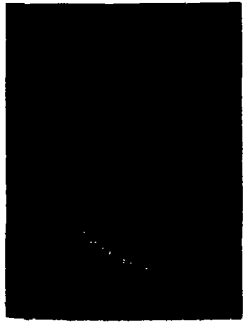
OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The amalgamation of the Tata Bank with the Central is another remarkable episode Established in 1917 the Tata Bank experienced a sudden and inexplicable breakdown in 1923 Mr Pochkhanawala boldly took the initiative and mooted the idea that the Central might absorb the Tata Bank The amalgamation was a signal triumph as is proved by the unbroken record of successes which attended the Central Bank in subsequent years

Prior to the advent of the Central Bank all banks used to confine their activities to banking operations pure and simple Of the striking features in the Central's comprehensive scheme of national service may be mentioned the Home Savings Scheme the Safe Deposit Vault the Executor and Trustee Department Depositors Benefit Insurance the Ladies Department and the Cash Certificates

THE PASSING OF A GREAT FINANCIER

In 1937 Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala the founder manager of the Bank passed away As *The Times of India* once pointed out there is no single person in India today to whom Indian indigenous banking owes a greater debt of gratitude than to Mr Pochkhanawala On his death the Chairman of the Bank Sir Phiroze Sethna was appointed Managing Director and Mr H C Captain the Secretary of the Bank, was appointed Manager On the death of the Honble Sir Phiroze in 1938 the chairmanship passed on to Sir H P Mody while Mr H C Captain became the General Manager On Sir H P Mody's becoming Supply Member Government of India Mr Haridas Madhavdas was appointed Chairman of the Bank and Mr H C Captain its Managing Director In charge of Mr Captain the Bank is today successfully weathering all the storms of a war torn world

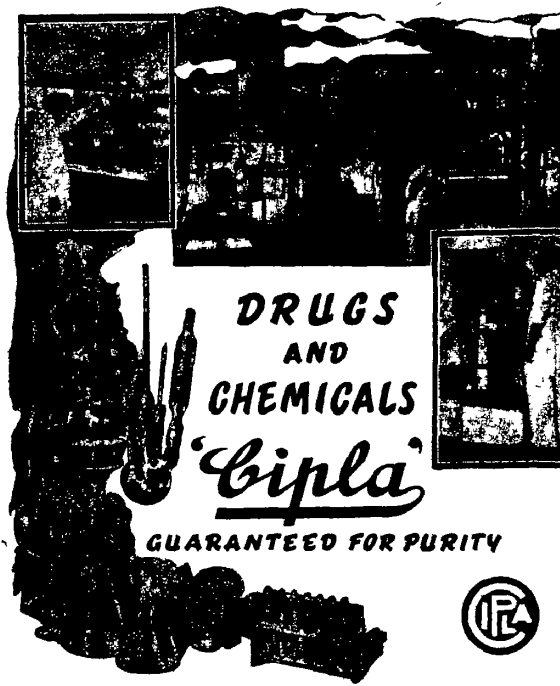


Mr Haridas Madhavdas

RETROSPECT

Out of the tiny acorn sown in 1911 has sprung up the mighty oak which we witness today with its branches spread throughout the length and breadth of this vast sub-continent While adhering to the orthodox canons of sound banking the Central has also been progressive in providing better and more varied facilities for the benefit of the public

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROGRES



CHEMICAL, INDUSTRIAL & PHARMACEUTICAL LABS. LI

"CIPLA"

• *India's Foremost Chemical & Pharmaceutical Laboratories*

THE Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd briefly known as Cipla was registered in August 1935 as a public limited Company and officially inaugurated in April 1937 when a number of preparations were placed in the market for the use of the medical profession and the public

During the short period of its existence Cipla has made rapid strides in the field of chemical and pharmaceutical industry under the able guidance of its Technical and Managing Director Dr K A Hamied B SC M A PH D A I C F C S M L C

The house of Cipla is well known for its high class pharmaceutical and fine chemical preparations New products have been made for the first time in India such as Pyridin B carboxylicaciddiethyla mide a product sold under the proprietary name of Cardiamid Cipla which has now been included in the British Pharmacopœia under the name Nikethamide Cipla has also succeeded in making Dehydrocholic Acid known to the public and the medical profession under the name Neocholin Among various other chemicals manufactured by Cipla mention must be made of Nicotinic Acid Calcium Lactate Calcium Lactobionate Ephedrine Hydrochloride, Acriflavin Caffeine Sulphonamide soluble and rubrum The manufacture of alkaloids and other active constituents from indigenous drugs is being carried on by the house of Cipla and rapid progress has been maintained Perhaps Cipla is the only firm manufacturing Emetine Hydrochloride in India and probably in the East

Since the outbreak of War Cipla has been able to help the medical profession and the public by manufacturing and supplying many of the products which were being imported from foreign countries Cipla products are being extensively used in all the neighbouring countries *viz* Afghanistan Egypt Iran Iraq etc Cipla has taken part in War effort by supplying various medicines and drugs to the Supply Dept Government of India including some very important medicines which were not manufactured in India up to now

Besides the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and fine chemicals research work on a number of problems is being ceaselessly carried on by experienced and well-qualified chemists

The Central Provinces Syndicate Limited,

NAGPUR.

(Incorporated in India)

Registered Office—Civil Lines, Nagpur

* * *

Pioneers in the Mining industry in the Central Provinces & Berar for the last forty years

* * *

Telegraphic address— STAR, Nagpur
Director and General Manager—K P Ghiara

* * *

Proprietors of Kalichhapar Colliery P O & Rly Stn Hirdagarh G I P Rly District Chhindwara and other collieries in Chhindwara and Betul districts

* * *

Managing Agents to Damua Colliery of the Kanhan Valley Coal Co Ltd P O & Rly Stn Hirdagarh G I P Rly , District Chhindwara

* * *

Mining Contractors for the excavation and supply of Iron Ore to Messrs The Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd , and for Manganese Ore to Messrs The C P Manganese Ore Co , Ltd

* * *

Proprietors of Manganese Mines in Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat districts

* * *

Managing Agents to the Western India Oil Distributing Co , Ltd , Bombay

THE CHITALDRUG OIL & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office—CHITALDRUG (Mysore State)

THE Chitaldrug Oil & Industrial Co Ltd. was started with the object of manufacturing edible and non edible oils of quality and oil cakes graded for cattle feeding and manure and with the object of investigating certain possible substitutes for Olive oil invalid foods and with the object of manufacturing on a commercial scale products of high protein content

The Company has a very influential and efficient directorate with Mr S Veeraba sappa B A LL B President District Board Chitaldrug as Chairman



Photo taken after Rajamantra Pravina K V Anantharaman Esq B A Minister for Revenue and Finance laid the foundation stone to the Company's factory buildings at Chitaldrug

The rich resources of raw materials available in the locality the liberal policy of the Government of Mysore in affording several concessions to industrial enterprises the efficient management of the Company by Messrs Jaidas & Co all augur well for the success of this venture The availability of large quantities of oil seeds in and around Chitaldrug which today are being exported to outside markets and the large imports of oils and oil products into Mysore indicate the great scope for the successful working of the Company

His Holiness Sri Jayadeva Jagadguru Murugharajendra Maha swamiji His Holiness Jagadguru Sree Sivakumara Raja Desikendra Mahaswamiji of Sirigere Mutt and Sir Mirza M Ismail Kt C I E O B E Ex Dewan of Mysore, have all blessed this company and lent their support to the new venture Mr J Md Imam B A, LL B Minister for education, Mr H B Gundappagowda B A B.L Minister for public Health and Local Self Government Mr D H Chandrasekharaiya B A. B L the first president of the Reformed Legislature in Mysore and B S Puttaswamy B A B L M L C and other prominent people of Mysore have spoken very highly about the prospects of this company

The Government of Mysore have waived the conversion fine on the land acquired for the company's factories and buildings

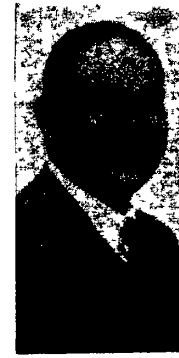
THE HOUSE OF CHINOYS



Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoy

AMONG the famous Houses Serving India The Bombay Garage can easily claim the reputation of being the leading Automobile House This premier position and reputation is the result of 38 years of steady and consistent progress and represents the perseverance foresight and character of the men behind the organization

The immense popularity Chevrolet today enjoys in Western India is due to the thorough management and efficient service established by this firm through its network of Dealer and Branch organisations covering practically one fourth of India In 1933 Refrigeration was added to the franchises already held by this firm Most of the important Mills Hospitals Factories Schools Government and public institutions have since been equipped with one or another type of Frigidaire installation supplied by the Bombay Garage

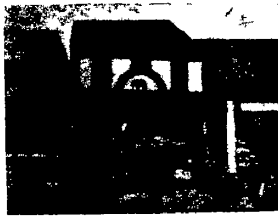


Sir Sultan Chinoy

What India owes today for Radio communication is also due to this firm because it was in 1922 that the Company obtained the representation of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Ltd as the Sole Agents for external communications and the Entertainment field The establishment of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company Limited (now known as The Indian Radio & Cable Communications Company Limited) for whom they act as Secretaries & Treasurers is noteworthy in that this is the first Indian Company to be entrusted with a service of such public utility and importance



Mr Nurmahomed M Chinoy



1904

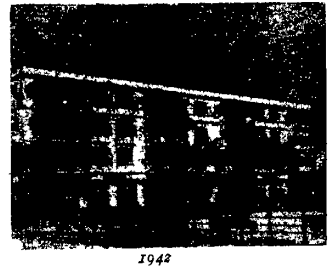
As in the Industrial World so also in Civic and Public affairs the House of Chinoys has played an important part and enjoys wide popularity and universal esteem

The Chairman of the Company Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoy is a Director of several important Joint Stock Companies was Mayor of Bombay is a member of the Council of State and is the present Chairman of the local Board of the Imperial Bank of India He was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry He is also connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions

To Sir Sultan Chinoy Managing Director of the Company is due the honour of having been the pilot of the House since its inception His dynamic personality his business ability and his farsighted policy have earned for him a great name in the business world Sir Sultan is also very actively interested in important public and civic affairs He too was Mayor of Bombay is a Director of the Reserve Bank of India and is connected with numerous other institutions

Mr. Nurmahomed M Chinoy the third director in addition to making his own contribution to the development of the firm has devoted considerable time to the problem of Transport and Roads He holds a directorship of the Central Bank of India is Chairman of the Motor Manufacturers and Importers Association Limited President of the Federation of Motor Transport Development Association Member Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee He led a deputation of Motor trade interests to the Government of India Mr Dostmahomed F Chinoy is director in charge of the Company's business in the Southern Mahratta Country with head quarters at Poona Gulamhusein F Chinoy is Director in charge of Finance and Mr Habib N Chinoy Director in charge of Refrigeration

The House of Chinoys is a fitting memorial to the late Mr Fazalbhoy M Chinoy whose name the company perpetuates by worthily following in the footsteps of its illustrious founder



1942

THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED

Manufacturers of Tiles, Textiles and Steel Safes

Indian Head Office—**Calicut, Malabar**

THE Commonwealth Trust Limited was instituted in London in 1919 by arrangement with the Secretary of State for India for taking over and administering certain factories in Madras Presidency The Company having been formed as a practical expression of the principle that commercial development in India should be in the interests of the inhabitants the dividend payable to its shareholders is limited to 5% per annum and all surplus profits earned in India go to a body of Trustees to be used for religious and charitable purposes in India



A Section of the Handloom Factory

The Company operates on a similar basis in the Gold Coast West Africa

The Company's predecessors commenced operations in 1859 to find employment for the local population handloom weaving was then as now a popular occupation in Malabar and the material known as calico is said to be named after Calicut They interested themselves in developing this particular industry and it is worthy of mention that the colour known as khaki is said to have been originated by the Company Lord Roberts saw this khaki on the Company's premises and recommended its adoption by the Army

In 1866 the Company started the manufacture of roofing tiles at Mangalore and several tile factories were erected by them in the following years

This expansion necessitated the starting of a workshop and in 1874 the present engineering works was opened in Mangalore In 1890 the Hosiery Factory was started in Mangalore and in 1902 the Embroidery Department was opened in Calicut

With the general development of the mill industry it was decided to open a large powerloom factory at Cannanore for the manufacture of popular priced shirtings and suitings

The Commonwealth Trust, Ltd have now 17 Factores and branches employing nearly 5 000 employees to whom large sums are distributd every year in the form of Sick and Maternity Benefit Provident and Pension Funds A Crèche is attached to each Factory and at Cannanore a free Clinic is maintained under the supervision of a European Doctor

The Company has its own branches for the sale of Textile and Hosiery productions at Madras and Ootacamund with stockists and agents in all the main cities and towns throughout India Ceylon Burma Straits Australia Africa etc

More detailed information regarding the various manufactures is given below

Textiles

Handloom Factory Calicut

Superior *handwoven* CURTAINIA furnishing fabrics and COMTRUST dress materials suitings shirtings wool and cotton rugs wool blankets towels and household linen of all descriptions

Embroidery Department Calicut

The exquisiteness of the work of this department has to be seen to be realised

Powerloom Factory Cannanore

Coloured suitings shirtings bed sheets towels table cloths, dusters filter bagging tent cloth etc

Hosiery Factory Mangalore

All classes of Men s Ladies and Children s underwear and Sportswear in cotton wool and silk

Dye-works Calicut

Only the very best available dye stuffs are used

Tiles

The seven Tile Factories are well equipped with up to-date machinery and the regular output of Roofings Ceilings Floorings Bricks etc., is large enough to meet a nation wide demand



C T L Tile Factory, Feroke

Engineering Works, Mangalore

Although primarily established to service its own factories, the Company specialise in the manufacture of Cash Chests Treasure Safes and Strong Rooms. Outside repair work is also undertaken.

THE CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY, LTD.,

Contractors to the British Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, India Office and Railways, Foreign Governments and Railways

Branches all over the World

WHENEVER the world's expert builders want a reliable steel structure they specify the Boyer Pneumatic Riveting Hammer

Towards the end of the nineteenth century Boyer perfected the pneumatic riveting hammer which has since been steadily and consistently improved by the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company until today it has become the world's standard riveting hammer for steel bridge construction

The Boyer riveting hammer is perhaps the most notable of the Company's products If any proof of its superiority were necessary the fact that ten million rivets were put into the hull of the *Queen Mary* with this hammer and that most of the world's famous bridges have been riveted with it proves that it is still the world's pioneer riveting hammer

The world's famous bridges built with the tools of the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company include Sydney Harbour Bridge San Francisco Oakland Bridge Chelsea Bridge (London) Tyne Bridge (Newcastle) and the Khartoum Omdurman Bridge across the White Nile

INDIA'S GREATEST PIPE LINE

The rapid growth of the City of Bombay called for the laying of a new pipe line This great undertaking involved over 110 miles of water pipe and the construction of 150 bridges Thanks to C P Pneumatic Tools the project was completed speedily and economically Caulking hammers of the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co enabled each workman to caulk 25 ft per hour After caulking the interiors of the pipes were spray painted with a bituminous solution by pneumatic paint sprays supplied by the Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co



Pathan riveter at work on the Pipe Line

Several hundred of the well known Boyer Riveting Hammers and Boyer B K Chipping Hammers were used on the work Compressed air was supplied from steam driven portable air compressors

PROUD PROGRESS

The fact that the world s largest steel structures have been built with the tools made by the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd which has been established for close on half a century is the best guarantee of the efficiency and reliability of the Boyer Hammer and its progeny The products of the Company range from light tools for aeroplane manufacture weighing a few ounces and running at a speed of 12 000 revolutions per minute to rock drills weighing a hundredweight or more used in mining or tunnelling and air compressors weighing several tons

The DALMIA

GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

THE Dalmia Group of Industries is composed of different companies manufacturing goods and offering services diverse in character The Group comprises a number of sugar factories collieries cement factories a paper mill a chemical plant and public utility concerns including a Railway, an Insurance Company and a Bank The activities of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia the founder of these industries began with the establishment of a 1600 ton sugar factory known as THE SOUTH BEHAR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED at Bihta near Patna He put up in quick succession two other sugar factories which rank among the largest of their kind in the country and his group of factories turn out nearly 57 000 tons of white sugar per year With unerring instinct he visualised the commercial possibilities of Dehri then an obscure place and made it the seat of ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LIMITED It has steadily grown into a well planned town beautifully electrified laid on with filtered water and having picturesque lawns parks and wide cement roads

Rohtas Industries Limited—runs with Indian labour and under Indian supervision a 500-ton Cement factory a 2 000 ton Sugar factory a Paper mill producing about 10 000 tons of paper per year and a large Chemical plant



Dalmianagar with Cement Factory in the background

Turbo Alternators supplying power to this Industrial area and also to the Bihar Government Irrigation and Power Scheme utilise steam at 400 lbs and 800° F and permit bled steam at 120 lbs. and 40 lbs pressure to be used for the various process works in the factories The Power House has one of the tallest steel chimneys in India rising to a

majestic height of some 400 ft It supplies electrical energy to the towns of Dehri and Sasaram for household consumption and also to a number of villages for purposes of irrigation

The Cement Factory comprising a single unit plant produces from stone quarried from the neighbourhood by the wet process about 500 tons of finished cement per day The giant rotary kiln is about 12 ft in diameter and 500 ft long

The Sugar Factory produces on an average about 200 tons of the finest quality sugar per day by the double carbonation process A ropeway has been erected at considerable expense for the transport of sugarcane from the canalhead right up to the cane carrier On the other side of the Sone river the Company has acquired large tracts of land for the cultivation of sugarcane

The Paper Factory produces chiefly from bamboo several varieties and grades of paper So far it is the only factory in India manufacturing special paper like Duplex (Carton paper) Triplex (for tickets) and Machine glazed boards



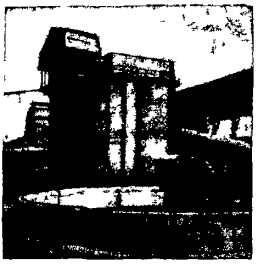
Paper Machine

The Chemical Factory produces out of common salt sulphuric acid alum table salt caustic soda and bleaching powder the greater part of which is consumed in the Paper factory A considerable quantity of the Caustic Soda utilised in the Paper factory is recovered by a separate plant thus effecting production economy

The Central Workshop is fitted with the latest appliances for turning moulding &c All sorts of repairs of machineries and accessories as well as the manufacture of spare parts are carried out

Ample provision has been made for the welfare and recreation of the employees There are libraries kept up to date with latest books and periodicals free reading rooms and two large clubs providing radios musical instruments gymnasiums and arrangements for all sorts of indoor and outdoor games There is a free Middle school for boys and girls and a free night school for adults There are a spacious hospital and a dispensary providing Allopathic Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems of treatment The Hospital accommodates a number of indoor patients and there is a female ward for maternity cases The operation theatre is fitted with all modern appliances and instruments Arrangements have also been made for the treatment of opthalmic cases

The town has been fitly named Dalmianagar after the name of the ancestors of the founder



Slurry Silos and basin Cement Factory

Dalmia Cement Limited runs at Karachi a 500 ton cement factory to which was added another unit of the manufacturing capacity of 250 tons The other factories of this Company each of the manufacturing capacity of 250 tons are situated at Dandot north of Lahore and at Dalmiapur am in the Presidency of Madras

Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited runs a 250 ton cement factory at Dalmia Dadri This factory is situated within a very short distance from Delhi

The Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Co, Ltd The management of this company has recently been acquired by Dalmias Since its acquirement there has been an all round expansion of its activities bringing about extension of its lines and an increase in goods and passenger traffic This railway leads to the famous fort of Rohtas which is reputed to have been built by King Rohitashwa

India Investment Bank Limited transacts all sorts of banking business Situated as it is in an industrial town it affords banking facilities to the workers at Dalmianagar and also to agriculturists of neighbouring villages

Kharkhari Coal Co., Ltd. and Maheshpur Colliery Ltd.—situated in the Jharia Coal fields raise excellent steam coal a large portion of which is consumed by the Dalmia Group of factories

The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd. at Bihta manufactures about 500 000 maunds of best quality white sugar per year

S.K.G. Sugar Limited at Hathwa produces by the Double Sulphitation process over 500 000 maunds of high grade white crystal sugar per year

Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd. is a public limited company having a capital of Rs 50 Lakhs It is a trading concern dealing in various kinds of goods and has offices in Calcutta Bombay Delhi Lahore Karachi Cawnpore Madras and other places

Dalmia Investment Co., Ltd.—A public limited company having a paid up capital of Rs 45 Lakhs transacts business in securities on sound lines and its holdings comprise largely of securities of the Dalmia Group

The Bharat Insurance Co Ltd., Lahore. Since Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia s taking over control of this Company it has been making astonishing progress and writes life business round about Rs 2 Crores every year It ranks amongst the foremost companies operating in the country The Life Funds of the Bharat exceed Rs 2¼ Crores It has paid claims exceeding Rs 2 Crores

The Dalmia Group has 65 offices and all its employees enjoy the benefits of a liberal Provident Fund

DAVANGERE VANASPATI VEGETABLE OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

DAVANGERE

(Incorporated under the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs 10 00 000/-

Divided into 20 000 shares of Rupees 50/ each



THE above Company has been started with the object of putting up a plant for the production of 25 tons of Vegetable Ghee per day along with Refined Castor Oil Soap and other by products as also the necessary oils for processing It is also proposed to take up the manufacture of the other allied products in due course

Davangere is splendidly suited for the location of the Company inasmuch as about 40 000 tons of groundnuts are produced every year in its surrounding area The major portion of it is exported for the production of oils and Vegetable products

The buildings are being constructed and the erection of the machinery plant is being undertaken It is expected to commence production during the coming groundnut season under the expert supervision of the Technical Staff already engaged

The situation of the Factory is on the Bangalore Poona Provincial Road which is at a distance of about a mile from Davangere Railway Station and about 200 miles from Bangalore The Company has purchased about 35 acres of land for the purpose of the Factory and is one of the biggest of such concerns in India

The Management of the Company is in the hands of Davangere Industrial Agencies Limited Davangere the members of which are important businessmen with a large experience

The members constituting the Managing Agency Company are —

1 Messrs R Rama Setty Cotton Merchant Managing Agent Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd Davangere 2 Channagen Rangappa Banker & Landlord Davangere 3 R Lakshmanasetty Jeweller Davangere

THE HOUSE OF DEVKARAN NANJEE

THE HOUSE OF DEVKARAN NANJEE was founded by the late Seth Devkaran Nanjee J P in 1879 He was born of poor but respectable parents in 1858 in Porbandar (Kathiawar) in the Modh Bania (Hindu) community the same town and community as Mahatma Gandhi s At the age of 11 years he reached Bombay in a sailing ship in the company of his elder brother Chugondas by whom he was educated Having matriculated in 1876 he started business He died in 1922 To his foresight and sagacity is due the high position in which the House of Devkaran Nanjee stands to-day It is also due to no small extent to the ability and brilliance of his youngest son the late Mr Manoo Devkaran Nanjee who died in 1936 at the early age of 32

The scope of the business operations of this House is both extensive and varied and in fact there is hardly an important market that is not covered by them Being Financiers Merchants Dealers Brokers Bankers Printers and Publishers Landlords etc through their different Departments and Firms they occupy a unique place in the business life of India Devkaran Nanjee s are one of the largest Dealers and Brokers in India in Government and allied safe Securities Shares Cotton, Gold and Silver and have their ramifications in all the principal cities of our country as well as Europe and America One or the other of their firms are Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Indian Merchants Chamber the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd the Native Share & Stock Brokers Association the East India Cotton Association Ltd the Bombay Cotton Merchants & Muccadums Association Ltd the Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd The Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd, The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd the Bombay Overseas Freight Brokers Association the Grain and Seeds Brokers Association, the Property Owners Association etc. Their Head Office is situated at DEVKARAN NANJEE BUILDINGS Elphinstone Circle Fort and they also have their Bazaar Offices in all the important markets of Bombay Their Securities firm is running under the name and style of CHUGONDAS & CO their Share Cotton and Bullion firms under the name and style of MESSRS DEVKARAN NANJEE and the other business under the name and style of DEVKARAN NANJEF & SONS

Mr Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee and Mr Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee J P, are the Principal Partners of the different firms and in each of these they have two or three able associates aggregating nearly 20 gentlemen on whose shoulders dwell the responsibility of carrying on the business with efficiency and in accordance with their strict principles Mr Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee has been for many years a Director and the Honorary Treasurer of the Bombay Stock Exchange Mr Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee J P is on the Committee of several bodies and a Director of a number of Companies



Seth Devkaran Nanjee J P Founder of the House

The policy of the House of Devkaran Nanjee has been conservative gradual expansion Every one of their enterprises has been preceded by years of thorough investigation and planning The founder's motto Speak the Truth Practise the Truth pervades all their undertakings

Banking

The late Seth Devkaran Nanjee was deeply alive to the utility of sound Banking institutions in India but unhappily his idea of starting one could not be put into practice during his lifetime However by their indefatigable energy and business acumen his successors fulfilled his wish and started the now well known and popular Bank the DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO LTD The Bank has in all nine Offices at present six of them being in Bombay two at Nasik and a seasonal Sub-Office at Matheran The pace of progress of the Bank has recently accelerated considerably as will be seen from the following extract from the Times of India of 12th February 1942

The steady progress of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co Ltd Bombay during 1941 was reviewed by Mr Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee presiding over the fifth Ordinary General Meeting on Monday The Directors Report, adopted at the meeting, showed 100 per cent expansion of



The late Mr Manoo Devkaran Nanjee

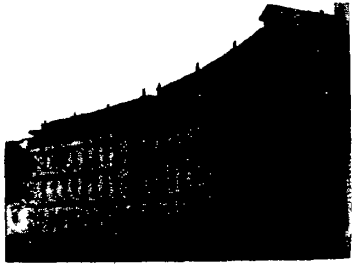
business during the year The DENABANK as it is popularly known was the first to put on the market 5 10 20 50 100 and 250 Tola SMALL SILVER BARS manufactured at His Majesty's Mint Bombay These are available from the Bank's Offices and nearly 139 other leading Banks and Dealers all over India

Insurance

In the field of Insurance also the House of Devkaran Nanjee has not lagged behind The DEVKARAN NANJEE INSURANCE CO LTD has an influential Board of Directors and writes at present Life Insurance business It is under the management of an able Director in charge and an enthusiastic Manager

Publications

The Publications of the House of Devkaran Nanjee are a Weekly entitled DEVKARAN NANJEE WEEKLY MARKETS SURVEY which contains a Review of the Government Securities and Money Market Share Market Cotton Market and the Bullion Market and a Daily Report entitled DEVKARAN NANJEE'S DAILY MARKET REPORT A Year Book entitled DEVKARAN NANJEE'S BOMBAY INVESTORS YEAR BOOK was published by them in 1940 which included a number of Special Articles on important Industries Markets etc contributed by eminent men A Company entitled DEVKARAN NANJEE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO LTD handles the printing and publishing of the publications of this House has its own Printing Press and thus makes it as self contained a business enterprise as is possible to make it



The Devkaran Nanjee Buildings

DEWAS STATE (Junior)

Its Industries



H H Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Saheb Pawar Ruler of Dewas Junior

SINCE the present ruler took the reins of Government in 1934 Dewas has made considerable Industrial progress Some of the main industries which have flourished are

Yeshwant Soap and Oil Factory—This factory was started about two years back with a capital of about Rs 30 000 and is perhaps the only factory of its kind in Central India Considerable success has been achieved in the manufacture of edible and non edible oils The factory is on the All India list of approved contractors to the Government of India Supply Department for Soaps and Oils and has received contracts worth Rs 40 000 from the Department

Shree Mhalsabai Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mills.—These mills have recently started the Spinning Section only and have made profits The mills are developing rapidly

Hand-Loom Weaving Industries at Sarangpur—This is a very old industry of Sarangpur a Tehasil of Dewas on the Agra Bombay Road Cloth of different varieties of the finest texture is produced This cloth is famous all over India Sarangpur Pugrees and Sarees are specially in demand all over the country The industry has not died in spite of the advent of Machinery and keen competition though it is affected But the present time has brought a revival of the industry and with State patronage it is doing well As a matter of fact it is being found difficult to meet the present demands of the market A sum of about Rs 10 000 was spent in giving encouragement to the industry

The Malwa Sugar Mills Ltd.—In spite of the vast areas under Sugar cane cultivation sugar has to be imported into India Among the pioneers of Indian Industries we may safely reserve a place of honour for the ruler of Dewas who by reason of his enterprise and initiative has made possible the foundation of the Malwa Sugar Mills with a number of Sugar Experts and Financiers of repute as the proprietors of the concern The Mills are started with a capital of Rs 30 00 000 and with the coming into operation of this concern the country will have a greater supply of sugar

SETH DHANPATMAL JAWALADAS

Millowners, Bankers & Commission Agents

Proprietors

Seth Ram Narain Virmani, Chairman Punjab Commerce Bank Limited

Mr Satya Paul Virmani, Director Reserve Bank of India

Mr Dharam Vir Virmani

Proprietors

THE JAWALA FLOUR MILLS,

AMRITSAR

Manufacturers of

Phone & Telegram

Lyallpur 321 325 (Virmani)

Amritsar 653, 818 (Dhanpat)

Bombay 22408 (Dhanpat)

Karachi 2550 (Virmani)

Calcutta 3840 (Faith)

FAMOUS GANESH BRAND

MAIDA • RAWA • SOOJI • ATTAS

Branches, —Commission Houses dealing in forward and ready business in Cotton Grains & Seeds, Gold & Silver at KARACHI & BOMBAY

Cotton Ginning Factories at Lyallpur Jaranwala, Arifwala Makhdumpur Darkhana & Khanewal Rice Mills at Akalgarh

THE UNIVERSAL SCREW FACTORY

CHHEHARTA (Amritsar)

Manufacturers of WOOD & MACHINE SCREWS & RIVETS

AND

S P CHEMICAL WORKS, CHHEHARTA

Manufacturers of SULPHURIC ACID & OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

Also Proprietors

Messrs. RAMNARAIN SATYAPAUL

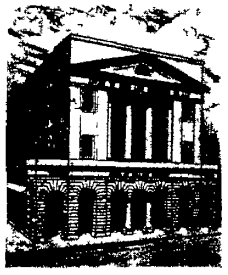
COLLIERY PROPRIETORS & COAL MERCHANTS

Branches —Calcutta, Jharia, Asansol Delhi, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Bhatinda & Montgomery

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1897



Head Office
Empire of India Life Building

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED was established in Bombay in 1897 under the auspices of leading members of the European and Indian Communities for the purpose of providing Life Assurance on the latest and most approved principles

The object of the Company is to provide Life Assurance at the lowest cost consistent with complete and absolute security and one of its distinguishing features is its very moderate rate of Premium

All the Company's Investments are in gilt edged Securities of the highest class and moreover, being in Terminable Loans are repayable on fixed dates at par except in the case of 3 per cent Government Defence Bonds 1946 where repayment will be at 101 per cent The Security thus offered by the Company is absolute and unexceptionable

The Bonus Record of the Company has been consistently good It has always been the policy of the Directors to declare only such Bonuses as have been justified by results and they have abstained from any anticipation of future profits thus conserving the sources from which future Bonuses must be derived

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Year ending	Yearly Income		Life Fund (Including Reserve Funds)	Total Assets
	Premiums	Interest		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
February 1898	48 725	2 219	25 535	84 182
1908	7 54 101	64 242	21 90 810	23 53 436
1918	21 26 882	5 41,504	1 22 89 242	1 30 89 264
1928	41 41 582	14 65 437	2 97 34 494	3 15 64 608
1938	61 11 690	22 89 627	4 82 30 477	5 06 87 903
December 1941	64 04 072	25,29,549	5 52 21 519	5 80 86 942

These figures illustrate the success which has attended the operations of the Company since its commencement and are a guarantee of its financial stability The Financial strength and resources of this Company enable it to offer its Policy holders advantages which compare most favourably with those obtainable elsewhere

FAZALBHOY LTD., BOMBAY.

(***Registered on 21st December,*** 1936)

Chairman M A Fazalbhoy Esq *Directors* Y A Fazalbhoy Esq and S A Fazalbhoy Esq

Branches Calcutta Madras Delhi Lahore and Ludhiana

Members Bombay Chamber of Commerce The Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Muslim Chamber of Calcutta All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry

London Agents Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn Limited London

New York Agents Fenchurch Export Corporation New York

The House of Fazalbhoys is well known throughout India as one of the premier Muslim business houses Although the present organisation of Fazalbhoy Limited was registered in 1936 the firm founded by the late Mr Abdulla Fazalbhoy and his sons which controlled the Bombay Radio Company Ltd and Sound Equipment Co Ltd is a very old established one having been started in 1924



The Radio trade owes much to the enterprise of Fazalbhoys The late Mr Abdulla Fazalbhoy played a very prominent part in the introduction of broadcasting in India as one of the active members of the All India Radio Merchants Association which helped to a great extent the radio trade in India during the early period when broad casting was the monopoly of a commercial organisation and it was mainly due to his efforts that the Government were finally induced to take over broadcasting as a state enterprise

With the introduction of talking pictures in America and in Europe Mr Fazalbhoy did not lose the opportunity of taking interest in the new developments which were so closely allied to the radio trade in its technical aspects The first double system equipment for recording talking picture was introduced in India by him and very soon he helped and aided a large number of people who were interested in the new business which had come up in India The Film City studios was set up for helping the independent producers It is interesting to note that the first Indian talkie produced in India ALAM ARA was exhibited at the Majestic Cinema which was equipped and installed by Indian enterprise and by Indian Engineers trained in the Fazalbhoy workshops With this small start the Fazalbhoy organisation set up the Sound Equipment Co Ltd where cinema equipments and parts for talking pictures were stocked This has now developed into the Photo phone Equipments Ltd of which Mr M A Fazalbhoy is now the Managing Director PHOTOPHONE EQUIPMENTS LTD is very closely allied to the great R C A Manufacturing Co of America which is one of the largest and most important manufacturers in the United States of America The R C A Organisation has been responsible for a number of improvements and inventions in the film industry as well as in Radio Broadcasting Television Wireless Telephony Telegraphy and several other allied lines Whilst being a premier import house carrying goods from England, America and Japan and before the war from many European countries the House of Fazalbhoys have not neglected the importance of establishing industrial enterprises in the country As pioneers of the film industry one of their Directors Mr Y A Fazalbhoy is the Director in Charge of NATIONAL STUDIOS LIMITED the largest film producing concern in Western India Further additions to the manufacturing organisations are the FAZALBHOY BOMBAY LABORATORIES LTD manufacturing toilet preparations confec tionery hardware cutlery and allied products Another organi sation is the FAZALBHOY INDIA TEXTILES LTD for the manufacture principally of hosiery of all kinds Fazalbhoy Limited has also not neglected two important fields which are responsible for the development of industry of a country namely Insurance and Banking

Mr M A Fazalbhoy is a Director of Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co Ltd whose chief Agents in Bombay are Fazalbhoy Limited He is also a Director of Vasant Insurance Co Ltd In the Banking World Mr M A Fazalbhoy was for a considerable time one of the members of the Board guiding the New Citizen Bank of India He is now the director of Associated Banking Corporation of India Ltd He is also the Chairman of the MERCANTILE FINANCE CO LTD a financing house which has aided many industries

Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute which is now being conducted by St Xavier s College was originally founded by the House of Fazalbhoys

★ ★ The House of Godrej



Godrej 8 ton Strong Door as supplied to Safe Deposit Companies and Banks

NEARLY fifty years ago the inspiration of the late Mr A B Godrej began a business which keeps on flourishing on the principles of Indian self sufficiency which he laid down Observing one fact which passed generally un recognised in the last century that India has indigenous engineering skill he first enlisted the hereditary lock-smiths of Malabar to make hand fitted locks From this simple beginning the firm proceeded to develop the manufacture of dependable Safes and other security equipment, then Metal Furniture and it has now reached the peak of skill in an Engineering factory by producing Machine tools (for its own use) for the first time in India

Over two decades ago Mr A. B Godrej envisaged the great necessity of a swadeshi soap industry and so was laid the foundation of another pioneer industry by the same man He realised that good soaps should be made exclusively from vegetable oils and that India fortunately possesses both raw materials as well as markets for finished products Much regard one feels for national industry but true pride comes when the home-made articles are better value than the imported The contribution by Godrej is very substantial there are now practically no imports of security articles and the figure for soaps is only about 1 per cent of what it used to be twenty years ago

SECURITY ENGINEERING

When the business was taken over by Mr P B Godrej its expan sion was rapid The metal products works in Bombay is today equipped with a powered plant of steel-working machinery designed to undertake any kind of job in steel sheets or sections either by series-production or individual precision methods It is difficult to think of any hardware which cannot be made by Godrej to the same standards

and as economically as by any manufacturer in the world A skilled staff of 2 000 is thus able to cope with anything from the supply of tens of thousands of bedsteads to the designing building and equipment of giant Safe Deposits

The total output of the Godrej plant is worth Rs 60 lakhs annually it includes the following regular peacetime products

Jointless Safes Safe Deposits Strong Rooms and Doors Steel Coffers and Cash Boxes Steel Cabinets, Air-tight Almirahs Steel Shelving and Library-stacks Bookcases Filing and Card Index Cabinets, Steel and Chromium Furniture for Homes Offices and Hospitals Locks and Latches

The stimulus of wartime demand has resulted in the manufacture of a large number of items—many of which have never been made in India before

Fourteen original patents provide for economy in manufacturing methods and structures which ingeniously combine great strength with lightness The finishes which have been developed for Godrej products are practically indestructible

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

The well known brown soaps—No 1 and No 2—were the first vegetable toilet soaps made by Godrej And in the course of years the number of varieties has grown to over a dozen including shaving soap—for a variety of tastes all over India and overseas The country-wide distribution of Godrej Turkish Bath soap has made it a pleasure for the average Indian to keep himself clean by washing with a pure toilet soap that actually does not cost more than washing soap! The need for a very good popularly priced toilet soap was felt some time ago and although the price had to be the popular one the quality had to be definitely superior to that of other makes This has been achieved by Vatni the new Godrej soap

The recent extension to the factory had to be undertaken to meet the increased war time demand and for manufacturing Glycerine an essential commodity in war time



One of the Milling Machines in the Godrej Soap Factory

The Godrej factories and their extensive establishments are a living monument to the memory of their founder as also landmarks in the field of Indian Industry Godrej are by far the largest manufacturers in their lines of metal products in the East and their soaps have made Godrej a household word in India. Moreover Godrej products are made and financed exclusively by Indians to serve Indians



Mr J B Greaves

GREAVES COTTON

THE firm of Greaves Cotton and Company was founded in 1870 on which date James Greaves took into partnership George Cotton (subsequently Sir George Cotton) Prior to that date James Greaves had traded for some years in Broach under the name of James Greaves & Co The Manchester Branch of the Company trades under this name today

At the outset Greaves Cotton and Company carried on general export business In 1870 they opened an office in Bombay and soon after floated the Empress Mills The business prospered and in successive years the following other mills were started

Leopold Mills James Greaves Mills Howard and Bullough Mills Connaught Mills New Empress Mills Alfred Manufacturing Co Broach Albert Edward Mills Broach Later on the agencies for the Imperial and Apollo Mills were secured by them

Colonel Arthur Leslie joined the firm in 1889 He retired in 1908 and died in 1931 During his time he founded the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Bombay and was the first President Incidentally Mr John Brownson Greaves the present head of the firm was President of the Society in 1939

SIR GEORGE COTTON

Sir George Cotton retired from Bombay in May 1900 but continued with the firm until his death in 1904 He was Sheriff of Bombay on one occasion and President of the Municipal Corporation on two occasions On his retirement from Bombay in 1900 he was succeeded by John Greaves the eldest son of James Greaves the founder of the firm John Greaves was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and also at one time the Chairman of the Broach Municipality He died in 1904 and was succeeded by Herbert Greaves the second son of James Greaves Herbert Greaves was Sheriff of Bombay in 1911 during the Governorship of Sir George Clark was President of the Mill-owners Association and a Member of the Municipal Corporation and also of the Governor s Council prior to the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

Herbert Greaves died in 1921 leaving Mr. Neville Greaves Hunt as the surviving partner In the same year Mr John Brownson Greaves the present Chairman of the Company and head of the firm came out to join Mr Hunt who retired in 1929

LIMITED COMPANY

In 1922 Greaves Cotton & Co was turned into a limited company Amongst the first directors were Messrs J B Greaves N G Hunt A McIntosh Bomanji Hormusji Bharucha and the late Mr H G Davies all of whom with the exception of Mr Davies remain directors of the Company today Mr Bomanji Hormusji Bharucha joined the Company in 1883 and is of course today by far

AND COMPANY, LTD.



Mr James Greaves

the most senior member of the staff Mr A McIntosh was President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1938 and Mr J B Greaves has been one of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Assembly for many years Mr A Forrington was made a director in 1938

ENGINEERING BUSINESS

By 1921 Greaves Cotton and Company had relinquished all their mill agencies and had concentrated on developing their Engineering and General Merchanting business *From 1922 until today the Company has* developed more on engineering lines and today four large separate engineering and allied sections exist

ELECTRIC SECTION

1 The Electrical Section which has now been formed into a separate company styled Greaves Cotton and Crompton Parkinson Ltd who handle throughout the Bombay Presidency Bengal and Northern India the whole of the products of Crompton Parkinson Ltd London and many other electrical concerns

TEXTILE MACHINERY

2 The Textile Spinning Machinery Section which has also been formed into a separate small company styled Indian Textile Engineers Ltd who represent Messrs Asa Lees & Co Ltd Brooks and Doxey Ltd Dobson and Barlow Ltd Howard and Bullough Ltd J Hetherington & Sons Ltd and Platt Brothers & Co Ltd —all of Lancashire This concern handles the bulk of the spinning machinery that is imported into India

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

3 The Mechanical and General Engineering Section of Greaves Cotton & Co Ltd handles a number of machinery agencies the most important of which is the agency of Ruston and Hornsby Ltd the well known Lincoln oil engine manufacturers

MILLSTORES AND WEAVING SECTION

4 The Millstores and Weaving Section handling the mills weaving and finishing requirements represents amongst others Messrs Henry Livesey Ltd of Blackburn and Messrs Mather and Platt Ltd of Manchester In addition this section handles normal millstores requirements of the mills

LOCAL MANUFACTURES

In addition the Chairman of the Company Mr John Brownson Greaves is on the Board of two closely connected companies —Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd Bombay who manufacture large quantities of Electric Fans and Motors and Ruston and Hornsby (India) Ltd Bombay manufacturing small Oil Engines

It is of interest to note that unlike many other commercial houses in India the head office of the Company has always been in Bombay Address 1 Forbes Street Bombay

Gwalior Industries.

IN recent years there has been a growing appreciation of the increasing contribution which is made to the economic and industrial potentiality of India by Gwalior State Gwalior is the principal Indian State of the vast hinterland of Central India and by virtue of its geographical configuration particularly owing to the dispersion of its dominion in varied juxtaposition to Indian provincial and State territories the economic and industrial possibilities of the State are of vital significance to the nation's economy

Four decades ago His Highness the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia initiated a planned system of economic and industrial development in the State and if today Gwalior is in the vanguard of industrial development among the Indian States it is entirely due to the foresight and beneficence of this wise ruler who led the way to his brother Princes of India as the Patriarch of industrialism in the country

During his brief regime the present young enlightened Ruler of Gwalior—H H Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia—has given ample token of his personal determination to lead the State on to the higher heights of industrial advancement The policy of Durbar is to give private enterprise every possible encouragement rather than to cripple normal development by creating exclusive monopolies for the State

Of the State owned industries the Gwalior Leather Factory Gwalior Potteries Works Alijah Durbar Press and the Gwalior Engineering Works have achieved outstanding success with an enormous output and sale since their establishment

GWALIOR LEATHER FACTORY

The Gwalior Leather Factory was established as early as 1898 efficiently to meet the long felt need of the Gwalior Army's equipment Pioneers of the leather industry in the State the Gwalior Leather Factory manufactures civil and military boots shoes gaiters attache cases feather weight bags purses riding and racing saddles buttons wallets and travelling kits Lady's hand bags leather photo frames toys and other articles very suitable for presentation are also manufactured by the Factory

Prior to the present war the tent section of the Factory was meeting the requirements of the civil and military departments of the State but since the outbreak of war the activities of this section are mainly focussed in meeting the increasing demands of the Supply Department of the Government of India This is more evident from the fact that the section has so far executed war orders for the Government of India to the extent of 20 lakhs of rupees

GWALIOR POTTERIES

The Gwalior Potteries Works another big industrial concern owned by the State and the leading successful large scale potteries in India is being run on a commercial scale since 1926 Since its establishment the output of the Potteries has nearly been doubled and it now possesses a capital of more than 10 lakhs

Its factories at Gwalior and New Delhi are fully equipped for the manufacture of crockery tiles flooring sanitary fittings drain pipes toys jars firebricks and insulators With a reputation for excellence established in peacetime all over India the products of the Potteries particularly the tea coffee and dinner sets toilet sets have proved their outstanding value Inspite of unprecedented rise in the prices of commodities the Potteries are placing before their customers a wide range of finest products to suit all pockets and modern and æsthetic taste

ALIJAH DURBAR PRESS

A premier press in Central India the Alijah Durbar Press which came into being some 88 years ago occupies an important position amongst the Indian presses run by electricity Since its establishment the Press has undergone numerous changes replacements and improvements costing about 3 lakhs of rupees It is fully equipped with up-to date printing and various kinds of machinery of the latest type The addition of lino and mono machines has contributed to an efficient and quick printing service The installation of modern machines such as miehle and record has brought about vast changes in the printing of superior class at cheaper rates Besides printing lithography book binding die stamping rubber stamp-making gold-edging of cards envelope making perforating ruling eyeletting the Press also deals in stationery and paper

GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS

The Gwalior Engineering Works intended to be the locomotive carriage and wagon shops of the Gwalior Light Railway are well equipped with up-to-date machinery and the assembling and wood work are carried out on a highly skilled basis Other works especially undertaken include iron and brass castings and metal work generally motor car engines transmission gear and bodywork steam rollers furniture nuts bolts and rivets carts tongas and ambulances For railway work trusses points crossings and rail keys are manufactured In addition the Engineering Works turn out gold and silver presentation articles and ornaments trophies medals and cups European and Indian silver utensils and photo-frames cigarette cases and water bottles The silverware manufactured by the Engineering Works compares very favourably with the British makes

GWALIOR & NORTHERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY

Gwalior has a remarkable series of bus services which reach practically every corner of the State and which have been described as on a par with any transport organisation overseas These services are run by Gwalior & Northern India Transport Co Ltd which since 1925 has been financed and controlled by the Gwalior Government

The mileage covered by the busses of the company and the passengers carried by them in 1940 were 40 63 000 and 17 53 000 respectively

The industries which are not entirely owned by the State but in which the Government have very substantial interest have achieved great progress in recent years Textiles provide one of the most flourishing industries in the State. There are seven cotton mills at Ujjain and Gwalior

Hardcastle,

Alice Buildings, Hornby

THE Firm of Messrs Hardcastle Waud & Co Ltd took over the Import & Export Business of the Firm of Messrs F E Hardcastle & Co Ltd in the year 1924 The Firm handles various well known commodities which fill the requirements of Industry very extensively With their Head Office in Bombay and branches in Calcutta Madras Karachi and Colombo they have a very thorough and extensive sales organization which is divided into various Departments each in charge of officials specially trained for the work

DEPARTMENTS

Engineering Department General Section Jointings Steam Insulating Compositions Pipe Jointing Pastes Packings Boiler Fittings Boiler Detergent Refractories Wire Brushes Foundry Supplies Engineers Requisites Magnifying Lens Material for Silent Gears Grease Cups Fabricating Material Filters Walton Tap Extractor *Electrical Section* Temperature Measuring Equipment Furnaces Electrical Insulating Material

Oil Department—Heat Treatment Section Metal Processing Section Lubricating Section and Speciality Products Section

Textile Department—Sizing Products Gums Scouring and Wetting Out Agents Silk Soaking Oils Softeners Oil Stain Remover *Leather Department*—Belt Cement Belt preservatives Leather Packings Leather Beltings Leather Oil & Greases

Paint Department—Ships Bottom Compositions etc General Industrial Paints Yacht Paints Covernol Road Line Paints Paint Remover *Paper Department*—Waterproof & Corrugated Packing Papers Brown (Kraft) Transparent & Wrapping Paper Corrucrepe Bag Liners Toilet Papers Printing & Packing Papers Boards

Ink Department—Huber Black News Inks Colour Inks Litho Offset Inks Rotogravure Ink Special Compounds etc etc

Sundries Department—Adding Machine Coils Chamois Leathers Golden Wonder Powder Houghto Cleans Invincible typewriter Carbons and Ribbons Lea Food Thawpit Auto Polish & Haze Remover Upholstery Hides Empty Containers

Insurance Department—Types of Insurances transacted with Lloyds Film Fire Insurance

Clearing Department—Licensed Custom Clearing Agents This Department represents many important Shipping Agents throughout the world and small shipments can be combined on a general Bill of Lading to avoid unnecessary freight as well as Customs dues and which customs dues have to be paid on the unnecessary freight costs

The firm are Sole Agents in India for Messrs E F Houghton & Co of Philadelphia who produce amongst other products a very complete line for the heat treatment of steel and in this connection their products are very extensively known in India and in many cases

Waud & Co., Ltd.

Road, Fort, Bombay



Corner of our Workshop

are standardized Another important Agency allied to heat treatment is the Representation of Messrs Leeds & Northrup Company also of Philadelphia Leeds & Northrup Equipment consists of everything required for the measuring controlling and recording of temperatures Klingent Jointing and other special products of Richard Klinger Ltd Sidcup have been marketed by the firm for a number of years Klinger products are in a class by themselves and a standard by which comparisons are drawn

The firm have not been far behind the industrial advancement in India and they themselves have been producing Waterproof Paper Wire Brushes of various descriptions and Heat Treatment products amongst other lines made by them

Specialised Lubrication is also one of the main lines on which the house of Messrs Hardcastle Waud & Co Ltd has been built up Acheson s Colloidal Graphite being one of the main products in this field The business has been built up and controlled by Mr C W H P Waud and Mr C H Hardcastle Joint Managing Directors and has grown from strength to strength

D C M PRODUCTS (1937) LTD, CALCUTTA

This is an associated firm of Hardcastle Waud & Co Ltd and the specialities manufactured by them with indigenous materials are Solidified Axle Oil Wirol Rope Dressing Gearol Crease Hydrocas Hydraulic Lubricant D C M Belt Dressing D C M Emulsion—a highly concentrated Insecticide Cleaner Disinfectant and Deodorant Clearol Insecticide

HOLMES & CO., TARDEO, BOMBAY

This is a further associated firm of Hardcastle Waud & Co Ltd who manufacture High Grade Distempers and Camouflage Paints from purely indigenous materials under the registered trade mark of SUNFAST

THE HINDUSTAN · BICYCLE MANUFACTURING & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

P O Phulwarisharif

PATNA



RAI BAHADUR SYAMNANDAN SAHAYA, (Bihar) M L C

Chairman and Managing Director

THE Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corporation Limited was registered on the 26th May 1939 The share subscription was placed on the 16th December 1939 and was closed on the 6th January 1940 when it was over subscribed The authorised capital of the Company is Rs 25 00 000 and the Paid up capital is Rs 12 50 000 but the Directors have already spent Rs 3 00 000 more as the price of the materials had gone up due to the outbreak of war

Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad the Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council was the Chairman of this Corporation Rai Bahadur Syamnandan Sahaya, M L C Bihar is the Managing Director and now the Chairman too Under the able guidance and full support of the Managing Director this Corporation is progressing very favourably The Company has been very fortunate in getting Rai Bahadur Syamnandan Sahaya as its Managing Director and through his untiring efforts the factory has started production and the bicycles of this Company are being sold throughout the length and breadth of India

The Cycles of this factory have received expert approval and due to attractive price beauty and durability have gained popularity very quickly Messrs Sales Organization Ltd, Calcutta, are the Agents for Calcutta and Orissa and Messrs Industrial Stores & Agencies of Muzafferpur are the Sole Distributors for Bihar

Mr G H Shirazi is the Director in charge, and Mr S Reza Haider B A. (Alig), is the Secretary and Mr L. P Molner is the chief

HOLKAR STATE

The Holkar State the largest and one of the most progressive States in Central India offers excellent opportunities to the capitalist desiring to invest in industries The Government is following a policy of active assistance to industries the beneficial effects of which have already begun to be felt

Textile Industry

Beginning with one mill in 1866 the textile industry of Indore now consists of 7 large spinning and weaving mills with 6 200 looms and about 2 lakhs spindles and produces about 200 million yards per year which is about 5 per cent of the all India production

Sugar Factory

A sugar factory capable of crushing about 400 tons of cane a day is expected to start work shortly at Mehidpur The factory is expected to result in an increase in the acreage under a paying cash crop like cane Permission has also been given to utilise the molasses from the factory for the manufacture of power alcohol

Slate Factory

The extensive deposits of slate in the State are being exploited and at present about 2 500 school slates per day are being manufactured at Piplia. A slate factory capable of producing about 10 000 school slates per day will shortly be erected

Mineral Resources

A Geological Department was established in 1939 with a qualified Geologist who is engaged in carrying out a mineral survey of the State Prospecting licenses have already been issued for iron-ore and for barytes A pottery works for the manufacture of firebricks and clay ware products is being organised in Piplia A valuable mineral found in a very pure form in various parts of the State is limestone which promises to be of use in chemical industries especially the manufacture of bleaching powder

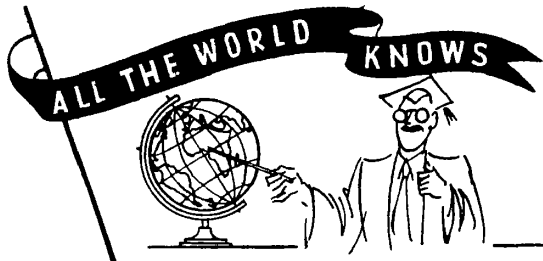
Other known minerals in the State are manganese copper and ochres

Forest Resources

The 2 000 square miles of forests in the State contain valuable timber and other produce An economic forest survey undertaken last year is almost completed The abundant production of grasses of a fairly high cellulose content and of water and lime in the neighbourhood makes Barwaha an ideal place for starting a paper and cardboard factory

Other possible industries are the cigarette industry the starch industry the artificial silk industry etc

Government assistance to industries mainly takes the form of a monopoly for a long period, light taxation free supply of water lease of land at nominal rents etc



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BOMBAY - CALCUTTA - LAHORE - MADRAS

THE INDIAN SMELTING & REFINING CO., LTD., Bombay.

The Indian Smelting & Refining Co Ltd are Pioneers in the Non Ferrous Metal Industry in India The Works which were started in 1932 have been constructed on most modern principles and are under the supervision of European experts who have many years experience in the Metallurgical line The Founder of the Company is Mr Francis Klein who is the Firm s Managing Director

The Works are equipped with an up to date Laboratory for ana lytical mechanical and miscroscopical tests and research Amongst other test apparatuses a special metal microscope capable of a magni fication up to 5 000 times has been installed in the test room All finished products leaving the Works are analysed and tested three times and all the products are fully up to the guaranteed standard

The Works and the Laboratory have been largely extended during recent years They are under the management of 4 European experts and 2 Indian Analysts and Chemists

The Works manufacture all metals and metal alloys of a non ferrous nature These metals are manufactured according to approved standard specifications as well as to the Works own formulæ More over any Alloys can be manufactured according to customers speci fication Tests for customers are also carried out and the Works experts are at the disposal of interested parties for tackling any of metallurgical problems

The Works are on the approved list of the Indian Stores Depart ment Director General of Munitions Production the Army Head quarters Simla all State and private Railways Public Works Depart ments Irrigation Departments Water Works and Municipalities

Success in Railways The Company has rendered pioneer service to the Indian State and private Railways in composing a new Phosphor Bronze for locomotive axle bearings under its proprietory name IM PROVED PHOSPHOR BRONZE This metal has been under trial for three years in one of the Indian Railways and after passing through the most severe tests unique results have been obtained The mileage obtained from this IMPROVED PHOSPHOR BRONZE bearings is about 72 000 miles which figure has never been reached before This success of IMPROVED PHOSPHOR BRONZE has prompted many Indian Railways to adopt this metal for their use

The Works are situated in Sion a suburb of Bombay and the Registered Office of the Company is in Shale Building Bank Street Fort Bombay

The labour is exclusively Indian

The Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd.

RADIO HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY

The establishment of an Indian Radio Telegraph Company with a Rupee Capital controlled by an essentially Indian Board of Directors in the year 1923, was an event of historic importance The Company was registered as the Indian Radio Telegraph Co Ltd. on the 11th October 1923 and commenced business on 17th January 1924 The inauguration of the Beam Telegraph Service took place at the Central Telegraph Office Bombay on the 23rd July 1927 when H E The Viceroy Lord Irwin sent the following message to His Majesty King George V —

> Before a new Service is opened which will render possible for the first time reciprocal communication by Wireless between India and the United Kingdom I send to Your Majesty a message of respectful greeting on behalf of India This service will not only be of practical assistance in bringing more closely together the British and Indian peoples but it is an expression of the closeness of the ties which unite them in loyalty to Your Majesty s person

His Majesty the King Emperor s gracious reply was as follows —

> I thank Your Excellency for the loyal greetings which you have sent me on behalf of India to mark the inauguration of reciprocal Wireless communication between India and this country I am deeply sensible of the feelings of loyalty which unite my Indian and my British peoples and I am confident that the improvement of communications between the two countries which this new service will achieve cannot fail to bring them still closer together to the advantage of both

The inauguration of the Beam Wireless Service thus marked a new era in India s external communications The popularity of the new service led to further developments and the Beam and Cable

Services in India were amalgamated with effect from 1st July 1932 when the Indian Company took over the management of Cables and assumed its present name as The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd In association with Cable & Wireless Ltd the Indian Company thus established direct communication with all parts of the world The I R.C —Imperial route indicates India s telegraphic connection with the Empire and the world Then followed the inauguration of the Japan Beam Service on 11th January 1933 and the Wireless Telephone Service with the United Kingdom and most countries of the world on 1st May 1933

Telegraph Messages of different categories are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices and transmitted by this Company Special mention must be made of the facility afforded to residents in the British Empire for sending cheap rate social messages called G L T For the benefit of His Majesty s Forces and their relations a new category has been introduced known as E F M Details regarding above may be had from the General Traffic Manager of the Company Central Telegraph Office Bombay

The Company holds a perpetual License for India & Burma from the Marconi s Wireless Telegraph Co Ltd London for all their Patents & Patent Rights and has supplied the necessary Wireless Equipments for the construction of the majority of the Broadcasting Stations in India A large number of Wireless installations for point to-point communication commercial receivers Aircraft and Aerodrome Wireless Equipments etc have also been supplied by this Company Marconiphone Broadcast Receivers which have now become a necessary part of every household owe their popularity to the vigorous efforts of the I R C C The products of Companies associated with Marconi s Wireless Telegraph Co Ltd such as R C A Manufacturing Co of Camden (U S A) and Amalgamated Wireless Australasia Ltd of Sydney (Australia) are marketed by this Company

The present Board of Directors consists of —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C I E M B E (Chairman) Sir Sultan Chinoy Sir Chunilal V Mehta K C S I Behram N Karanjia Esq M L C A Geddis Esq A E Blair Esq G M Bathgate Esq A R Augier Esq P G Shah, Esq Fazal I Rahimtoola Esq C I E The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy

Secretaries & Treasurers —

Messrs F M Chinoy & Co Ltd

The Indian Stock Exchange Limited.

(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort,

BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED in 1937 by some of the eminent and leading businessmen of Bombay with the object of providing adequate facilities for the Stock Exchange trade Shares of over 100 companies situated all over India including Bombay Ahmedabad Calcutta Delhi Lahore Madras Mysore are listed for trading on the Exchange on Ready (*Cash*) delivery basis and 16 prominent shares are permitted for forward transactions also on monthly settlement basis



Sir Chunilal B Mehta Kt (President)

DIRECTORS

President —Sir Chunilal B Mehta Kt *Vice President*—Ramdeo A Podar Esq *Other Directors* —Behram N Karanjia Esq M L C J P Govindram Seksaria Esq Hemraj Anandilal Esq J P Juthalal Motilal Esq Maneklal Chunilal Shah Esq J P, Mulraj Kersondas Esq Ramanlal Dahyabhai Chokshi Esq Premchand C Bhayani Esq Bishwambharlal Maheshwari Esq Ratilal Premji Shah Esq *Secretary* —R Ramaswami Esq

MEMBERSHIP —Every person having a place of business or residence in India is eligible to become a member of the Exchange irrespective of his belonging to any other trade or profession At present there are 76 members on the rolls including some having their place of business in Ahmedabad and Surat

The membership of the Exchange confers on the holder thereof the rights and privileges of a share and stock broker and the transactions on the Exchange will be governed by the Rules and Regulations of the Exchange

An Entrance Fee of Rs 12 000 is payable for admission to membership and members shall pay an annual subscription of Rs 120

A member is privileged to nominate any eligible person in his place and stead in the event of his death or in case he desires to resign his membership after three years of his admission to membership subject to the approval and sanction of the Directors

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL



The Late Mr Sorabji M Rutnagur the Founder

THE *Indian Textile Journal* is a representative monthly publication for the textile engineering & electrical industries of India It was founded in 1890 by the late Mr Sorabji M Rutnagur and it holds according to the Commerce Member to the Government of India a unique place among those devoted to commerce and industry and in the special field it has chosen it has no rival in this country Indeed it bears comparison with the best journals of the kind produced in Europe or America

The *Indian Textile Journal* has now been representing for fifty two years the foremost indigenous industry of the country —textile manufacturing It enjoys unchallenged prestige and influence among all classes of millowners and technical staffs of mills in India and commands the confidence and interest of readers and manufacturers in all foreign countries The advertisements in it have always been one of its distinctive features In fact the *Journal* has been the most important source of information to machinery makers and merchants in all parts of the world about India s industrial developments and has been instrumental in helping to create an enormous trade which has meant so much to this country

The **Board of Directors** of the Indian Textile Journal Limited consists of—Sir Homi Mehta KBE (Chairman) Sir Ness Wadia KBE CIE Sir Joseph Kay Kt Mr J B Greaves CBE MLA JP and Mr Jal S Rutnagur (Ex-officio)



Managing Agents: M C Rutnagur & Co Surya Mahal Military Square Fort Bombay

Representatives in Great Britain: Alfred Nixon Son & Turner Incorporated Accountants 40 Brazennose Street, Manchester, England

I. A. E. C.

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL & TEXTILE ENGINEERS, 43, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

WHAT business integrity perseverance and expert knowledge in spite of initial lack of finance can do is amply portrayed in the progress year after year of the firm of the Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co popularly now known as I A E C

Started in the year 1929 in a small single room Mr R D Char, Proprietor Engineer Clerk and Despatch Boy has built up to-day a modern organisation employing several Indian Engineering Graduates with associated offices at Madras Bangalore and Hyderabad (Deccan)

The firm specialises among other Engineering lines in Ventilation and Humidification of Textile Mills and have to their credit several Mills equipped with their Plants all over India

The well known Continental Electrical Manufacturers Messrs Ganz Electric Co Ltd Budapest were represented by them before this War Thousands of Electrical Equipment have been supplied and installed in various industries

The Textile Machinery Department was organised in the year 1932 by Mr D Ramanna L T M The increased activity of this Department necessitated the formation of a separate organisation—The Associated Textile Engineers

The Firm s policy has always been to co-operate with sound Indian Manufacturers The sale and popularity of the MYSORE INSULATORS MYSORE LAMPS and TRAVANCORE CHINA CLAY are due to the untiring enthusiasm and business foresight of the firm

Other Lines of Business

G E Arc Welders & Electrodes
Meters Conduits Radio
Gilmer V Belts
Penberthy' Steam Valves and Injectors
Direct Coupled Electric Pump Sets
Ironclad Switch Gear
Electric Motors Switch Gear



Mr R D Char

JAIPUR STATE

AMONG the States in Rajputana and Central India Jaipur holds a prominent place for its Arts Industries and Commerce The Ruling Chiefs have always given adequate facilities to the artisans and financiers and as a result the State ranks first for the variety and excellence of its art productions

Jaipur is noted for the abundance of raw materials necessary for the starting of many large scale industries—Cotton Wool Oilseeds Sugar Cane and also a host of important minerals necessary for the establishment of many mineral and chemical industries

Applications from the famous multi millionaire merchant princes of Sheikhawati (Jaipur) for permission to start within the State many large scale industries have been received and the Director of Industries and Commerce has successfully negotiated and completed proposals for the establishment of a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill a Woollen Spinning and Weaving Mill a Woollen Press a Hosiery Mill and a Sugar Mill These proposals are at present receiving the favourable consideration of His Highness s Government

The Department of Industries is negotiating at present for a Glass Factory a Ceramic Factory an Oil Mill a Paint and Varnish Factory and for several chemical industries which can be successfully established within the State

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur evinces keen personal interest in the development of new industries and his popular Prime Minister, Raja Gyan Nath C I E has laid down a liberal policy of granting assistance and concessions for encouraging new industries

The claims of labour have also not been ignored as the State fully realises that Capital and Labour both play important roles in industrial development Consequently to safeguard the interest of the Working Classes the State Government has enacted the Factories Act

Any narrative of the Jaipur Industries would be incomplete if it did not mention the most laudable work done in connection with the War effort by its private citizens The State has given generous help in Men and Money and the citizens have contributed their quota in Materials Supply Department orders worth several lakhs of rupees have been executed for dehydrated potatoes namdas felts and rolling mill stock.

Mention must be made of the Jaipur State Cottage Industries Institute promoted by a Jaipur Seth under the active guidance of the Director of Industries and Commerce with a capital of over a lakh of rupees for the purpose of manufacturing Army Blankets Namdas, Felts Over-Coat Cloth Brass Buckles Wooden articles like tent mallets tent heads etc., and generally to co-ordinate and put into practice the resolutions of the Small Scale Industries Conference held at Delhi recently

THE HOUSE OF J. K.

Kamla Tower, CAWNPORE.



The late Lala Kamlapat Singhania

←

★

Lala Padampat Singhania.

→



Among the leading business houses of this country which have paved the way for India s economic regeneration by making a notable contribution to the development and expansion of national industry on modern lines the HOUSE OF J K occupies a paramount place Now the largest industrial combine in the north of India the seed of the great J K Industries popularly known as the J K (Jugglal Kamlapat) Group of Mills was sown in Cawnpore about the middle of the 19th century The seed germinated into a healthy plant which being nursed and nurtured with fostering care soon began to spread its branches in all directions until the present day when the mighty structure of this great tree towers in the country s industrial firmament

As stimulating a tale as any in the annals of India s commerce and industry is the story of the meteoric rise of the HOUSE OF J K —*pride of Cawnpore and a monument to the incomparable commercial* genius of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania Previdence had endowed him with the highest qualities of industrial planning enterprise and progressive efficiency and he realised his dreams by sagacious fore sight vision perseverence and character The combination of these rare gifts enabled him to found a chain of industrial concerns whose name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of this country and whose fame has crossed the country s borders and spread across the seas The result is that to-day the name of Lala Kamlapat Singhania is more than a mere memory—something more concrete and stable than an inspiring legend

The name of Cawnpore is permanently linked with the HOUSE OF J K. There is many an institution in the city which echoes their loving regard for all just and noble causes As time goes on the HOUSE OF J K. is bound to play an ever increasing part in the evolutionary processes relative to India s commerce and industry

J K. Industries are in every sense the fationalists dream come true for the capital is Indian the management is Indian, the labour is Indian and all the raw products consumed in the various mills are Indian

Among themselves J K Industries are now producing a number of new articles while the range and output of the existing industries have considerably expanded Every effort is made to replace imports wherever possible by indigenous production in order to attain the largest measure of self-sufficiency in the matter of national requirements Thus they are doing everything to usher in an era of industrial emancipation and advancement



Kamla Tower, Cawnpore

J. K. INDUSTRIES.

The J K. Industries comprise the following concerns —

TEXTILES

J K Cotton Spg & Wvg Mills Co Ltd Cawnpore Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co Ltd Cawnpore J K Cotton Manufacturers Ltd Cawnpore J K Hosiery Factory Cawnpore J K Hosiery Factory Calcutta.

IRON & STEEL.

J K Iron & Steel Co Ltd Cawnpore

JUTE

J K Jute Mills Co Ltd Cawnpore

ALUMINIUM

The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd Asansol

SUGAR.

M P Sugar Mills Co , Ltd Majhaulia
Kamlapat Motilal Sugar Mills Co Ltd Cawnpore

OIL & SOAP

J K Oil Mills & Soap Factory Cawnpore

PLASTIC

Plastic Products Ltd , Cawnpore

STRAW

Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal.

PLYWOOD

Plywood Products Sitapur

GAS PLANT

J K Gas Plant Manufacturing Co Ltd Rampur

RUBBER.

Modern Rubber Mfg Co Ltd. Bombay

VEGETABLE GHEE

Snow White Food Products Co Ltd Calcutta

ICE

Kamla Ice Factory, Cawnpore

COTTON

J K Cotton Ginning Factory & Oil Mills, Karwi.
J K. Cotton Ginning Factory, Etawah.
J K Cotton Ginning Factory, Ait.

GENERAL WAR SUPPLY

India Supplies Cawnpore
Northern India Trading Co., Cawnpore
Northern India Brush Manufacturers Cawnpore

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

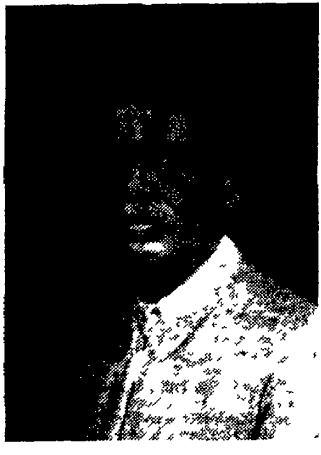
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

Head Office **Ewart House Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay**

Freedom for India is coming sooner than most of us imagine Indian business men have a great part to play in a free India as builders of the Nation along constructive lines having service of the poor as their ideal THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY will develop into a mighty concern and play a great role in the economy of Free India

MR S SATYAMURTHI
(18-11 1941)

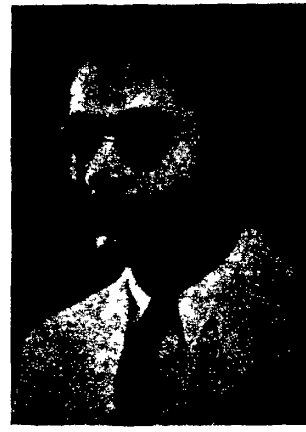
It was in the year 1919 that the late Seth Lalji Naranji an outstanding personality and brilliant figure in the commercial and business world conceived the idea of starting an Indian Insurance Company and the JUPITER GENERAL owes its existence to him as its founder The late SETH LALJI NARANJI S services in the cause of Indian Business and Industry in general and Indian Insurance in particular met with wide public recognition His name is closely associated with several well-known institutions concerns, undertakings and activities The Indian Merchants Chamber named their building as Lalji Naranji Memorial Indian Merchants Chamber Building thereby acknowledging the late Seth Lalji Naranji s services in the interest of Indian Commerce



Late Seth Lalji Naranji (Founder)

The Jupiter General has an authorised capital of Rs 2,00 00 000 out of which Rs 1,50 00,000 is issued and subscribed, the paid up capital being Rs 23,74 800

At first the Company transacted Fire Accident and Marine business and its early struggles were similar to the experience of all Indian undertakings started in those times Numerous difficulties were encountered and surmounted In spite of the various obstacles the Company progressed steadily and its continued growth is evidence of the great tact business acumen, capacity and untiring energy of the Founder and his co Directors



Seth Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau
(Chairman)

In 1928, the Company started its life business for the first time After facing the vicissitudes usual in the case of infant Life Insurance Companies JUPITER S Life Department by the end of 1940 had become strong and had found a place for itself amongst leading Indian Life Offices The steps taken by the Directors to achieve this object were immensely successful and in the year 1941 the business written in the Life Department was remarkably enough, more than double the maximum of any of the previous years

To-day due primarily to the uniform and unstinted patronage of our countrymen, the Company has attained the proud position of being the second largest Composite Indian Office with Branches at Ahmedabad Alleppey Calcutta Delhi Indore Jalgaon Karachi Lahore and Madras with a net work of Agencies in India Ceylon and Africa. In London the Company s representatives are Messrs B W Noble Ltd

Security and service have been the guiding policy of the Company since its inception and the present Directorate take the greatest care to see that the interests of the Shareholders and Policyholders are safe and also keep a very watchful eye on the numerous investments of the Company

As at 31st December 1941 the gross annual premium income of the Company in all Departments was about Rs 30 00 000 while the total assets of the Company on that date was about Rs 80 00 000

JODHPUR STATE

AN AGRI-PASTORAL COUNTRY NOW GETTING INDUSTRIALISED

JODHPUR (*Marwar*) State in Rajputana is the home of the Marwari trader the business genius of the country Lying mostly in the Thar the State stretches from the Aravalli in the East to the Rann of Cutch in the West and is therefore primarily agri pastoral

Jodhpur has been an exporter of raw materials About 8,000 maunds of wool 65 000 maunds of cotton 13 000 maunds of hides and skins 66 000 maunds of bones and 16 000 maunds of oil seeds are annually available for export The State is also quite rich in mines though none of the minerals is such on which large scale industries could be developed Mines of Wolfram Bentonite Gypsum Saltpetre Mica Beryl and Falspar to mention just a few occur in some parts of the State Jodhpur (*Makrana*) marble was used to build the Taj Mahal of the Great Mughals and the Victoria Memorial of our own times Fullers earth lime lime stone and the pink building stone is available in large quantities

In a State where about eighty five per cent of the population is engaged in Agriculture and cattle rearing and has most of its time unoccupied in single cropped areas cottage industries naturally find a good scope The products consist of hand loom blankets woollen namdas and coarse cloth In some parts of the State small scale industries such as making of metal water bottles cooking utensils iron and brass cutlery saddlery and camel corps equipment have flourished well Handicrafts like ivory-ware lacquer-ware embroidered shoes printed and Jodhpur process coloured silks and calico printing form another group of industries Of the jail factory products carpets rugs and curtain hangings find a market even outside the State

A big cotton weaving and spinning mill has recently been completed at Pali at a cost of about Rs 40 00 000 The State has about fifty cotton pressing and ginning factories and about a dozen oil mills

In its war effort the State Economic Development Department has undertaken to prepare 16 000 Army Blankets At the Railway workshops twenty five pounder shells go through several early processes and the number now being turned out is four times as great as was promised or expected Crates for carrying shells wheel barrows and pick-axe heads are being turned out in very large numbers

The State has an Economic Development Officer and an Industrial Planning Officer The Government is engaged in drawing up a practical scheme for the development of rural industries After careful consideration it has chosen as a compromise between large scale industries and the revival of cottage industries, to establish an equilibrium between Man and Machine and to remove unemployment and poverty by providing new and profitable occupations for its people

THE HOUSE ★ ★ ★ *of* KALYANMAL

KALYAN BHAWAN, INDORE



Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Shrimant Seth Hiralal Kalyanmalji

RAJYA Bhushan Rai Bahadur Shrimant Seth Hiralal Kalyanmalji succeeded to the leading firm of Bankers and Millowners of Rai Bahadur Danvir Tilockchand Kalyanmal of Indore Bombay and Ujjain Born on 12th June 1898 at Ajmer he was educated in local institutions and by private tutors

Rai Bahadur Hiralalji is connected with leading industries of India and holds the following positions in some of them —

Managing Director **The Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore.**

Director **1. Sir Hukumchand Mills Ltd., Indore. 2. The Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore. 3. The Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain. 4. The Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay**

Proprietor **1 The Kalyanmal Mills Tent Factory, Indore. 2. The Narendra Iron & Steel Works, Indore. 3. R. B. Hiralal & Co. (Textile, Woodwork and Engineering Departments), Indore. 4. Kalyanmal Waste Plant, Indore. 5. Diamond Glass Works, Rao.**

The Mills produce all kinds of Textile materials and recently additions have been made in all departments of the latest machinery available They manufacture cloth required for the Army in India and abroad in considerable quantity Rai Bahadur Hiralalji is a Pioneer of the Tent Industry in Central India and also for the installation of most up-to-date Saw Mill in this Province

His Steel Works are turning out articles required by Public Utility concerns while the Woodwork and Engineering Factory is making articles required by the Army

He is connected with almost all public institutions in Indore and is the President of the Municipality of his town

He is a great philanthrophist and runs many charities which include —Educational Institutions for boys and girls Ausadhalayas and Nursing home, besides many religious institutions



Mr L R W Forrest

THE Firm of Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co Bombay was founded on 24th November 1857 by Messrs. Charles Killick and Robert Preston Nixon who arrived in Bombay the previous day by P & O s s. Pottinger " having, according to the Passenger list, embarked at Alexandria

The Firm commenced trading as General Merchants and for the first 18 years or so the business was mainly confined to the import of Manchester piece goods and the export of cotton and seeds In 1875 however, they took over the business of the well known Firm of Messrs Edward Lawrence & Co , who had commenced business in Bombay in the "fifties " and who were substantially interested in the export trade as well as in Shipping, Coal and Insurance

THE FIRM OF KILLICK,

In 1876, the late Mr L R W Forrest became a Partner in Messrs Killick Nixon & Co and it was largely due to his initiative that the Firm from the year 1896 decided to strike out on entirely new lines of business, in the direction of floating and managing various companies, beginning with Railway Companies and the Kohinoor Mills Other senior partners of the Firm in Bombay have been the late Sir Henry E E Procter, C B.E. (Knighted in 1911), Sir Thomas W Birkett (Knighted in 1918), the late Mr H P Hebbleth waite, who died in November 1941, Mr F C Annesley, who retired from the Firm in 1930 and Mr E C Read, M C The present Partners in Bombay are Messrs R C Lowndes, F F Stileman, R C Giles, D R C Hartley, C B.E., D S O and V F Noel Paton.

The Firm has a small branch at Mormugao in Portuguese India, and used to maintain a branch in Calcutta The latter was taken over by Messrs Burd & Co in 1926, the Firm at the same time taking over Messrs Burd & Co s branch in Bombay The Firms Agents in London are Messrs Nixon, Forrest & Co , of 29, Great St Helens, E C 3

IMPORT AND AGENCY

Although the original character of the Firm's business has changed greatly a considerable business is still carried on in Snowcrete and Colorcrete cements Masonite products, Remington Air Conditioning Machines, Boase s

canvas and several other well known Agency Lines They further represent Messrs Bird & Co as already stated, and Messrs Heilgers & Co of Calcutta in Bombay and are Selling Agents for Silvertown Oils also for the Indian Paper Sales Association, an organisation for the sale in Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar of the products of the Titaghur, India Paper Pulp, Bengal and the Deccan Paper Mills

INSURANCE

In this line, the Firm represents the Yorkshire, British & Foreign Marine and Union Insurance Society of Canton Insurance Companies



Sir Henry E E Procter C B E

NIXON & COMPANY

SHIPPING AND COAL

In addition to the Shipping, Chartering and Coal business taken over from Messrs. Edward Lawrence & Co in 1875, previously mentioned, the Firm in 1898 amalgamated Sir Edward Bates & Sons' Bombay Agency with their own business By virtue of this amalgamation, the Firm has from that date been Agents for Ellerman's City & Hall Lines in Bombay The Firm are also Agents in Bombay for the Bibby Line and Harrison Line of Steamers, and the Elder Dempster Steamships Co Chartering is done through Messrs. F W Heilgers & Co, and Coal through Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co for Natal coal, and through other Agencies for Indian coal.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

The following Railway Companies have been floated by the Firm the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Co Ltd. in 1896, the Tapti Valley Railway Co Ltd., also in 1896, the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Co Ltd in 1900, the Amritsar Patti Railway Co Ltd., in 1905, the Central Provinces Railway Co Ltd., in 1910, the Guzerat Railways Co Ltd., in 1911, the Mandra Bhon Railways Co, Ltd, in 1913, the Sialkot Narowal Railway Co Ltd. in 1914. Jointly with Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co of Calcutta the Sara Sirajganj Railway Co. Ltd was floated in 1913, and the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Co. Ltd. in 1914 In accordance with the Government of

India's policy of taking over the contracts of certain railways when they expire, those of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Co., Ltd. The Amritsar Patti Railway Co Ltd. and the Tapti Valley Railway Co Ltd have already been taken over, the last as from 31st March 1942.

COTTON MILLS

As previously stated, the Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd. was originally floated in 1896 with an initial installation of 38,788 spindles. It now incorporates the Naigaum and Courtauld's Mills in its organisation and with 94 368 spindles and 1,834 looms it is one of the leading mills in India.

MANGANESE ORE

In 1904 the Firm obtained control of valuable Manganese ore deposits in the Central Provinces and the Central India Mining Co Ltd. was floated and, though it experienced a prosperous existence for many years, it was unable to survive the serious slump in Manganese ore in 1929 In 1909 the Firm became interested in the large Manganese ore deposits of the Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd in the Panch Mahals, and later took over the Managing Agency of that Company In 1938 the Firm registered the Kanara Mining Co , Ltd as a Private Company to take over from a previous Syndicate and operate various deposits of Manganese ore in the Kanara District.

COAL MINING

In 1909 the Hingir Rampur Coal Co , Ltd. was promoted, to take over coal deposits in Orissa.

ELECTRICITY

In the year 1913 the Ahmedabad Electricity Co Ltd. was floated, originally with a capital of only Rs 4½ lakhs The Issued and Subscribed Capital of this Company is now Rs 1 Crore In 1920, the Surat Electricity Co Ltd was promoted, and in 1929, the Firm floated the Bombay Suburban Electric



Control Room Ahmedabad



Bundi Cement Factory

Supply Ltd., for the purpose of distributing throughout the suburbs of Bombay and the Island of Salsette, energy purchased in bulk from the Tata Hydro Electric Companies.

CEMENT

The Bundi Portland Cement Co Ltd was also formed in 1913 at Lakheri, in Bundi State where the well known "B B B cement was first brought into production The Punjab Portland Cement Co , Ltd was floated in 1920 In 1925, the Firm was largely instrumental in forming the Indian Cement Manufacturers Association, the fore-runner of the Cement Marketing Company of India, which in 1930 was formed to take its place. This led to the idea of the amalgamation of practically all the Cement Companies in India, which in 1936 were merged into the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. The amalgamation of 11 out of 12 of the Cement Companies then operating in India into this Company (which has an issued and Subscribed Capital of over Rs.7 crores) was undertaken by the merging interests and no small portion of the heavy burden of co-ordinating this amalgamation of so many different Companies, owing to the sudden death of Mr F E. Dinshaw, the originator of this Merger, fell upon the shoulders of Mr E. C Reid, the then Senior Partner of the Firm in India. The Management of the new Company was entrusted to Cement Agencies Ltd., comprising the joint management of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., F.E Dinshaw Ltd., Tata Sons Ltd , and Mulraj Khatau & Sons, Ltd.

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED,

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

When William Hesketh Lever retired from the wholesale grocery trade and in 188 started to manufacture soap he launched a sequence of events which today after nearly 6 years, are still powerful factors in world commerce It is indeed probable that Mr Lever had no unduly restricted ideas of the eventual scope of the activities arising from the original foundation of Lever Brothers and the manufacture of that great constellation of soaps of which Sunlight Soap was the first and is still the leader

EARLY BEGINNINGS IN INDIA

Early in the Company s history contact was made with this market and Lever products manufactured in the United Kingdom were sold in India through a system of area agents until 1934. In this year Lever Brothers (India) Limited was founded and manufacturing was started in Calcutta and, later in Bombay At these factories the world famous Lever Brands are manufactured as well as brands which for 100 years had been sold in the Indian market by Gossages, an old established Company which is now associated with the firm of Lever The position today is that Lever Brothers (India) Limited market Indian made soaps and only rely on importations for trivial quantities of highly specialized products.

An associated company United Traders Limited, is occupied in marketing toilet soaps and preparations, and considerable headway is being made towards manufacturing these in this country One of the leading brands handled by this Company is Pears Soap which it is reputed, has sold in India since 1786

SERVICE—THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Lever laid down as a vital principle of the organizations which eventually came under his control, that no commercial or industrial concern could achieve or had any right to expect, permanent prosperity-except on the basis of Service Service interpreted as Service to the public, is the key to whatever success has been enjoyed by the Lever Company in the past and is the guiding principle in the policy of the Indian Company today

IDEAL LABOUR CONDITIONS

Nevertheless, good conditions of labour and the workers health and welfare have always been a requirement which all the companies connected with the name of Lever have been expected to fulfil as a pre-requisite of Service to the community at large In pursuance of



Modern, well-planned, perfectly situated—one of Lever s Soap factories in India. All of the famous Lever Soap lines are made in this country

this policy the factories at Bombay and Calcutta are practical testimony These factories are designed to utilise human effort in the most productive way with the minimum of strain upon the individual. They are light and airy are equipped with modern rest and refreshment rooms and are generously set in hygienic and attractive surroundings Well equipped laboratories insist on a high standard of excellence in the products manufactured, and the processes are based on world wide experience

By these means coupled with wide scale marketing and mass production, it is possible to supply the Indian public with goods of extremely high quality and at prices which are within the reach of all except the very poorest of India s 40 crores



A Sunlight Soap Cinema Van Fully equipped with its own power plant standard talkie projector slide projector and gramophone amplifier The van is capable of giving a complete cinema performance to 2—3 000 people at a time

CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR EFFORT

War has produced a heavy crop of difficulties but, until the end of two years after war started, prices had, generally been maintained at pre war levels notwithstanding the higher cost of production a part of which was due to the greater burden of increased wages.

The Lever Company in India is a considerable source of the Government s supplies of glycerine The Company also provides the Forces with large quantities of soap

FAMOUS NAMES

The marketing of the Company s products covers the brands which are household words in many countries—Sunlight, Lifebuoy Lux Toilet Soap, Lux and Vim—in addition to the well known Gossage soaps, and is under the direction of Mr W G J Shaw who has been responsible for its fortunes since the formation of the Company eight years ago In its work the Company has employed every practicable device calculated both to improve the public s standards of cleanliness and to sell the products of the Company

WIDE-SPREAD PROPAGANDA

Noticeable developments in the field of marketing have been the creation of a fleet of propaganda vehicles, which by means of loudspeakers and illustrated lectures, are designed to infiltrate health and cleanliness ideas amongst strata of the public largely out of reach of advertising of the ordinary kind. A more specialised departure on these lines has been a pioneer fleet of mobile cinema units each equipped for full-sized talking pictures. These units carry entertainment, educational and commercial films, including a number of Government interest films relating to the war effort. The future of this activity during the war is doubtful, but when peace returns new developments are scheduled. Incidently the first sky writing in India was in support of Sunlight Soap and Pears.

INDIAN EXECUTIVES

Necessarily Lever Brothers (India) Ltd. was guided during its early development by men who had learnt the Company's methods in other parts of the world. Expansion of the executive staff, has, however been by the enthusiastic participation of young Indians of high qualifications who have been recruited and trained for executive responsibilities. Already nearly twenty of these have graduated into important executive positions and are members of the covenanted staff

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LTD.,

Kirloskarwadi, District Satara, Western India.

THE name KIRLOSKAR is quite a household word You may have seen it stamped on machinery or discreetly enamelled upon steel furniture or splashed in a thousand and one advertising media all over India. Messrs Kirloskar Brothers Ltd are by far, the largest and most up-to-date manufacturers in India of iron and steel agricultural implements

What was once a desolate spot in Satara District is now the handsome township of Kirloskarvadi with its well laid roads its electric lighting and power its fine school hospital and gymnasium The remarkable development of Kirloskarvadi a model industrial settlement is largely due to the foresight and courage of one dynamic individual Mr Laxmanrao Kirloskar the founder of the whole enterprise and still at seventy its energetic managing director

Right from his school days Mr Kirloskar had a natural aptitude for things mechanical Starting as a teacher in draftsmanship through selling bicycles and windmills and acting as a building contractor, Mr Kirloskar came to found this great industrial enterprise Much material aid including the very site for the factory came from the Rajasaheb of Aundh State The little 32 acre kingdom, given by the ruler of the State was organised in such a way that every employee should share the fullest communal benefits of health education recreation and comfort

In the extensive grounds stand the various factory-departments, the machine shops, the foundry, the power house the pattern and design department, the furniture department the factory for power-looms the pump house, the stock sheds and the Company s printing press and administrative offices Chief among the manufactures are Agricultural Implements Power and Hand Pumps Steel Furniture, Power Looms, Dobbies and Crude Oil Engines

THE MYSORE KIRLOSKAR, LTD., HARIHAR

A new enterprise of Messrs Kirloskar Bros. Ltd is The Mysore Kirloskar Ltd It meets an urgent requirement of Indian manufacturers by supplying them a high grade of machine tools This Company has the active support of the Mysore Government. The Harihar plant, by providing the essential machine tools to the Indian manufacturer, is sure to contribute to the prosperity and progress of the whole nation

R. E. MODY & CO.
BOMBAY.

IN the year 1892 Mr Furdonjee Cursetjee Mody founded the firm of Messrs Furdonjee Cursetjee Mody & Sons



Mr F C Mody Founder

The name Mody is synonimous with the timber trade of India and Burma The Policy of the firm then as now was to strike out boldly for the expansion of the timber trade not only throughout the East but in the Western Hemisphere as well

The years which followed the last War were full of vicissitudes for the firm But under the able management and firm guidance of the late Mr R E Mody then head of the concern the firm emerged as one of the largest and best known timber business in the East A change of partnership in 1930 caused the name of the firm to be changed to R E Mody & Company

The firm at present enjoys the reputation of being one of the largest timber concerns in the East and supplies timbers of all kinds indigenous as well as foreign to the Government Departments Railways Steamship Companies Industrial Concerns Mills and Indian States throughout the length and breadth of India Indeed it is surprising that though the firm has no branches or Agents in any part of India its supplies extend from Srinagar (Kashmir) in the North to Bangalore in the South and Vizagapatam in the East



Mr R E Mody

The firm trades in almost all known commercial timbers of India and Burma Plywoods Hard Boards and finished Hard Boards suitable for panelling dado furniture etc

From the very commencement of the War the firm has been supplying Timber of all sorts to almost all the Defence Works such as for the manufacture of Army Trucks Ammunition Boxes Tent Poles Stretchers Trawlers and for other ships and for the Railways.

Manickavelu Limited,

BANGALORE.

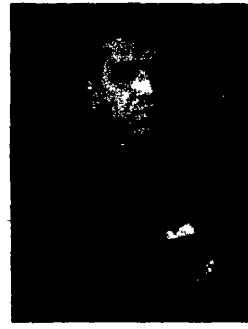
THE house of Manickavelu Limited takes its name from its founder the late Mr V Manickavelu Mudaliar The story of the firm the story of its rise to prominence as an industrial house of note is the romance of a fourteen year old homeless but determined boy who from the humblest and the smallest beginnings shot up to celebrity as an industrial magnate Cast in the mould of a leader of men say with the Carnegie touch in him or that of a Jamshedji Tata Manickavelu Mudaliar pinned his faith to trade and industry and emerged out of the struggle as the owner of three of the largest Chrome Ore mines in the world

Youngest child of Mr V Gangadhara Mudaliar sent out into the wide world by an elder brother who could not understand him young Manickavelu started life as a trader in a small way selling sweets and pencils to school children in Bangalore With grim and unshakable determination he went his way graduating into bigger lines of business tea shoes groceries arrack oilman stores medical supplies and *so on* He went *through* the *whole* gamut and stepped out as an exporter of hides and skins to the United States running at the same time 14 tanneries An ill wind that blew across India brought disaster and the export business came toppling down with a crash Manickavelu undaunted and undefeated sold his all and took a job as Manager of the Broach Industrial Spinning & Weaving Mills in far away Gujerat on a salary of Rs 1 000 per month He made good saved hectically and won the goodwill of those whom he served He returned home with money saved and with an agency for piece-goods in his pocket and set himself up as a piece-goods man While at it he turned his attention and his business acumen to other fields and started the Mahalakshmi Woollen & Silk Mills Co Ltd and The Manickavelu Banking Corporation Limited Adventure was in his blood and he came out as the owner of Chrome and Manganese Mines

A man of iron grit a self made man Manickavelu never for a moment forgot his humble beginnings and was generous to a fault with his money In his case it was not will to-power but will to-serve The worker who served him was his partner and friend A genuine nationalist communalism and anything that smacked of separatism was anathema to Manickavelu As a glorious finishing touch to an active and useful career Manickavelu set his foot into a different field



V Manickavelu Mudaliar



V Sundaramurthy

of human activity and organised the Mysore State Congress He could lay claim to be the pioneer of a popular political movement in the State He suddenly passed away at the ripe age of 63 universally lamented

The house is now presided over by Mr V Sundaramurthy Manickavelu s only son Cradled in the hard school of business and industry by his father Sundaramurthy s sole aim is to justify the ways of his father to man Sundaramurthy dreams his industrial dreams with his heart set on a comprehensive industrialisation of India Believing as he does that a country s most dependable first line of defence is her industrial strength and believing that an Indo-British friendship on the basis of equality is the most secure basis for the prosperity of the Empire and world peace the war found Sundaramurthy making a gift of 2 000 tons of Chrome Ore for war and organising war funds and fetes In the second month of the war Sundaramurthy sent out an appeal to the Government of India and the Indian Industrialists to plan an all out industrial war effort for economic co-ordination on a national scale He exhorted the Government of India to make of the Eastern Group Conference something more than a dealer in supplies to make of it a planner of an arsenal of democracy in the East He followed it up with a book entitled India and the Greater War , throwing out a suggestion for a Congress of Indian Industrialists a live and alert economic council to guide industrialisation during the war and to prepare the blue-prints of an economic base for the India of the future It is his conviction that a new world cannot be built on the basis of old assumptions old prejudices and ante-dated economic theories

MUKAND IRON & STEEL

PIONEERS IN THE MANUFACTURE



Pouring molten metal from the electrical furnace

THE considerable demand in India for spring steel and tool steel is now met to some extent by the enterprise of Mukand Iron & Steel Works who a few years ago started a factory at Lahore This factory was fitted with the most modern type of electrical furnace together with a fully equipped laboratory for controlling the composition during manufacture and testing the finished materials

The demand for steel turned out by the Lahore factory from Railways the Indian Stores Department and engineering firms was so great that a plant similar to the one in Lahore was installed by the company in Bombay Here too the same high standards of manufacture are maintained with the result that Mukand s Tool Steel and Spring Steel have now become synonymous with outstanding excellence

The Tool Steel Spring Steel and other tested steels are manufactured by the firm under the expert supervision of an

WORKS LTD., Bombay & Lahore.

OF TOOL STEEL AND SPRING STEEL



Rolling iron bars in the Steel Rolling Mills

experienced metallurgist trained in one of the most famous firms in England Owing to the increasing demand for Mukand s quality steels the factories both at Lahore and Bombay have been considerably extended

Mukand s also make steel and iron castings hoops structural work rounds squares flats angles channels as well as hammers anvils vices etc

In addition to fulfilling the requirements of the public demand from the Army Indian Stores Department Municipalities and Railways is also met

Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd have an influential directorate the Chairman of the Board of Directors being Mr R D Birla and the Managing Director Mr Jeevanlal Motichand under whose able guidance the company is expanding daily and is establishing itself as one of the essential industries of India

THE HOUSE OF
Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co.,

Pioneers of Kerosene,

BOMBAY.

In 1874 India knew nothing of Kerosene or Petroleum The traditional lighting oil was sweet oil and burning fuel was wood The introduction of Kerosene is due to the enterprise of Mr Munjee Nathoobhoy the founder of the firm of that name

When the old Standard Oil Company wished to introduce Kerosene into India they met with considerable apathy from merchants in Bombay and elsewhere The late Mr Munjee realised and appreciated the tremendous future possibilities of Kerosene (called by some in those days as Oily-Water) and bought on his own account 100 000 cases which he gradually introduced into the Indian market and thus educated India to the use of Kerosene and also founded his fortune

In 1876 the Shell Transport Company wishing to extend its operations to India appointed Messrs W & A Graham & Co as their correspondents in India and for whom Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co became agents and through them began the long connection of the House of Munjees with the Burmah Shell

Later on when the Asiatic Petroleum Company wished to establish its own office in India Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co at the request of Grahams became their principal agents and gave the new Company considerable help in establishing and organising their field They not only controlled most of the Agencies but also acted as their Guaranteed Brokers

Mr Munjee died in 1901 leaving three sons Mr Cassamally (the present head of the firm) Mr Dostmahomed and Mr Karmally Upon Mr Dostmahomed's premature death in 1935 Mr Cassamally Munjee became its Sole Proprietor

With the expansion of Kerosene trade mechanisation of industry and transport during the Edwardian and the Great War periods the activities of the Asiatic Petroleum Company increased enormously Guaranteed brokerage was gradually eliminated and the firm of Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co co-operated in establishing independent agencies and gave the benefit of the change to their erstwhile employees Some of the successful agents of the present day owe their origin and their fortunes to the firm of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co The firm thereafter was appointed advisory agents to A.P.C. in addition to their other activities such as Sellers Shippers and Custodians of

their goods They represent Messrs Burmah Shell for all products in Kathiawar Bombay Presidency and Central India

Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co (Kathiawar), Ltd

In 1939 the firm s activities in Kathiawar were handed over to a limited liability company having the firm s name *viz* Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co (Kathiawar) Ltd Their annual turnover runs into some millions of rupees

Plastex Products Company

Apart from oil the firm under the initiative of its head has expanded its activities to various fields of commercial and industrial enterprise The firm through its allied concern Messrs Plastex Products Company is manufacturing a Rubber Cement known as Plastex It is used mainly for ship s decking and general flooring purposes Messrs Plastex Products Co are the only concern manufacturing Rubber Cement in India Amongst its many other uses are water proofing materials and making anti-corrosive paints

Other Enterprises

They also run a shipyard for building country craft and run their ships between the Indian Coastal Ports They have under consideration the formation of a big Bank to help Indian agriculture and industry They are also Insurance Agents of well established Insurance Companies They are also Printers and Stationers owning the Berkeley Printing Press and the Berkeley Stationery Mart

Their Organisation

Their selling and office organization are very efficient A visit to the Bombay Office run entirely by Indian staff would impress one as a first rate European firm The present head of the firm (and its allied concerns such as Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co (Kathiawar) Ltd the Country Craft Shipping Co Messrs Plastex Products Co) is Mr Cassamally Munjee He is ably assisted by his brother sons and nephews all of whom are trained in England and a capable staff

Mr Cassamally Munjee is a Deputy of His Highness The Aga Khan and a leader of the Khoja Ismaili community to which he belongs He is a liberal contributor to educational institutions and is well known and respected by the mercantile community and the Rulers in whose domains he trades He is very modest but has a firmness of purpose and the word Izzat is written all over him

Messrs Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co are old associates of Messrs Burmah Shell of over 50 years standing having grown from strength to strength. They furnish to others an example of profitable trading with a first rate organization The good old days may be no more but all is well in the present and the future is bright for the House of Munjees

THE MURREE BREWERY

THE Murree Brewery Company Limited as its name implies was started at Ghoragali in the Murree Hills thirty-two miles from the railway terminus of Rawalpindi in the year 1860 Later on having attained a very great reputation the Company s activities were expanded and Branch Breweries were erected in Quetta in 1888 and Rawalpindi in 1890 Rawalpindi being the largest military station in India proved an excellent choice for the expansion and prosperity of the Company s business



View of Distillery Building

LATEST BREWING PLANT

Owing to high temperatures however during the summer months it was only possible to brew in Rawalpindi from the month of October to March and for the remaining period of the year the Rawalpindi Brewery was dependent on its outturn from the Brewery at Ghoragali This obstacle was overcome by the adoption of the latest and most scientific devices which included the installation of a complete Nathan Brewing Plant The principal problem of any fermenting process is the production of a clean and suitable beer This problem in the Nathan system is solved The whole system is so scientifically controlled from the refrigeration plant fermentation plant pure yeast plant and collection of CO_2 and is so perfect that it distinguishes itself fundamentally from brewing plants of the old style The installation of this plant has proved an unqualified success and removed the necessity of having beer transported from the Ghoragali Branch, and this Brewery was consequently closed in the year 1928



View of Brewery Tun Room

CO., LTD., RAWALPINDI

IDEAL CONDITIONS

The Brewery is located in one of the most picturesque spots of Rawalpindi The Brewery owns a very large estate and has ample room for any expansion

A plentiful supply of water is obtained from the Company s own wells and has been found to be most suitable for the brewing of beer and for all other manufacturing purposes

The Company have their own Railway siding which renders their position most accessible and facilitates the despatch of their many products

MALT WHISKY, TOO!

The Company have recently erected one of the most modern and up-to-date French Distillation Plants and supply spirits of all descriptions For many years the Company have produced a very excellent Malt Whisky which is manufactured in the true Scottish style and distilled in Pot Stills used only for this purpose The French Still is capable of producing Alcohols of the very purest degree possible and has an outturn of 900 gallons per day The Malt Whisky produced by the Company is considered to be as good as that imported from Home

CHOICE INGREDIENTS

The materials used during the course of manufacture are the best obtainable only the best barley and hops being used for the production of the Beer The barley is obtained from the districts of Rewari and Ferozepur, which are well known for their high standard of quality Samples of these barleys were recently examined by the Institute of Brewing and were pronounced to be equal to some of the best barley grown at Home All hops however have to be imported from Europe and the British Isles only the best Kent and Californian hops being used The molasses used for the production of the spirit is obtained from the large sugar growing districts in the United Provinces

SOME OF THE POPULAR BRANDS

BEERS

- Gold Ribbon Lager
- Light I ion Pilsener
- East India Pale Ale (M B)

SPIRITS

- GYMKHANA Malt Whisky
- DEW OF HIMALAYAS Malt Whisky
- XXX Rum
- Dry Gin

The Company also have a Mineral Water Department which produces mineral waters of very fine quality and which are most popular in the surrounding districts

A normal staff of seven Europeans and three to four hundred Indians is employed

MYSORE STATE INDUSTRIES

MYSORE represents the focal point in State industrialisation in India The State's wonderful natural resources are being zealously harnessed to provide for Man s multitudinous needs in civilised life Now India s teeming millions can "wash themselves with Mysore Soap, dry themselves with Mysore towels, clothe themselves in Mysore Silks, drink Mysore coffee with Mysore sugar, build their homes with Mysore cement, Mysore timber and Mysore steel, furnish their homes with Mysore furniture, write their letters on Mysore paper and cure their ailments with Mysore medicines"

Government Sandalwood Oil Factory.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory produces oil which conforms to the different pharmacopœias of the world Modern methods of distillation under strict scientific control are adopted at the Factory

Government Soap Factory

The Government Soap Factory Bangalore, is one of the pioneer Soap Factories in India It was started in 1918 and has since then made continued and steady progress The factory manufactures not only household soaps but also high class toilet soaps and certain cosmetics like pomades creams tooth paste etc. The factory also manufactures certain other household necessaries such as 'Iodocure boot polishes and quick fix The products of the factory enjoy an extensive sale in the home market and are in demand even in foreign markets

Government Electric Factory

The Government Electric Factory is manufacturing amongst other things Electrical Transformers Scientific Instruments bakelite articles black bolts and nuts rivets galvanized hardware for porcelain fittings besides rendering useful service to other factories in the State as well as to the Railway Department by supplying spare parts for their plant

Government Porcelain Factory

This factory is the only concern in South India which manufactures both High Tension and Low Tension Insulators which are supplied for defence purposes as well as to Government Departments and Corporations in India An electrical tunnel kiln the first of its kind in Asia has been newly installed The factory is manufacturing Crockery articles and also wall tiles Experiments are being conducted in the manufacture of Acid Resistant Ware and Chemical Porcelain

Government Silk Weaving Factory

This factory manufactures pure and unadulterated silk and laced fabrics out of pure Mysore Silk The products of this factory are durable washable and are sold at reasonable prices The factory is now engaged in the manufacture of parachute silk

Government Industrial & Testing Laboratory

This Laboratory is engaged in manufacturing pharmaceutical products In addition to supplying the needs of the Mysore Government Medical Stores the Laboratory has also been making supplies of its medicinal products to the Government of India etc The Laboratory also manufactures Acetates and Citrates and Cream of Tartar for the Supply Department

Mysore Government Implements Factory

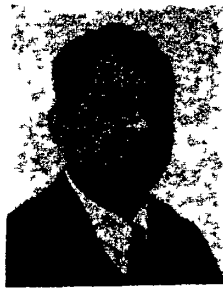
The factory is now producing Mumties Pickaxes Hammers Pruning Knives Digging Forks and various other Estate and Garden implements and also cutlery and scissors

Mysore Government Lac & Paint Works

The chief lines of manufacture taken up by this factory are Shellac Paints Ready mixed oil paints French polishes Sealing waxes Printing ink and Electrical insulating varnishes

Sri Chamrajendra Technical Institute

This Institute was started with the main object of training students in several arts and crafts and to revive and improve many of the indigenous industries of the Mysore State Show rooms are opened in the Institute Building to display the products of the Institute as well as those of the private artisans and Government Industrial concerns Furniture in wood and rattan of an excellent quality are made in this Institute



THE MYSORE CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS, LIMITED, MYSORE.

Mr E V Ganapati Iyer B.Sc.,
Chairman and Managing Director of the Company



Mr H. K. Ramiengar, M.A. (Hons)
Secretary and General Manager

TO Mysore State belongs the credit of establishing the only factory in India for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen—a basic industry in any country whether during peace time or war THE MYSORE CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, LTD MYSORE owes its existence to the forward industrial policy and encouragement given by the Government of Mysore following the establishment of the Mysore Sugar Company in Mandya and the Development of sugarcane cultivation under the Irwin Canal System

THE MYSORE CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS, LTD, was formed towards the end of 1937 with a share capital of Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 2 50 000 shares of Rs 10 each.

PRODUCTS.

The Company s activities include three basic industries *viz*

(*i*) Synthetic ammonia manufacture
(*ii*) Sulphuric Acid manufacture
(*iii*) Manufacture of Superphosphates

In addition to these heavy chemicals the manufacture of a number of other chemicals has been developed These include Ammonium Sulphate Liquor Ammonia Forte Ammonium Carbonate Ammonium Chloride various kinds of Mixed Fertilisers Oleum Hydrochloric Acid and Chlorosulphonic Acid It is hoped that the manufacture of Nitric Acid will soon be taken up The Company commenced production in April 1940 and within less than 2 years has achieved remarkable progress in the quantity and variety of its manufactures All its products conform to the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia and other standard tests Supplies to the Government of India for war supply requirements conform fully to the specifications of the Supply Department The Company has an active programme of further expansion of manufactures so that it may be reasonably hoped that these Works will soon be among the largest Chemical Works in South India

AMMONIA FROM AIR AND WATER

For its products the Company makes the maximum possible use of the raw material resources of the country The plant is of the most modern kind obtained from American manufacturers and erected by American Experts and is the only one of its kind in India. The synthesis plant produces ammonia from the abundant natural sources of air and water

The products of the Company find a ready market though at the present time practically the greater part of its production is taken over by the Government of India for war purposes The fertilisers made at the Works are used by coffee planters and agriculturists all over the country for large areas of cultivation of cane paddy and other crops and have already achieved a splendid reputation for quality and results

This flourishing concern has led to the establishment in the Mysore State of industries for the manufacture of basic salts like Copper sulphate, etc and dichromates and has paved the way for the formation of many more chemical industries in the State and its neighbourhood.

THE MYSORE CHROME TANNING CO., LTD.

MYSORE ROAD, BANGALORE

HISTORY

THE Mysore Tannery which was started in the year 1908 as a Limited Liability Company in Bangalore City for the purpose of Chrome Tanning of Cow Hides worked successfully for sometime Thereafter the Company passed through various vicissitudes and in the year 1934 the Bangalore Bank, Ltd Bangalore acquired the ownership of the concern and effected several improvements in the manufacturing process thus increasing the productive capacity of the Tannery The Tannery was the first to be established in Southern India and it had afforded occupation to a large number of skilled men The Government of Mysore helped to start the concern and form it into a Limited Company on a Joint Stock basis with an authorised Share Capital of 5 lakhs of Rupees under the present name of Mysore Chrome Tanning Company Limited by taking up a portion of the shares The Management is vested in the hands of a Senior Officer of the status of a Head of the Department

ADVANTAGES

The Tannery is situated on the Mysore Road Bangalore City and the site covers an area of over 9 acres of land

The climate of Bangalore is specially suited for tanning operations as the temperature is fairly low throughout the year which renders loss of hide substance very low and yields leather of good substance and tight grain Added to this the Tannery has the advantage of a good supply of efficient and trained labour with an expert staff who have won a reputation for the products of the Tannery throughout the United Kingdom



Front view of the Factory

DEVELOPMENT

The Company has taken up the manufacture of Textile goods such as Picking Bands Leather Belting Ginning Washers besides the Leather goods required by the Railways and Printed Leathers for War Purposes in addition to the manufacture of Box and Willow side and Calf Leathers Arrangements are in progress for the manufacture of Bark Tanned Soles Harness and Saddlery Leathers Boots and Shoes and Attache Cases etc

Besides meeting the demands in the Indian markets the Upper Leathers manufactured by the Company are popular in the United Kingdom

MYSORE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS FACTORY

HASSAN (Mysore Rlys.)

THIS Factory was started with the object of manufacturing and supplying the needs of peasants and artisans in Mysore and elsewhere in the form of working tools implements etc It is the only Factory of its kind in Mysore and is already meeting the deficiency caused by the War



Power Forging Section

The Factory came into operation in October 1940 nearly one year after the war began, and has since been making Mammooties Pick Axes Pruning Knives Digging Forks Mammooty Forks and other implements required for Tea Coffee & Rubber Estates and also Sledge Hammers Scissors and Cutlery of various kinds

The products of the Factory are in good demand in Mysore and South India and they are also being sent to distant centres like Karachi, Bombay Assam and Colombo

In addition to the products required for the Market the Factory has been making various War Supply articles like Ballpane Hammers Leg Picketting Hammers Table Knives Flesh Forks etc , in increasing quantities

The following list will give an idea of the wide variety of articles in demand manufactured by this Factory and the scope for expansion in view of the fact that millions of working class people must be provided with tools and implements of various kinds

Mammooties.	Digging Forks	Penknives
Pick Axes.	Kodaly Forks.	Table Knives
Weeding Hoe	Hand Forks.	Vegetable Knives.
Quintany	Wheel Barrows.	Bread Knives.
Sledge Hammers.	Water Barrows.	Scissors.
Stone Breaking Hammers.	Mysore Stoves	Garden Shears
	Felling Axes.	Secateurs.
Ballpane Hammers.	Hatchets.	

Inclusive of various sizes and varieties in the above items over 200 different articles are now being made



PIPE FOUNDRY

THE MYSORE IRON & STEEL WORKS.

THE plant occupies an area of about 100 acres and comprised originally a modern Charcoal Blast Furnace with wood distillation and bye products recovery plant with the auxiliary steam and power plants foundry and machine shop

Now the production has been widened by the addition of an Alcohol Refinery Plant and a Pipe foundry the latter for the manufacture of cast-iron pipes for water supply and drainage purposes an additional Pipe foundry to manufacture pipes up to 33" diameter an up-to-date Steel Plant and Rolling Mills for the manufacture of mild steel sections such as flats rounds squares angles reinforcing rods etc in all common sizes and a Cement Plant for the manufacture of Chamundi Brand Portland Cement to B S S

A structural shop has also been added to fabricate transmission line towers for the electrical department Steel towers and trusses are also made to order.

Another addition is a plant for the manufacture of Formalin The major portion of the output is utilized for the manufacture of synthetic resin for which a Pilot Bakelite Plant is also put up

A Steel Foundry manufacturing special steel articles such as axle boxes anvils and other special castings has also been added as an experimental measure

With a view to assisting war efforts Government have sanctioned the installation of an additional Open Hearth Furnace for the supply of ingots and billets To increase the production of small rods and to roll strips $\frac{1}{4}$" x 20' gauges orders have been placed for another Rod Mill as an extension to the Rolling Mills

One Electrical Steel Furnace for the manufacture of special steels and two Electric Furnaces for the manufactures of Ferro-silicon and Ferro-chrome at Mysore are under installation

THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS LIMITED,

MALLESWARAM P O,

BANGALORE.

THE leading position occupied by South India generally, and Mysore State in particular in Hydro-Electric development specially electrification of numerous towns and villages has led to the establishment of an important industry in THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS LTD. The starting of the concern itself has been due to the progressive industrial policy of the Mysore Government who with great vision of the future readily gave the necessary encouragement

PRODUCTION

The Company was incorporated in August 1936 and production started in November 1937 It has an issued capital of 3 lakhs of rupees and the Government of Mysore have subscribed 10% of the share capital It has a modern American plant automatic and efficient in operation with an average capacity of 3 000 lamps per day It has its own gas plant and lamp life testing equipment

The Company s normal products at present are vacuum and gas filled lamps in all standard wattages and voltages The installation of additional equipment for the manufacture of high wattage railway service street series and other special types of lamps has been delayed owing to war conditions and the Company expects to have regular production of these products in the early future

EFFICIENCY OF LAMPS

The Works mostly use raw materials of highest quality obtained from the leading American manufacturers and manufacture is carried out with an efficient and intelligent personnel trained under an American expert All lamps are subjected to a rigorous test before they are marketed in attractive packing



Mr E V Ganapati Iyer, B Sc , Chairman

IMPORTANT USERS

MYSORE LAMPS , under which name the Company s products are marketed have established a name throughout India for quality and efficiency The Company counts among the regular users of MYSORE LAMPS the Mysore Government Electric Department, leading textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad cities & corporations and factories in various cities of South India

Available at moderate prices and with guaranteed long life produced out of best quality materials by skilled workers, MYSORE LAMPS ' form a most popular and attractive proposition for the illumination of every home

THE MYSORE MATCH CO., LTD.,

SHIMOGA

MANUFACTURE of Safety Matches dates back to 1925 in Mysore State The Government of Mysore granted concessions in 1923 for exploitation of softwoods in the State at a nominal seigniorage and a Public Limited Company was registered in 1925 which commenced operations in 1927 at Shimoga being near the Malnad Forest Area and continued till 1934 In the year 1934 on the advent of Excise Duty on matches the Company had to suspend operations and finally stopped working in 1936



As the industry had an important place in national economy and was calculated to utilise local resources and employ local labour, the Government of Mysore again thought of resuscitating the old Match Factory Accordingly a fresh Public Company was floated in May 1940 with some more concessions from Government for wood supplies, power and subscribing 10 per cent towards Capital. The management has been entrusted to a Board of Directors of 9 members, out of whom three directors are nominated by Government with one of them as the Chairman The new Company has as the Head of the Administration the Chairman of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Bhadravati and the factory is located at Shimoga eleven miles from Bhadravati where The Mysore Steel and Cement Plants and also a Paper Mill exist

The whole operation of the plant from cutting of logs to finishing is automatic only the banderolling and bundling of packets is done by manual labour The production of the plant is rated at 1 000 gross per day

In addition to the plant required for the manufacture of matches there is an additional 100 H P Gas Generator Set as a standby

The present products are marketed under the Trade Mark ' JOG FALLS Safety Matches and are finding a ready sale in Mysore State and adjacent districts of Bombay and Madras Presidencies

PAPER INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

THE Mysore Paper Mills owe their origin to the progressive industrial policy of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore A Joint Stock Company was formed in 1936 with the Government of Mysore taking a share both in the Capital and the Management

The Mill at Bhadravati on the banks of the perennial Bhadra commands various facilities such as nearness to bamboo forests labour and workshop facilities His Highness the late Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur laid the foundation of the Mill buildings on the 1st of April 1937

The Mill designed and equipped on an all bamboo basis is fitted with the most modern type of paper machines and other accessories for the production of chlorine and recovery of chemicals

The mill has a daily rated output of 17 tons of bamboo pulp 2½ tons of rag pulp and 15 tons of high class finished paper or about 4 500 tons per annum

Writing Printing and Typewriting Banks Bonds Manifolds Antiques Badamis and other varieties glazed and unglazed, are manufactured and marketed under the Registered Trade Mark Bison Brand

The Mills employ more than 100 educated men on an average and about 600 skilled and unskilled workers besides providing employment to 500 more in the extraction of bamboos

Consequent on the outbreak of the War and the resultant Newsprint shortage the Mysore Paper Mills undertook to manufacture Emergency Printing Paper a substitute for newsprint and thus came to the rescue of the local newspaper industry

The quality of the Mysore Paper Mills products and their attractive prices created a demand greater than the Mills can meet inspite of increased production

A regular town has grown up at Bhadravati with all modern amenities like protected water supply electric lighting sanitary arrangements a co-operative society a primary school and medical and maternity aid



THE DRY END OF THE PAPER MACHINE IN THE MYSORE MILLS

THE MYSORE SILK FILATURES, LTD.

T. NARASIPUR. (Mysore District.)

SERICULTURE is an ancient Industry in India and the Mysore State owing to its climate produces some of the best silk in the world On account of its furnishing a livelihood to nearly 8 lakhs of people Sericulture has been carefully cherished by the Mysore Government and the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd was started in 1937 with add the support and patronage of Government of with an authorised capital of Rs 50 lakhs of which as a 4 lakhs have been subscribed issued)



Mr N Rama Rao B A B L, Chairman

The Company s Factory is on the Banks of the Kapini at T Narasipur 20 miles from Mysore in the very heart of the State s richest silk area It has branch factories at Mysore Sidlaghatta and Kuderu Its object is to secure for Mysore Silk its due place in the World s market as a superb silk suitable for the highest manifestations of the weaver s arts

The organisation of the factory aims at basic improvement of the Industry, in all its stages from silkworm egg production to reeling silk The Company has an efficient and highly trained staff of technicians in all branches of sericulture and is every day evolving new methods and new machinery for the further improvement of its products

Its silk has earned a reputation throughout the world for softness lustre beauty and elastic strength Besides an unlimited market in India the Company has business relations with Europe and Australia, and it is probable that its products will shortly be welcomed by America as well Since Mysore Filature Silk has been found eminently suitable for parachute fabrics this industry is an indispensable empire asset

The Company has a strong Directorate under the Chairmanship of Mr N Rama Rao, B.A B L, Retired Director of Industries & Commerce, Mysore State who has made a life s study of Sericulture, and is an authority on the subject.

THE MYSORE SPUN SILK MILLS, LTD., Channapatna.

MYSORE STATE

THE MYSORE SPUN SILK MILLS, Ltd was promoted in 1936 aided by the Government of Mysore with a view to finding a profitable outlet for silk waste produced in India The establishment of the Mill helps to stabilize the Sericultural Industry by ensuring a steady price for the waste produced by silk reelers

The Factory manufactures Spun Silk yarns of all counts Noil yarns of coarse counts and also Muga Tassar and Eri Spun Silk yarns and Grandrelle yarns from Muga and Tassar wastes and Eri Cocoons produced in the Central Provin ces Bihar and Assam Provinces Recently Embroidery yarns and Sewing Threads are also being manufac tured as specialities



The Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd

Spun silk yarn is used for sarees shirt ings coatings etc and for all purposes for which raw silk is used Noil yarns are used for thick coatings drapery etc Spun silk Noil yarn and Nouls (the latter a by product obtained in the course of manufacture of Spun Silk) are also useful for war purposes

Spun silk sewing threads are being used in Ammunition production and for webbings for parachutes

The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs 10,00,000 and the issued and subscribed capital is Rs 8,50,000 The paid up capital is Rs 8 46,750 The Government of Mysore have subscribed ten per cent of the issued share capital

The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd.

District Board Buildings, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City

PURSUANT to the generous and progressive policy of encouragement to agriculture and industry by the Government of H H the Maharaja of Mysore the Mysore State was the first among the Native States in pioneering the planned growing of Harrison Special Virginian variety of tobacco A Joint Stock Company called The Mysore Tobacco Co Ltd was floated in April 1937 with its Head-Office at Bangalore City the Government themselves contributing one tenth of the Authorised Share Capital of ten lakhs of rupees

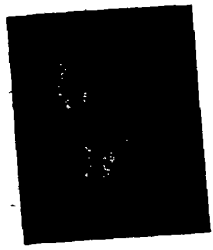
The Company has for its part the raising of adequate nurseries at the respective Centres the ryots sharing the cultivation side under the trained supervision of executive staff of the Company To stimulate growth of the best crop the Company helps the ryots with the advance of manure etc Details regarding the soil climatic conditions etc are given in a local vernacular (namely Kannada) leaflet published for information of the growers The green tobacco leaves thus grown are picked and flue-cured The cured leaves unloaded from the barns are transported carefully packed to the nearest Grading Station for being graded according to specified grades

The agriculturists have been showing increasing eagerness to grow this variety of tobacco as is noticeable by the fact that over 7 000 acres have been planted against an acreage of 2 200 during the first year Eight more new Tobacco Curing Centres have been opened in the Irwin Canal area this year Besides the existing one at Whitefield a second Grading Station has been newly put up at Closepet to facilitate the grading of leaf produced in the Mandya and Mysore Districts As many as 31 Centres have been opened in the several districts of the State

The entire production of the cured and graded leaf tobacco has been covered by forward orders of prominent cigarette manufacturers and exporters in India There has also been a prospective market for Mysore Tobacco in the United Kingdom as is signified by the insistent demand for shipments being made by the Company Mysore Tobacco has thus earned a reputation overseas for its high quality With the unshakable reputation built up for the quality of Mysore Tobacco the Company looks forward to bright prospects in the years to come



Grading Hall.



THE MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

President
Mr Nurmahomed M Chinoy

Bank of Baroda Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay

Secretaries :—Ford, Rhodes & Parks, Chartered Accountants, Registered Accountants

The Association was incorporated in 1927 by some of the most prominent businessmen of Bombay to promote and protect the interests of the Motor Trade and Industry in all aspects and in particular the interests of Manufacturers and Importers of and Dealers in Motor Vehicles of every description, wholesale or retail and to promote Legislation both Central and Provincial conducive to the furtherance of the Aims and Objects of the Association The opinion of the Association is invited by the Bombay Government on all matters affecting the Industry and Transport

President —Nurmahomed M Chinoy, Esq

Vice-President :—S J McCann Esq

Members :—Bombay Garage General Motors India Ltd (Have Assembly Plant) Ford Motor Company of India Ltd (Have Assembly Plant) Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd (Have Assembly Plant) Dadajee Dhackjee & Co, French Motor Car Co Ltd Metro Motors, United Motors (India) Ltd, The Swiss Engineering Co Ltd Morris Industries Exports Ltd, The Deccan Motor Service Ltd Poona The Silver Jubilee Motors Ltd., Poona, The Bombay Garage (Ahmedabad) Ltd Ahmedabad, The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd Mirzapur Road Ahmedabad and Hindustan Motors Ltd (Have Assembly Plant) Port Okha.

Membership :—Manufacturers or Importers of Motor Driven Vehicles are eligible for membership Entrance Fee and Subscription

	Entrance Fee Rs	Annual Subscription Rs
Members in Bombay	150	150
Up-country Members	50	50

NARRONDASS MANORDASS

135 SHEIKH MEMON STREET

ESTABLISHED 1788

Bankers, Bullion and Cotton Merchants, Refiners of Precious Metals and Manufacturers of Chemical, Owners of Mines and Dealers in Minerals.

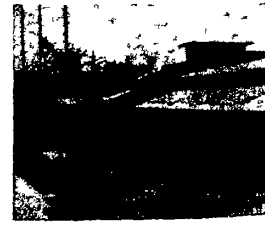
BOMBAY is one of the largest Gold and Silver markets in the world Most of the imports into and exports from India generally take place from Bombay In export, import and actual handlings and dealings of Gold and Silver, the firm of Messrs Narrondass Manordass stands first since several decades The firm was founded in 1788 by Mr Narrondass Manordass and the business continues in the same family since the last seven generations occupying the same business premises for the last 150 years Mr G P Sonawala, senior partner of the firm, is the seventh decendant of Mr Narrondass Manordass

In order to facilitate their handlings of Gold and Silver the firm has set up an up to date Electrolytic Precious Metal Refinery since more than a decade This refinery is the largest and the first of its kind in India as far as private refineries and enterprises are concerned The capacity of this refinery is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the refinery at His Majesty's Mint at Bombay His Majesty's Mint at Bombay has accepted the assayed fineness of the firm

The firm is also interested in the manufacture of chemicals and the development of the mineral resources of this country A plant for the manufacture of heavy chemicals and other chemical products is going to be set up shortly at Kalyan on a site of about 100 acres

The firm has a mining lease for the mining of bauxite, chromite and other minerals and is carrying out prospecting operations for minerals in several provinces and states of this country

The firm is also interested in investment, cotton and property



The Precious Metal Refinery at Sonawala Estate, Tardeo Bombay

THE NEW BOOK CO.,

188-190, Hornby Road, Bombay

The New Book Company is no ordinary book shop but a vast organisation having business connections with every part of the world In fact it is one of the largest and most up to-date establishments of its kind east of Suez

It might be supposed that it took the New Book Co a few decades to build up such a fine reputation for itself The truth is it came into existence only six years ago and with Service as its watchword has risen to its present enviable status

Many and varied are the services it offers its patrons For example the New Book Co will trace and procure for you any book that is out of print or is not available ordinarily and there is an Express Service for those needing books urgently If any book is out of stock a cable is sent to the London or New York office of the firm and the book is despatched direct to the customer by the first mail

Book Selection Service is another of their innovations Periodically a picked collection of books according to individual taste is sent to their Patrons who have the option to retain all or any of the books and return the rest

The Company publishes every month an interesting Literary Journal entitled The New Book Digest which in the words of The Clique London is a complete guide to current reading on every subject

The New Book Co has a very large stock of books on almost any subject under the sun and can send you descriptive lists on your favourite subjects on application What is more the customer is free to examine the books in the marked shelves at leisure without being disturbed or embarrassed by the over attentions of the staff The New Book Co also runs an up-to-date Stationery Department and undertakes printing and publishing work They have published several distinctive works by well known authors and research scholars

John Gunther the famous author who has seen all the capitals of the world has alluded to The New Book Co as the Most Excellent Shop

THE NEW CITIZEN BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay.

The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd Bombay was incorporated on 31st July 1937 and commenced its banking business on 1st April 1938 The Company was promoted under the distinguished chairmanship of Mr Jamnadas M Mehta and the Board of Directors is composed of the following —

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman Mr Jamnadas M Mehta M A LL B, Bar at Law
Depositors Director Mr G V Salvekar B A

Sir H P Dastur B A LL B Bar-at-Law, P B Gole Esq B A LL B Advocate Seth Govindas Narayandas Banatwala Rao Bahadur N B Deshmukh B D Garware Esq G V Puranik Esq G S Marathey Esq M A A I A Rao Sahib R S Athavle B A Bhagwanji Murarji Goculdas Esq

Mr D D Deshpande B A has been the promoting Managing Director and the Bank has made fairly good progress under his able management

The Company had a paid up share capital of nearly Rs 85 000 and secured initial deposits of Rs 42 000 on the day it commenced business Since then it has made rapid strides The Bank had a paid up share capital of over Rs 5 06 400 in April 1939 and was placed in the second schedule with the Reserve Bank of India from 10th May 1939 The Bank has been able to extend its activities both in the City of Bombay and outside in the Deccan It has now three local branches in Bombay at Girgaum Dadar and Javeri Bazar and four mofussil branches at Nasik Kolhapur Sholapur and Sangli

The Bank has so far published three balance-sheets the last being as on 31st March 1941 From the third year s annual report and balance-sheet, as on 31st March 1941 the Bank has made some profit and has been able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent to its 5 per cent Cumulative Preference Shareholders for the first two financial periods ending on 31st December 1939

Since the issue of its third balance sheet *viz*, upto 31st March 1941 there has been further increase in business The paid-up share capital of the Bank has increased from Rs 5 06 000 to Rs 5 67 000 and the deposits of the Bank have increased from Rs 19 32 000 to Rs 25 52 000 as on 31 3 1942 The working capital of the Bank has also increased from Rs 25 00 000 to over Rs 32,00 000 by the end of March 1942 It will thus be seen that the Bank has been making a steady and sure progress during the short period of four years it has been in existence The Bank hopes that in the future it will make even greater progress and become one of the leading Banks of Bombay

The special feature of this Bank is that it has allowed representation to its depositors on the Board of Directors, from its inception There has been on the board a Director on behalf of the depositors. This is probably the only Bank in India which so allows representation to its depositors on its Board.

H E H
THE NIZAM'S STATE RLY.

H E H the Nizam s State Railway was purchased by the Government of H E H the Nizam in the year 1930 from the Nizam s Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited It is a system of both Broad and Metre Gauge construction and comprises 1 367 miles of open line, 693 of which are Broad Gauge and 674 Metre Gauge This Railway connects the north of India with the south and the east of India with the west and links up the M S M Railway with the G I P Railway

Secunderabad is the Headquarters Through service carriages daily run between Secunderabad and Bombay Secunderabad and Delhi and Secunderabad and Bangalore Through service between Secunderabad and Madras is provided during the hill season

From Bezwada (M S M) the line runs in a north westerly direction till Kazipet is reached whence it turns due west towards Secunderabad and Wadi (G I P) There is a branch line from Dornakal junction serving the Singareni and Kothagudam coal fields At Kazipet another branch line runs due north and connects with the G I P Rly at Balharshah This link is important as it constitutes the shortest route between northern and southern India and also serves the Tandur coal fields and the Sirpur Paper Mills which is exploiting the vast bamboo resources in this area

The Metre Gauge line from Dronachellam runs north-east up to Secunderabad and from Secunderabad proceeds in a north westerly direction and connects with the G I P Railway at Manmad

A branch line connects Vikarabad on the Secunderabad-Wadi Section with Parbhani on the Metre Gauge main line

Another Metre Gauge branch line connects Purna with Hingoli, an important cotton centre

The Nizam s State Railway also operates more than 4 000 miles of Road Services Air transport has also been brought under the management of the Railway

PILGRIM CENTRES AND PLACES OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST

Bhadrachellam Standing on the left bank of the River Godaveri, at Bhadrachellam is the famous Sree Rama Temple

Aundah has the magnificent temple of Nagnath which is hallowed by a Jyothirlinga

Purli-Vaijnath is famous for its Siva temple which is said to be the oldest temple in India.

Verul is a village 11 miles from Daulatabad station with its famous temple dedicated to Lord Grishneswar

Aurangabad is the headquarters of the District of the same name and is the most convenient station on the N S Ry from which to visit the world famous rock temples of Ellora and the frescoes of Ajanta.

Mahomedabad Bidar the city of a thousand legends is situated on the Vikarabad Parbhani branch line

Nander is famous for the Sikh temple known as the Gurudwara' which contains the tomb of Guru Govind

The New Piece Goods Bazar Company, Ltd.

(THE MOOLJEE JAITHA MARKET)

(Established in 1871)

BOMBAY

BOMBAY the Gateway of India boasts of a fine cloth market—the biggest in Asia and perhaps in the world having as it does over 770 shops under one roof You wander through aisles of cotton cloth woollens and silks There is colour glorious colour everywhere The little shops gleam with their rich wares



Late Sheth Mooljee Jaitha

The idea of this beautiful market was conceived by that far-sighted and able business magnate a Bhatia gentleman the late Sheth Mooljee Jaitha A company with a capital of Rs 6 00 000 was floated and named the New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd Its capital was later raised to Rs 18 00 000 This commendable project was launched at the explicit wish of Bombay s leading merchants who wanted to centralise the trade When the scheme was put into execution there were only 30 shops Gradually the Market expanded and today it covers 17 000 square yards

The present Directors of the Company are (1) Mr Karsandas Dharamsey Soonderdas J P *Chairman* (2) Mr Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas J P (3) Mr Handas Liladhar Jairam (4) Mr Chandra kumar Karsandas Dharamsey B Com (5) Mr Krishnaraj Madhavjee D Thackersey B A (6) Mr Hansraj Purshottam Vishram B Com LL B , (7) Mr Dwarkadas Meghji (8) Mr Laxmidas Kalyanji The Secretary of the Company is Mr Padamsey Damodar Govindji J P

It is gratifying to find that the Mooljee Jaitha Market today is a citadel of security and sound finance Its capital has reached the figure of 18 lakhs and its assets stand at the respectable figure of 59 lakhs though actually they are much more The peculiarity of this

unique institution is that all along it has been a Bhatia institution all the Directors being Bhatias This Market is probably bigger than all other markets of the city put together It controls the cloth trade to this day It is as pointed out above by far the largest market for textiles in the East controlled by private individuals

In the beginning 75 per cent of the tenants were Bhatias who controlled the cloth Trade With the tragic crash of the Specie Bank in 1912 the business got deflected into other channels The Trade was at its height in 1918 19 The merchants suffered a set back in 1920 owing to the dramatic collapse of the Exchange The Market is a lucky institution having had only one fire in its history on the 20th day of July 1920 inflicting a colossal loss of a crore of rupees on the cloth merchants Since then half the portion of the market building was rebuilt in 1921 22 In the political crisis of 1930 31 the market had to be locked up for over 8 months This closure entailed a heavy loss on the trade

The Trade is generally divided into 5 or 6 channels (1) Wholesale Dealers (2) Retail Dealers (3) Dealers of woollen cloth (4) Dealers of Printed Cloth (5) Dealers of Gray unbleached cloth (6) Dealers of bleached and fancy cloth Imported cloth comes principally from England and Japan There is a large section of dealers in cloth manufactured by Indian Mills And there is also a section of dealers who export cloth to Africa and Egypt There is a monthly turnover of over 5 crores of rupees in the market The secret of the Trade is that it has the confidence of the merchants and one shop is run by one member for more than 50 years Some merchants are still founder members of the market, prominent among whom are Messrs Valji Shamji Messrs Raghavji Anandji Messrs Damoder Haridas Messrs Damoder Valji Messrs Ghela Dayal and Messrs Pragji Vandravan

The market owns besides cloth shops buildings occupied princi pally by Banks like the Central Bank and the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co Ltd It also controls the old Sunderdas Mills property The intrinsic value of the Market to-day is well nigh 2 00 00 000 of rupees The Market remains closed under instructions from the Landlords who issue them at the request of the Trader s Association All disputes of the Trade are submitted to and settled mostly by Arbitration

The Market is an everlasting monument to that great man Sheth Mooljee Jaitha who raised the standard of textile Trade in the Bombay Presidency Sheth Mooljee Jaitha was a realist His decisive nature was the key to his success He framed ideal schemes to centralise the trade of Western India

THE OGALE GLASS

OGALEVADI (Aundh State),

THE works were started in 1916 by Mr S P Ogale as a proprietary Concern Shrimant Rajasaheb of Aundh who has done so much for the development of industries in his small but progressive State granted a plot of land measuring 15 acres at a nominal price where the Works and the Industrial Colony of Ogalevadi are now situated

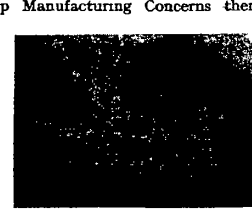
A small beginning with a capital of Rs 10 000 was made Though a demand for indigenous articles was created by the last Great War the Works could not take advantage of it owing to difficulties in securing supplies of raw-materials particularly of coal which was strictly controlled

In 1920 there were about 125 people working and the annual production had reached Rs 1 00 000

The proprietary Concern was converted into a Limited liability company with a capital of Rs 2 00 000 which was readily subscribed The progress was steadily maintained and in 1923 the annual production reached Rs 2 00 000 with 250 people working The Company paid three successive dividends during this period

A scheme to start the manufacture of Dietz type Hurricane Lanterns was prepared in 1925 and the authorised capital of the Company was increased to Rs 10 00 000 New shares to the extent of Rs 3 00 000 were issued and subscribed for—the Rajasaheb of Aundh subscribing a substantial portion thereof

Mr G P Ogale the Company s Engineer went to Germany and after visiting a number of Lamp Manufacturing Concerns there purchased a suitable plant and machinery for manufacturing 1 200 complete lanterns per day Within about 4 months the machinery was brought to Ogalevadi fitted up and regular manufacturing commenced The lanterns produced were very satisfactory and a complete success so far as the manufacturing side was concerned



Front view of the Ogale Glass Works Ltd

About this time Germany America and Japan started dumping their Lamps and Lanterns in this country and the price of lanterns which was round about Rs 27 per doz went down to Rs 15 per doz it further dwindled down to Rs 9-4 0 per doz within the space of next 12 months.

WORKS LIMITED,

District, Satara.



The Raja Saheb of Aundh

A case for protecting the Industry in the face of this killing competition was presented to the Government of India but without success The Works continued to produce lanterns till about 1932 and thereafter finding it impossible to carry on considerably restricted their production

There was also a very keen competition in the Glass trade and though the Indian Tariff Board recommended a certain measure of protection to the Industry Government turned down the Tariff Board s proposals Both the glass and lantern Industries had to fight their way in the face of the worst competition from abroad and without any kind of protection at home The management continued to make progress in the direction of producing new articles and bringing them to the standard of the imported articles

One of the Ogale Brothers started a new Glass Factory at Nagpur in C P at this time

The Enamelling Department was started in 1932 and the production of the Glass Lantern and Enamelling Sections reached a figure of Rs 5 00 000 with about 700 people working in all the sections

The Company started the Mysore Glass & Enamel Works Ltd in 1939 and took up the Managing Agency

The present War gave them a fillip and all the Glass Lantern and Enamelling Sections doubled and trebled their production They got the advantage of the various experiments they had made during the lean years

The present production of the Works at Ogalevadi has reached Rs 1 25 000 per month More than 1 200 people are now working The Company paid a dividend last year and will pay a substantial dividend this year

At the invitation of the Government of Ceylon Messrs Ogale Brothers have recently undertaken the erection and working of a Glass Factory in Colombo

They propose to start a Factory for manufacturing Sheet Glass at Alwaye (Travancore State) where very cheap raw materials labour packing materials and transport facilities are available

The Rajasaheb of Aundh gave his moral and material support to the Concern liberally and but for this help it would not have been possible for the Company to survive through the bad period of foreign competition

THE HOUSE OF PATANWALLA



Mr E S Patanwalla, Founder

Honesty and Quality are the two foundation stones on which is built the glorious reputation of the House of Patanwalla which occupies a leading position in India s perfumery industry The firm s romantic rise to prominence makes interest ing and inspiring reading

Way back in 1899 Ebrahim Sultanalli Patanwalla a boy of ten came to Bombay from Patan a village in Rajputana After a year of precarious existence Ebrahim became shop assistant in a perfumery stores on a monthly salary of Rs 8 He liked his new job and tried his best to learn all he could of the fragrant business But the business did not hold much prospect for him It was a fourteen hour routine drudgery So after six years of unprofitable toiling Ebrahim gave it up and began hawking on his own In this university of hard knocks and ex perience he learnt the lesson that to be successful one must be honest in his dealings and sell only products of good quality He began preparing Hair Oils himself and found a ready market for them With this preliminary success his confid ence rose and with it his ambition



Mr F E Patanwalla

In 1910 Mr Patanwalla opened a perfumery store—a small shop in Bhaja pala Lane—still he would not give up canvassing personally all his regular customers He then began making his own perfumes and brilliantines and in 1918 began manufacturing on a large scale An all India demand for toiletries compelled Mr Patanwalla to increase his staff In 1926 he started manufacturing the now famous Afghan Snow He put his heart and soul into the perfection of the product Sample after sample were prepared tested and rejected until Afghan Snow as we know it today was finally brought out Mr Patanwalla con sidered Afghan Snow his star production He spared no pains to see it well



The Patanwalla Factory

established in the market. He insisted on the best of packaging the best of publicity and the best of distribution for it This set the popularity of Afghan Snow soaring

In 1930 taking advantage of the Swadeshi Movement Mr Patan walla started a factory at Connaught Road In 1935 he went to England to acquire a first hand knowledge of Industrial Organisation He was much impressed with what he saw there and on his return to India lost no time in having his factory completely overhauled The most modern machinery was installed factory lighting was modernised and working conditions were generally improved More experts were taken on the staff and manufactures rose from just a few products to well over 300 items The factory now employs more than hundred workers in addition to a batch of chemists and research men

In 1937 taking his cue from the knowledge he had gained abroad Mr Patanwalla separated the Sales Department from the Manufac-turing Department situated at Abdul Rehman Street This segrega-tion stepped up efficiency He converted the Sales Department into a private limited liability company with himself as its Managing Director and Mr Khanalli Allimohamed and Mr Moosaji R Rampuri as co-directors In them Mr Patanwalla found excellent associates Mr Khanalli Allimohamed joined the firm in the year 1914 Coming from Sunel in Holkar State, he is shrewed and pays much attention

to details There is hardly anything in the Indian perfumery trade that Mr Khanalli does not know His infinite knowledge his wide experience and his organising ability led to his appointment as partner of Mr Patanwalla s firm in 1931 In 1937 he became a director of Patanwalla Ltd

The other director Mr Moosaji R. Rampuri hails from Rampura in Central India He joined Patanwalla s in 1922 He possesses the knowledge of an advertising expert and has been responsible for the firm s publicity since 1931 when he was appointed advertising manager Some of the very distinctive labels on Patanwalla products are the creation of Mr Moosaji In 1938 he became a director of Patanwalla Ltd

Mr E S Patanwalla himself took charge of the Manufacturing Department In 1938 after a very eventful career Mr E S Patanwalla died leaving his son Fakhruddin Ebrahim Patanwalla in charge



Mr Khanalli Allimohamed one of the Directors

Mr Moosaji R Rampuri one of the Directors



Like father like son Young Fakhruddin soon proved his mettle Having come out a qualified chemist from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute he was determined to carry on his father s good work. He is responsible for several useful innovations at the factory A keen student of advertising and selling he spares no pains to effect constant improvements in existing products and creating new ones No wonder Patanwalla products have become famous for quality Their packaging too displays a note of originality and modern treatment

Starting from a humble one man show the firm of E S Patanwalla now occupies a leading position in India s perfumery industry Patanwalla s products now enjoy a nation-wide popularity Besides they are in regular demand in such far off places as Africa, Iraq, Iran Palestine, Syria Burma and Afghanistan

So far sighted is the management s policy that when war broke out Patanwalla were more than equal to meeting the rising demand The fact that they have laid by ample stocks of raw materials is also a tribute to their far sighted policy

PORBANDAR STATE INDUSTRIES.

Porbandar claims to be a pioneer State in Western India in regard to some important industries such as Cement engine turning on precious metals ghee processing stone quarrying etc The variety of industries which have sprung up may be attributed as much to the industrial instinct zeal and enterprize of the people as to the easy availability of raw materials and the facilities provided by the State to utilize them to the best advantage

Porbandar is by far the most ancient and exclusive Maritime State of Western India Porbandar the capital town is situated on the direct trade route between Bombay and Karachi and is as such a most convenient Port for ocean going steamers to drop anchor

Within 10 miles of Porbandar are situated the famous stone quarries which are traversed by the Quarry Railway line This fine Porbandar stone is employed in the construction of conspicuous buildings of metropolitan cities such as Bombay Calcutta and Madras The necessity of economising the use of steel has recently induced Engineers and Building Contractors to employ Porbandar Stone to a larger extent and in place of other forms of construction

The vast quantity of lime stone chippings and clay available so near Porbandar induced the Indian Cement Co Ltd of the House of Tata Sons to establish a Cement Factory at Porbandar the first of its kind in India in 1914

The Porbandar Ghee industry is as famous as it is ancient Porbandar Ghee sells at an assured premium in the Bombay Market and abroad After being processed in refineries it is graded in the Ghee Laboratory the first of its kind in Kathiawar packed in tins of all sizes manufactured in local Tin Factories and sealed and labelled AGMARK as a guarantee of its purity

Textile Mills Salt Works Match Works Hosiery Works Shipbuilding Cement Flooring Tiles Paints and Distempers Plaster of Paris Soap, Whiting—these are some of the other industries in which the people take a lively interest Cottage industries and Handicrafts have been receiving no less attention

The Imperial Bank of India established its branch at Porbandar in 1928. The State has also a Darbari Bank

The steep rise in the population of the town of Porbandar from 33 444 in 1931 to 52 747 in 1941 is an index of the industrial progress of Porbandar during the decade

THE P. & O.

100 years of Indian Trade



The P & O 'Hindustan' leaving Southampton 1842 to open the Indian Mail Service

THE years 1942 and 1943 mark the Centenary of an event of considerable importance both in the history of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and of Indian transport. It was on the 24th September 1842 that the Hindustan specially built and fitted for the route between India and Suez left Southampton to proceed to India by the Round the-Cape route. She successfully made the passage out in 91 days of which 28 were spent in port refuelling watering and provisioning.

Next year the Bentinck went out by the same route and the regular service to Egypt and India began. This linked up with the European Service of the P & O which since 1837 had been carrying mails to ports of the Spanish Peninsula and in 1840 extended the service to Egypt. The Peninsular Company first obtained the mail contract for the Spanish Peninsula Service in 1837 and it was after the success of this had been proved by the remarkably regular running and well kept timetable across the stormy waters of the Bay of Biscay that tenders were asked by the Post Office for a steam service to Egypt and an extended service between India and Egypt the two links to be joined by a proposed overland route across Egypt. On obtaining this further contract, the Company was incorporated under Royal Charter with the condition that the mail steamer extension to India should be carried out within two or three years.

This was the conclusion of many fruitless efforts to establish a regular India/Egypt mail Service. The great difficulties in the way were in the monsoon seasons which made the Red Sea an impassable obstacle for sailing ships and an extremely difficult one for the under powered steamers which first attempted to navigate the route. For centuries the native craft of India had traded with ports in the Red Sea taking advantage of the monsoon winds to carry them from India and then after a wait of months to return when the monsoon winds changed direction. This however only meant about one voyage a year so was impossible in the consideration of a regular mail service. When the P & O began the through service coaling depots had to be established over the whole route and these were supplied by a large fleet of sailing vessels which carried the coal out round the Cape to the depots in the East. It was found to be impossible to carry coals to Suez or any other Red Sea port because of that same difficulty to the monsoon winds and for many years after the service was established the P & O had to carry coal for the voyage down the Red Sea by camel-back across Egypt to the depot at Suez.

This Overland Route had been in existence for some years but was carried on in the most haphazard fashion and with an extreme delay and discomfort for any passengers who ventured to take it. One of the first tasks set about by the P & O was the improvement of this journey across Egypt Outward bound the steamers took the passengers and mail to Alexandria Here they were transferred to barges which were towed over a canal to join the waters of the Nile Here again there was another transfer to a Nile steamer which ran between the end of this canal and Cairo, and from Cairo all passengers and baggage had to be conveyed by pony carriage cart camel and donkey back, across the Desert to Suez The first barges over the canal were towed by horses but very quickly the P & O sent out special tugs which towed the barges to and fro Similarly special steamers were built for the passage of the Nile and across the Desert rest houses were established After two or three years this organisation was working so smoothly that the total time taken to do the 290 miles from sea to sea had been reduced to 78 hours. The journey across the Desert with halts for rest and refresh ment took 36 hours a journey which is now made by many passengers who wish to visit Cairo on their way to and from India by luxurious motor cars which cover the distance over a well made road in two to three hours

There had been long controversies and many sittings of Parliamentary Committees and investigators into the possibilities of steam communication with India and as mentioned several attempts had been made to establish the Eastern end of the road As the result of all



One of the latest built of the P & O Liners

this the building and fitting of the Hindustan drew world attention and the ship s depar ture from Southampton was held as an event of national importance All ships in the port and roadstead were dressed with flags and the warships' crews manned the yards as the Hindustan passed them The Hindustan was of 2017 tons with direct acting engines of 520 indicated H P the largest and most powerful steamer then afloat The Bentinck ' was very nearly the same size of 1974 tons with side lever engines of 520 H.P The Precursor of 1817 tons was sent out to India in 1844 and new steamers were continually added and the service improved from then up to the opening of the Suez Canal

The steam communication for mails made an enormous difference to the trade of India Before the P & O Service opened, the whole trade of the East with the U K was put at £20 millions a year Just before the Suez Canal was opened the value of the trade carried by the Overland Route rose to £40 millions a year This was despite the fact that by then there were more ships trading with India by the Cape Route than there had been before the coming of steam, and the year before the Canal opened the value of Eastern trade was £110 millions a year India derived other benefits from the coming of the P & O extensions of the service to Singapore, China and Japan to Australia and to the Island of Reunion, as well as to Egypt and England made India a centre of world ocean transport and the establishment by the P & O of works and offices docks and wharves suitable for steamer traffic again was of immense value to India

It is difficult at the present time to foresee what may be the outcome of the war and the political points now at issue but whatever these may be it is certain that the P & O and the people of India will continue mutually to benefit from the trade which the Company first opened a Century ago

PHALTAN STATE

Industries

PHALTAN though a small State of the Deccan Group and covering only 397 sq miles of area, is making a steady progress in industrialisation—especially agricultural industrialization The State has taken early advantage of the advent of the Nira Right Bank Canal and owing to the impetus given to the sugar industry by the tariff facilities by the Government of India a Sugar Factory was established in 1933 in the State This prompt measure was due to the alertness and progressive outlook of its Ruler Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar who is as much keen on industries as on agriculture The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd must also be given their due share of credit as they are the pioneers of the sugar industry in the State

1 **Sugar and Sugarcane.**—Sugarcane is the principal agricultural crop grown in the State in the irrigated area its acreage being about 4 000 acres The Sugar Factory at Sakharwadi in the Phaltan State owned by the Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd produces about 15 000 tons of sugar every year It started work in 1933 and is a reputed Sugar Factory in the Deccan

Gul (Jaggery) is another finished product from cane Gul making has been an old industry known to the country people About 7 000 tons of Gul are produced annually in the State and the greater part of it is exported to British India There are 7 power crushers working in the State and many other country-crushers for the manufacture of Jaggery

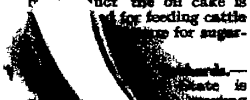
2 **Cotton and Hand-Loom Industry**—The area under cotton is about 2 000 acres and yielding about 1 000 bales of short and fair staple yarn

About 150 Hand looms are worked for silk cotton and woollen yarn Coarse country woollen blankets are produced in large numbers

To supplement the income of agricultural workers in the State Shrimant Rajasaheb has caused a branch of the Maharashtra Charka Sangh to be started in the State to give training in hand-spinning and weaving to the poor people as a basic Industry The Sangh has begun its work only a year ago and has trained about 100 agriculturists in spinning yarn One cotton ginning factory is working in the State and there is scope for a Cotton Press

3 **Oil and Oilcake.**—Groundnut is also an important crop in the State and improved varieties rich in yield and oil percentage are being sown with the efforts of the Rural Development Department But Kardi seed is mainly used for oil extraction in the State There

are 43 country oil presses working producing 3 000 maunds of Kardi, Til and Groundnut oil per year Its by-product the oil cake is used for feeding cattle [illegible] for sugar-



[illegible] State is [illegible] growing [illegible] fruit like grapes, [illegible] lemons, sweetlimes [illegible] annanas are grown in abundance in the locality

5 **Village Industries.**—Two small country-tanneries are working at Phaltan which export tanned goods There is ample scope for a leather factory Brick making and rope-making are also other village industries



Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan

6 **Public Utility and Transport Services** —The Phaltan Electric Supply Company satisfies the lighting demand of the town Power is not at present available for industrial purposes but it is hoped that the need will soon be met



Rao Saheb K V Godbole, Dewan

The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company with its head office at Phaltan carries on all the passenger traffic from Phaltan to Poona Lonand Baramati and Pandharpur It is by far the best bus service in the Deccan Its regularity fixed rates and above all the comfortable seating arrangements have won for it an enviable position The Company maintains a fully equipped motor workshop

Owing to the industrialization even on such moderate scale there are signs of prosperity coming to all classes of people in the State and also to the Durbar

The House of
RAMNARAIN RUIA

The House of Ramnarain Ruia was founded by the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai who hailed from Rámgarh in Rajputana in the Samvat year 1953

Harnandrai Ramnarain for that was the name under which the late Seth Ramnarain traded were doing business principally as Bankers Financiers etc and were also the Managing Agents for the Phoenix Mills Ltd Bombay from 1918 It was on the death of Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai in 1929 following his express wishes that the firm RAMNARAIN SONS LTD was incorporated with the following Board of Directors

Suvtadevi Ramnarain (*Chairman*)
Jamnalal Bajaj
Ramniwas Ramnarain and
Paliram Muthradas

Of these Seth Jamnalal Bajaj died in February 1942

RAMNARAIN SONS LTD carry on business as Bankers Financiers, Concessionaires Cotton Merchants Cotton Exporters and Importers and Commission Agents They took over the Managing Agency of the Bradbury Mills Ltd Bombay in 1934 This Mill is one of the largest of its kind in India and has about 848 looms and 30 448 Spindles It manufactures Coatings Shirtings, Dhotis Saris Longcloth Bed ticking and other Grey and Fancy cloths and employs approximately 2 000 persons

In addition to all the foregoing Ramnarain Sons, Ltd in recent years have developed their Raw Cotton business until today they are one of foremost cotton merchants in India. Up to the outbreak of the present hostilities their exports covered all the foreign markets including the U S A , in which Indian cotton is used Today they are among the leading shippers to the United Kingdom and through the British Ministry of Supplies, their cotton finds its way into most of Lancashire s Mills Through their network of Agencies in most

of India s upcountry markets they purchase cotton that is used in India s domestic mills while for use by the Fine Count Section of the domestic industry their imports of Long Staple Foreign Cotton cover Egyptians Sudans Iraq Afri cans and Americans

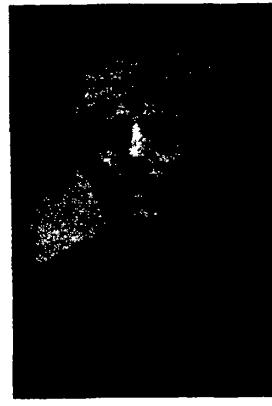
The present Board of Direc tors of Ramnarain Sons Ltd consists of —

Suvtadevi Ramnarain (*Chairman*)

Ramniwas Ramnarain (*Managing Director*)

Madanmohan Ramnarain
Radhakrishna Ramnarain

Sushil Kumar Ramnarain and Pahram Muthradas



The late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai

The volume of business done runs into several Crores of Rupees annually

RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI & SONS.

This firm is owned and conducted by the sons of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai and the Managing Agency of the Phoenix Mills Ltd Bombay which was handled since 1918 by Harnandrai Ramnarain remains in the family and is today carried on by Ramnarain Harnandrai & Sons The Mill is one of the largest of its kind in India and has 54 000 Spindles and about 800 Looms It manufactures Yarn of Counts from 4s to 40s and Piecegoods such as Saris Sheeting Bedticking Shirtings, Dhotis Long cloth and various types of other Grey and Fancy cloths The number of persons on its pay roll today approximates 2 500

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

BEFORE the accession of the present ruler industrial activity in Rampur State was confined to a few cottage industries such as the making of knives betel nut crackers certain woven fabrics and Rampur caps During the past few years the position has entirely changed and the State has embarked on a policy of rapid industrialisation The keynote of this policy has been to provide employment in the urban area and create at the same time a market for the agricultural produce of the rural area The sugar industry was the first to be started in the State. In 1933 the Raza Sugar Company Ltd with Messrs Govan Brothers as Managing Agents was established and was so successful that before 1934 was out a second sugar company namely the Buland Sugar Company Ltd was floated

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

During the last four years industrial development has been even more rapid The Raza Textiles Ltd was floated about the end of 1938 with Sir J P Srivastava and Son as the Managing Agents and despite the difficulties brought about by the War the Mill succeeded in starting its operations without undue delay It is now working day and night largely on War supply orders The Dawn Match Factory which produces good class matches commenced production in June 1940 and is capable of manufacturing 50 cases a day The Fruit Canning Factory which is run by the Hindustan Products Limited possesses an up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of tins and the canning of fruit The Rampur Tent and Army Equipment Manufacturing Company is fulfilling orders for the supply of tents to the Army An Oil Mill under the management of the Rampur Industries Ltd was constructed and commenced operations in 1940 The Rafat Ice Factory was



The Dawn Match Factory

MENT IN RAMPUR STATE

started last hot season and a Ginning Mill also started operations during 1941

Agreements have been entered into with the J K Gas Manufacturing Co, the J K. Rubber Manufacturing Co and the Rampur Maize Products Ltd The former two are being managed by Mr Kailashpat Singhania the well known industrialist and the latter by Messrs. Govan Bros. (Delhi), Ltd. Usual facilities have been offered to these three new companies and it is hoped that in spite of the War they will be in operation soon



Cart Loads of Sugarcane arriving at the Raza Factory during the Crushing Season

To meet the increasing demand of industry a new large Power House has been constructed This Power House is capable of supplying 4 400 kilowatts of electrical energy A State Engineering Workshop was started in 1941 and has been manufacturing lathes fans machinery vices and motor car accessories

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Cottage industries have been developed and a flourishing Cottage Industries Institute has been established It has weaving hosiery paper making durrie carpet making dyeing and silk printing departments The products of the Cottage Industries Institute and of local weavers who have been taught improved designs and methods are marketed by the Industries Department at Emporiums in Rampur and Naini Tal The knife making industry has been improved Similarly the making of cutlery knives forks and spoons is being developed

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Side by side with the development of industries efforts have been made to bring about a re-orientation of Educational policy in the State Already about 150 students most of whom are in receipt of stipends are receiving instruction in various technical institutions and it is hoped that before long the majority of young men who have completed their education up to the VIII Standard will be absorbed in technical institutions which will fit them for earning their livelihood through some form of craft or industry without neglecting the cultural side of their education

THE RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY SERVICE OF INDIA, LTD., LAHORE.

Founded in 1925 by Rai Bahadur Tej Ram a retired Punjab P W D Executive Engineer, this firm was incorporated into a limited liability company early in 1928

The Reliables were soon called upon to build big Tubewells for Water Works at Civil and Military stations for the Railways and Sugar Mills

Previous to Reliables coming into the field Tubewells mostly had wire strainers which were very costly to build These strainers with their short life were not extractable If the strainer went out of order the Tubewell became unusable and therefore a dead loss

Rai Bahadur Tej Ram patented in 1925 an all brass strainer now known as the Tej strainer for tubewells With slit openings correct to the thousandth part of an inch this strainer has been found to be unchokable strong and easy to extract in case of trouble It gives a better discharge at low head needs no shrouding and thus saves in boring cost It is manufactured under license by Reliables

The Reliables soon came to manufacture and supply a complete range of water supply fittings and castings for sewerage schemes

In 1932 the Company was called upon to undertake pioneer work on Tubewells for the U P Govt The result of this pioneer work done by Reliables was later embodied in a scheme of over 1 300 Tubewells built by that Government which brought under effective command over 6 50 000 acres of land in that province The Reliables alone built with their Tej strainer about 700 Tubewells with discharges ranging from one cusec to 4 cusecs the remaining 600 having been built during the same period by at least ten more agencies including the U P Agricultural Department

It is estimated that there are about 5 000 Tubewells in different provinces built by Reliables and other agencies using Tej all brass strainers pumping over a million and a half gallons of water a minute day in and day out

In 1938 a Rock Boring Department was added to the Company s activities This is equipped with up-to-date boring rigs and expensive tools to work in N W Frontier Province Central India and elsewhere

Rai Bahadur Tej Ram still guides the Company in its day to day activities as its Chairman with Mr Vidya Prakash a qualified Civil Engineer as Managing Director The general management vests in Mr A R Sethi with Mr D N Tondon a British qualified Sales and Factory Manager as Sales Advertising and Works Manager

The Company's Calcutta Office is ably managed by S Narain Singh Ahluwalia, an engineer

THE RENOWN Biscuit Co.

Connaught Road,
Byculla, BOMBAY

LIKE nearly all big concerns the famous Renown Biscuit Company started on a very modest scale It was established in 1925 with a staff of fifteen employees only and with one solitary machine But the demand being far in excess of the supply it was found necessary to expand the organisation This expansion took place in 1927 when an additional unit of full capacity was set up employing in all 100 persons

This rapid expansion has enabled the firm to cover an all India market and also to export its products to Ceylon Burma and even beyond It owes its phenomenal growth prosperity and popularity to the personal efforts and business acumen of the partner Mr D D Kerawalla who is ably supported by his co partner Seth Mahomed Yakub Sahib

Biscuits manufactured by the firm conform to the highest standards of quality They are well known in thousands of India s homes for their oven fresh crispness and high nutritive value There is an excellent variety of biscuits in the Renown range They are marketed in attractive airtight cartons and tins

With every improvement in quality the demand for Renown biscuits soared and a further expansion was called for Just a few months before the outbreak of war the proprietors ordered out from Europe yet another unit It was installed in the factory just a month before Germany attacked Poland

The proprietors have taken good care to employ only experts They know their job thoroughly and ensure the production of biscuits that are quite as good as the best of imported ones Only the best grades of raw materials are used and at no stage in manufacture are the biscuits touched by hand

'Renown are playing an important part in keeping India supplied with first class Indian goods Theirs is an all-India organisation with agencies in all the important cities and towns

The House of SHALEBHOY

REPRESENTS A CENTURY OF



Exterior view of Shale Building Bank Street

ESTABLISHED in 1840 this firm is one of the oldest largest and the most reliable amongst Government Railway and Shipping contractors in India Its Head Office is housed in a magnificent building named Shale Building in Bank Street Fort with floor space of over 15 000 sq ft Further business expansion has necessitated its branching out to other parts of India and acquiring additional premises to accommodate workshops

The founder was Mr Tyebjee to whose indefatigable energy and sound business acumen goes the credit for its first forty years of progress Since then it has grown from strength to strength as the management passed on from father to son for three generations Its wide miscellany of business includes general hardware railway and engineering tools ship-chandlery and many other imported or locally manufactured goods which the firm supplies on a very large scale

TYEBJEE & SONS

PROGRESSIVE SERVICE, 1840-1942



Interior view of their modern offices

to Municipalities Public Works Departments The Royal Indian Navy leading Steamship Companies Port Trusts and Railways

Among the agencies held by this Company may be mentioned the following Beldam s Packing and Jointings Parapan Paints Locomotive Brand Manilla Ropes Lines etc Brunton s wire ropes for ships collieries and mines Ansell s patent self oiling wire rope pulley blocks Colossus brand chains anchors shackles etc Vertex brand high tension bronze bars and sheets and many others too numerous to mention Recent developments include Vacuum Brake fittings rubber as well as mechanical and locomotive fittings

In short the firm of Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons is a pioneering enterprise that has made an immense contribution to business development in India during the last one hundred years

SHRI RAMA SILK MILLS LTD.

Manufacturers of

SILK YARN FOR ALL WEAVING REQUIREMENTS AND SILK CLOTH



Mr Narayana Rao Naik the Managing Director

THE SHRI RAMA SILK MILLS LTD has its nucleus in the Shri Rama Silk Throwing Factory established by Mr Narayan Govinda Naik in 1926

From a small beginning of 500 spindles the Factory grew to its present magnitude and is now working with 5000 spindles and employs 400 workers The Factory is equipped with the latest machinery to produce quality products The motive power for the whole plant is electricity

Weaving in silk has been introduced and every requirement in the line is met with The Factory caters to all tastes and needs Sarees bodice cloth in lace floral silk designs and borders shirtings and coatings of different patterns are being manufactured The factory s products have a big market throughout India and Ceylon At Present the factory is engaged in manufacturing silk cloth and other components required for parachutes by the War Supplies Department of the Government of India

Silk yarn of enchanting fast colours and shades from 13 to 15 ranging to 40 to 45 deniers is turned out

The concern was converted into a private Limited Company on November 29 1939 for expanding its business The capital invested is about Rs 3 lakhs

Mr Narayana Rao Naik has been the proprietor since the inception of the Company and is now its Managing Director on its conversion into a limited company

Mr Naik is a prominent businessman in Mysore State He was the President of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce for one term and continues to be a prominent member of it He went to Japan specially to study the silk industry there and the outcome of this tour was the founding of the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd at T Narsipur Mysore District He is also the Managing Agents of the said concern He gave valuable evidence before the Indian Tariff Board which inquired into the Silk Industry

Mr Naik is the Director of the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Ltd and is also a prominent member of the Mysore Silk Association

Under his guidance the Shri Rama Silk Mills have grown from strength to strength and today it is the foremost silk manufacturing company in South India.

THE UNITED COFFEE SUPPLY Co., Ltd.

T STANES & Co, Ltd, (Managing Agents)

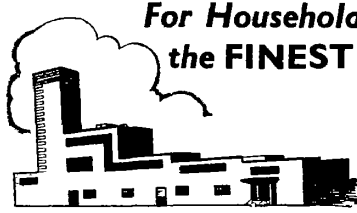
COIMBATORE

About the year 1899 T Stanes & Co commenced a business for the sale of Coffee retail and about the same time certain Planters on the Nilgiri Hills formed a Company in Coimbatore called the United Coffee Growers Co Ltd for the same purpose In the year 1908 The United Coffee Supply Co was formed for acquiring and amalgamating the retail business of T Stanes & Co and the business of the United Coffee Growers Co Ltd Soon after that date the Company commenced packing its coffee under the well known RED ENSIGN Trade Mark and this brand may be considered the most popular coffee in India During the years 1916 1917 the Company supplied large quantities of Roasted and Ground Coffee in tins for the British Troops in Mesopotamia In the year 1917 the Company acquired the Tea business of Messrs T Stanes & Co Ltd which they had worked as the Glendale Tea Agency and which they had taken from Glendale Tea Estate at their request The capital of the Company was then increased to enable it to deal with its rapidly expanding business Soon after that date the Company also commenced packing its Teas under the well known STANES ENSIGN BRANDS which have become equally well known and popular throughout India In the year 1922 owing to the increasing demand for Tea the Company purchased an interest in certain Tea Estates on the Nilgiris and now hold a large number of shares in the United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co Ltd which own several high elevation Estates producing high grown teas of which a large proportion is used in the Ensign brands supplied by this Company

A more recent extension has been the purchase in 1935 of the Business and Coffee Estates of Messrs Bayly & Brock Ltd who has been retailing tea and coffee under the Shell Brand mark for many years A few years ago the Company found it necessary to erect a modern Tea Factory at Kotagiri to cope with the increasing demand for Stanes Teas

In recent years the Cashewnuts trade showed rapid developments and exports of this commodity have increased annually but unfortunately due to the War progress is likely to be retarded In 1938 the Company secured a fairly large holding of shares in the Indian Cashewnuts & Plantations Ltd a Company formed to meet the increasing demand for Cashewnuts both in this country and abroad Stanes Cashewnuts raw and roasted and salted have rapidly gained popularity in India and the United Coffee Supply Co Ltd should be congratulated on its enterprise in this new line

The Founder of the Company Sir Robert Stanes Kt arrived in India in 1858 and may be said to have made the town and name of Coimbatore and Stanes famous throughout India After 78 years of useful and benevolent work in India he died at Coonoor on the 6th September 1936 at the age of 95—a record which can be equalled by few



For Household Articles of the FINEST QUALITY

SEWRI BOMBAY

FOR those discerning people who go by sheer value and solid quality when buying household articles there is no better guarantee than that offered by the Tata Oil Mills Company

This national concern which is contributing vitally to the progress of Indian Industry is working full time to cater for the needs of India's millions A wide range of products derived from vegetable oils is manufactured under conditions of rigid scientific control and with every modern aid to economical production

Tata products include Cocogem the ideal cooking medium the famous 501 Washing Soap series Hamam Jai and Moti Toilet Soaps Hair Oils Shampoo Eau de Cologne and other toilet preparations Tej polishes and Saf Karo a household cleanser and many others



TATAPURAM COCHIN STATE

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.,

TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

A. V. THOMAS & COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Incorporated in Travancore*)

Head Office ALLEPPEY, SOUTH INDIA



Mr A V Thomas
Managing Director

Founded by a well known Planter and Business man of South India Mr A V Thomas with six other leading men of Business on January 14th 1935

The beginning was modest but the Company made rapid progress from the very commencement and continued to maintain steady development It holds a unique position in South India and manages eight prominent Plantation Companies The Coorg Rubber Co Ltd, The Fringford Estates Ltd The Highland Produce Co Ltd The High Range Cardamom Co Ltd The Kalpetta Estates Ltd The Midland Rubber and Produce Co Ltd The Rajagiri Rubber & Produce Co Ltd and The Velliamattam Rubber Co Ltd with a paid up Capital exceeding rupees 38 lakhs and controlling about 2 600 acres of Tea 5 900 acres of Rubber and 1 600 acres of Cardamoms Coffee etc

Realising that the future of the Country depends upon Industrial development alongside Agricultural development the Company extended its activities in this direction and has under its managing agency, the reputed firm of Ship builders and Engineers Messrs Brunton & Co Engineers Ltd of Cochin The Coir Yarn & Textiles Ltd and the West Coast Chemicals & Industries Ltd of Alleppey

A recent development was the registration of an Associate Company in British India under the name of A V Thomas & Co (India), Ltd with Head Office at Madras

Situated in Alleppey the most important Commercial Town and Seaport of Travancore a progressive State ruled by a Democratic young Maharajah and close to Cochin Harbour this Company with its ramifications throughout India is pre-eminently suited to serve the Trade and Industry of this Country

TRAVANCORE INDUSTRIES

TRAVANCORE essentially an agricultural country has in the course of the last decade taken up a systematic and well-planned programme of industrialisation The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric works inaugurated in 1939 is designed to supply the cheap power indispensable for industrial development Road transport has recently been taken over by Government thus ensuring efficient and inexpensive transport facilities In the Travancore University technical and technological studies are emphasised, and a Department of Industrial Research is maintained at a maximum of efficiency Power Transport and Research have thus been co-ordinated so as to foster and accelerate industrial progress

A number of industrial concerns are being run under Government auspices **The Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum,** manufactures cycle tyres and tubes motor car tubes surgical tubings sheets electric standards dipped goods hoses gharry tyres etc from rubber This concern is also engaged in the manufacture of goods specially designed for war purposes The discovery of large deposits of china clay on the shores of the Ashtamudi Lake has led to the starting of the **Government Ceramic Factory at Kundara** The clay which is washed and refined there is used for the sizing of textile fabrics paper etc and it stands comparison with the finest clay available elsewhere Porcelain ware sanitary ware drainage and household stone ware electrical goods crockery fancy and artistic ware are also being manufactured there

The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited, comprise three concerns a sugar factory at Thuckalay which refines jaggery produced in the State; a distillery at Nagercoil for manufacturing alcohol and a factory at Trivandrum for the manufacture of pharmaceutical pro

ducts From the soft timber available in the State in large quantities wooden toys of exquisite workmanship are turned out in the **Toy Factory at Trivandrum. An Aluminium Smelting Factory at Alwaye** and a **Plywood Factory at Trivandrum** are nearing completion

A Cement Factory will shortly be started the raw material to be used for the purpose being lime which is available in abundance in the coastal lakes and is a pure form of calcium carbonate

A scheme for developing the **Fishing Industry** by the introduction of modern methods and instruments of fishing and improved methods of export is being worked out The State is also exploring the possibilities of developing **subsidiary industries,** of which one of the first fruits is the manufacture of shark liver oil which has proved to be a useful substitute for cod liver oil

There are several industrial concerns conducted by private enterprise which bear witness to the liberal policy of the State In the **Coir Factories** at Alleppey and Shertallai are manufactured mats matting rugs druggets cables etc from cocoanut fibre The **mineral companies** at Manavalakurichi and Chavara extract rare mineral sands like monazite ilmenite zircon sillimanite rutile etc from the littoral sands Eetta a kind of reed which grows profusely in the Travancore forests is being utilised for the manufacture of paper in the **Punalur Paper Mills.** In Quilon and Alwaye are large **Tile-Works** for the manufacture of roofing and floor tiles and bricks from inferior varieties of clay There are over fifty **cashewnut factories** in Quilon and neighbouring places providing employment to two hundred thousand people The kernels of the nuts of the cashew tree (anacordium occidentale) which is grown widely in the wastelands and hillocks are roasted and shelled there and packed for export **The collection and export of cocoanut shell charcoal** is a new industry which has sprung up as a consequence of the War the material being used in the making of gas masks The **Salt Factories** in South Travancore numbering about sixteen make the State self-sufficient in respect of salt supply The High Ranges are the home of **Tea Plantations,** and tea to the value of two crores of rupees is exported every year

Apart from these large scale industries a large number of **cottage industries** are being run in thousands of homes in different parts of the State Among them may be mentioned the **making of copra** and the **expression of oil** therefrom **the making of jaggery,** and the **distillation of oil from lemon grass ;** the **spinning of coir yarn,** the **making of screw-pine mats, handloom weaving, embroidery and lace making ; ivory carving and kuftgari work ;** and the manufacture of leather goods.



The name that stands for " Quality "

The Brand that guarantees " Excellence "

The symbol of " Perfect Products "

The Trade mark that is universally known to all sportsmen

The House of Uberoi Ltd Sialkot (India) needs no introduction to the Sporting Public In fact its very name has become so synonymous with Sports that it has now become a household word wherever games or sports of any kind are indulged in

The Founder of the Sports Goods Industry in India was the late Sardar Ganda Singh Uberoi who founded Uberoi Ltd in 1888

LARGEST IN THE EAST

The largest power driven modern factory in India and the East for the manufacture of Sports Goods the works of Uberoi Ltd cover over six acres of land and comprise one of the largest groups of buildings of their type employing over 600 skilled craftsmen under expert supervision besides providing labour to thousands of workmen outside the factory for making and supplying War Material to the War Supply Board

The workshops possess special Departments for forging and general metal work spinning timber conversion bending turning leather working net making gut string manufacture stringing and finishing A feature of the factory is the repairs section

FAMOUS PRODUCTS

The goods produced by this firm command enormous sales in this country and a demand has been created from all parts of the world to which large quantities are exported

They are patentees of several models of footballs designed to ensure a perfect and waterproof ball The Entirent and Aerofier tennis rackets the Fibo-Sleeve Polo stick the Spinalpropeller Hockey Stick the Meteor cricket ball their Klimatik tennis gut string (a perfect tropical gut string that stands the most trying conditions and which does not slack) the wrought T tennis post and the Kompakt tennis bat press are all notable and unique improvements Catalogues of sports gear and details of these improvements will be forwarded post free on application There is a lot of very useful and really interesting information to be had in their literature

A UNIQUE DISTINCTION

This firm has had the unique distinction of being favoured by the All India Olympic Hockey Team and the All India Military Hockey Team who selected Uberoi products for their equipment on their English and Continental tours and also on the New Zealand tour

WAR WORK

Besides meeting the greatly increased demand for their products in India and abroad the Company is now busily engaged in manufacturing and supplying to the Government huge quantities of war materials and other implements

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Mr Hardev Singh Uberoi the present Chairman and Managing Director of the Company took over control of the business in 1938 on the death of his father who founded the firm He was the Chief Executive Officer of the firm for over 20 years and gained practical experience in the manufacturing and executive side of the business The Company is now making rapid strides towards progress and prosperity beating all previous records It has at present more than 20 branch offices covering India and Burma an office in London and agencies all over the world Many improvements have been made in the organisation and all orders large and small are executed promptly without any delay



Pilot Officer Desmond Vernon, R A F V R

VERNON &

36, 2nd Line Beach,

In the year 1930 Desmond Vernon an energetic and enterprising Irishman who had previous business experience in the City and Singapore severed his connection with one of the larger Madras firms and started business on his own very much a one man show as he opened a one room office with one clerk one typist one storekeeper and one peon His first venture was the establishment of trade with South Africa in Natal coal and oranges Despite attempts to freeze him out he held his own and on securing the Philips agency early in 1931 cabled home for his old friend and associate Ian Cumming to join him Since then the firm has made progress by leaps and bounds and a third member was added towards the end of 1938 in the person of J Hills who had also previously been in Madras but his participation was short lived as he joined the R A F V R in the first batch in November 1939 In 1940 Mr Vernon flew home to recuperate after enteric and on his return joined the R A F V R in December when he proceeded overseas immediately and has seen service in all the Middle East campaigns In the meantime the firm is carried on by Colonel Cumming who commands the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and Mrs Cummmg, ably assisted by an Indian staff of 50

Since its inception the firm s policy has been not to endeavour to compete in well established lines but to look for something new and if possible non-competitive which can be developed by energy and intelligence The success of the Natal orange venture resulted in the establishment of a trade with South Africa in fresh fruit which was carried in refrigerated space and stored in a cold chamber which the firm constructed specially on their premises They were then appointed agents for the South African Co-operative Deciduous Fruit Exchange Ltd and the trade subsequently extended to Rhodesia Jaffa, Australia Tasmania New Zealand and North India, but its scope has

COMPANY

Post Box 79, Madras



Lt Col Ian Cumming
E D A D C

naturally been curtailed by war time shipping restrictions In 1934 a subsidiary company was floated The Indian Mutual Sales Corporation Ltd for the retail distribution of fruit direct to consumers but owing to the difficulty of securing employees of suitable calibre had eventually to be wound up

Radio was then in its infancy and its potentialities were quickly realised The Philips agency proved a most important one and was later followed by Mullard Invicta Paillard and Ultra and negotiations are now in progress with American manufacturers Under this department comes the Hammond Electric Organ with its revolutionary principles which has swept the States and Britain and is now installed in most of the larger churches in India and Burma During this period gas discharge lighting made its first appearance with Philips as the pioneers and this provided another field which has been extensively exploited for municipal and industrial lighting Examples of non-competitive activities which have now been developed and highly organized are The Performing Right Society Ltd Automatic Machine Co (India) Ltd and Eastern Scales Ltd

The development of indigenous industries was another essential part of the firm s policy and its agencies include Philips lamps (made in Calcutta) Indian Smelting & Refining Co Ltd (non ferrous metals alloys etc manufactured in Bombay) Gwalior Potteries Ltd Andhra Provincial Potteries Ltd etc Indian granite had been shipped to England mainly for kerbstones but it had been shown that polished granite memorials could be satisfactorily turned out in this country and when Italy entered the War this trade was developed Complete polishing machinery was imported from home and the services of a specialist had been obtained, when import restrictions were instituted



Head Office Building Madras

in U K and the project had to be temporarily shelved The increasing anti-malarial measures carried out by Government and public bodies in South India offered additional scope and a campaign was instituted for the introduction of Pyrocide 20 (standardised extract of pyrethrum flowers) which met with considerable success with the result that this insecticide is now used almost exclusively throughout South India and the Native States A further development was the manufacture and introduction of Pip a ready to spray insecticide with a Pyrocide 20 base

Other branches of the firm s activities are Dunlop sports goods Insurance in all its branches (agencies being held for General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd Eastern Insurance Co Ltd New Zealand Insurance Co Ltd Norwich Union Life Insurance Society Manufacturers Life Insurance Co British Bloodstock Agency etc.) On the import side are fans and motors, pine oil etc from U S A electrical accessories from Hongkong Buchu leaves from South Africa, toilet goods (Cussons) tinned milk (Wilts United Dairies) grinding wheels, etc from Great Britain. The firm also acts as Madras Branch for Hardcastle Waud & Co Ltd., Bombay with a very large business in specialised lubricants heat treatment products paints paper and engineering sundries of all descriptions and conducts business in clearing and forwarding and coal In 1938 an Enquire Within service was started which has proved of considerable value to upcountry customers This consists of the furnishing of information entirely free of charge on an infinite variety of subjects and the purchase on commission of any requirement

Despite the War expansion continues uninterrupted and fresh agencies are being taken up, preferably for indigenous manufactures

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

THE year 1919 was a remarkable year in the annals of Indian Insurance In that year Indian enterprise turned to the promotion of companies for under writing Fire Accident and Marine Insurance The Universal owes its inception to the pioneering spirit of the late Seth Motilal Kanji the late Seth Varajdas Bhaidas and the late Mr Keshavlal H Setalvad whose promotion of the Universal was a mile stone in the onward march of Indian commercial—enterprise



Diwan Bahadur K M Jhaveri

Progress of the Universal.—The company was incorporated on 8 9 1919 It commenced writing Fire Insurance on 7 1 20 Marine Insurance in 1921 and Motor Insurance in 1924

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Year	Total premium income	Claim ratio	Reserve fund
1920	Rs 1 98 700	20 60%	40 436
1930	15 40 859	50 60%	2 78 255
1935	10 50 871	43 71%	2 75 157
1940	12 80 218	31 55%	2 59 203

LIFE DEPARTMENT

In 1936 the company commenced underwriting Life Insurance and by the end of 1940 the total business on books reached to Rs 25 94 250 The modest volume of business is due to strict selection of risks and a policy of writing sound business at a low cost

Year	Premium income	Life fund
1936	Rs 37 1-1	3 744
1938	68 080	45 914
1939	80 691	74 31-
1940	1 22 555	1 41 880

Capital and Reserve :—The company has an authorised capital of Rs 50 lacs a subscribed capital of Rs 27 39 400 and a paid up capital of Rs 6 34 925 In 1938 the company moved into its own building at Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road

Management :—To-day the Universal may with justifiable pride be called one of the oldest and leading Indian Composite Insurance companies It owes its position to-day to the foresighted and prudent management of its affairs, since its inception by its Managing Agents M/s M Kanji & Co Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M Jhaveri B A LL B J P is the present Chairman of the Board of Directors



Salomon Volkart

THE FIRM OF

FOUNDED

THE Firm of Volkart Bros was founded in Switzerland and India in 1851 by Salomon Volkart and Joh George Volkart brothers of an old established Swiss family

In starting this business the underlying idea was to establish direct commercial relations between India and the Continent of Europe This had become possible only two years previously by the Repeal in 1849 of the British Act of Navigation This was an Act which prohibited the transport by Sea from British Possessions by any other than British ships and further provided that the first European Port entered by such vessels should be British Volkart Brothers were thus practically the first to establish direct trade relations between India and the Continent of Europe and thereby opened up a new era in India s trade relations with the rest of the world

FIRST OFFICE IN INDIA.

Their first Office in India was opened in Bombay in 1851 it is still in the days of the old East India Company Joh George Volkart was in charge of it till 1863 when he died He was buried in Bombay The firm s business gradually expanded and other Branch Houses were opened in Colombo Ceylon (1857) Cochin Malabar Coast (1859) Karachi Sind (1861), etc etc In 1868 an Office was also opened in London and from that date the firm has been participating in the export trade of India to the U K and the import trade from the U K

Business at the outset was confined to the export of Raw Cotton to Europe and the import of manufactured goods to India Later on the export of Coconut Oil, Coffee, Cinnamon, Pepper and other Indian Produce was taken up Cotton Ginning—and Pressing—Factories were started and later on also Pressing—Factories for Coir yarn Curing Works for Coffee and recently the firm also acquired Coffee Estates

VOLKART BROS.

IN 1851



Joh George Volkart

IMPORTANT EVENTS

As interesting incidents during the long career of the firm may be mentioned the opening of telegraphic communications between Europe and Bombay in 1865 which revolutionized communications between India and Europe and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 which made the long route round the Cape unnecessary

During all these years the firm s business was also affected by several Wars of which the most important ones were the American Civil War the Franco German War the World War 1914 1918 and now the present World War Fortunately the firm is still continuing its progressive career

In the course of time the firm also went into the Insurance Business (Fire Accident Marine and Life) in which line they represent a number of leading Companies They also took up the representation of Ship ping Companies trading with India And a few years ago they also obtained the representation of international Air Lines

In their Import business they gradually adapted themselves to the changing requirements of this country

When the industrialisation of India gathered momentum Volkart Brothers took up the representation of leading Manufacturers of Electrical Mechanical Textile and Agricultural Machinery and Stores and recently also of Refrigeration and Air conditioning Equipment They also import Dyes Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals and a large number of other articles required by modern India

All lines are handled by Experts who have made it their career to give the best possible service These developments show that the firm s activities have continuously been adapted to the changing



Volkart Bros Office in Bombay

economic tendencies in India and it is the intention of the firm to follow this policy also in future and to contribute thereby to the country's economic development and prosperity

ORGANISATION OF 1700

To-day Volkart Brothers have an Organisation spreading throughout India with Branch Offices at all important Ports and Agencies at numerous inland places They have a permanent staff of over 1700 qualified Europeans and Indians apart from those temporarily employed or on daily wages Their Imports come from a variety of countries and their Exports from India go to all the five Continents of the World These Exports include now no longer only Raw Produce but also finished articles such as Textiles to Australia and South Africa which illustrates the most recent development in India's industry

Outside India and Europe Volkart Brothers Organisation has spread to China Japan North America South America, etc In the two first mentioned countries business has been suspended for the time being owing to the War

THE PARTNERS

The firm has always been a Family Concern The present Partners are George Reinhart and Werner Reinhart (residing in Switzerland) both grand sons of Salomon Volkart founder of the firm and Peter Reinhart (residing in New York) a great grandson of the founder A brother of the latter is at present in India, undergoing a training in the various lines handled by the firm

The Govt. U.P. Handicrafts

In the United Provinces there are twenty times as many cottage workers as factory hands The handicrafts of the U P are now famous not only in India but in many parts of the world thanks to Government s powerful aid in developing new markets

EARLY EFFORTS

The first permanent sales arrangement by the U P Government was about 40 years ago and took the shape of putting up for sale specimens of better handicrafts at the Provincial Museum Lucknow The next attempt was made in 1915 when Village Industries was started at Cawnpore and out of this institution has developed the present Central Marketing Organisation—The Govt U P Handicrafts In order to help the craftsman and supply him with new ideas and designs the institution was attached to the School of Arts & Crafts in 1919

HANDLOOM TEXTILES

In 1935 a new department for textiles was opened to aid handloom weaving Four years later the Handloom and the Arts & Crafts Departments were amalgamated to form The Govt U P Handicrafts Its main objects are to supply designs organize production and distribution centres carry on propaganda and publicity both in India and abroad and assist the workers by buying their products outright for sale in places where there are no co operative societies

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Selections of artware and textiles have been exhibited at various international expositions including those at Wembley Lyons Budapest *Milan Toranto and the British Industries and Leipzig Fairs* The industries that have benefited considerably by these exhibitions among others may be mentioned Calico Printing Benares Brocades Cotton Textiles and Moradabad Brassware Not only have these industries received tremendous publicity in Europe but have increased their overseas business

TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS

" The Govt U P Handicrafts is responsible for the improvements in design and finish of Moradabad Brassware Ivory carving has also increased its scope with the help of the organisation There has been an improvement in the design and technique of Khurja Pottery too The best achievement in the Handloom Section has been the weaver s securing a pride of place among the world s textile workers He now produces everything from suitings to furnishing fabrics of distinction

In conclusion it may be said that the organisation has created an awakening among workers decreased unemployment and enabled them to hold their own even in these days of keen competition There is every promise of the organisation developing on a much larger scale in the near future

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD, SATARA

(Incorporated in India in 1913)

Head Office—SATARA CITY

A Review of Progress and present position

The Company was established in the year 1913 at Satara Capital of the Maratha Kings and commenced business that very year Not only was it the first Insurance Office of the Marathi speaking Districts of the Bombay Presidency but was also one of the first few pioneer Indian Insurance Companies with full Indian control Indian Capital and Indian Administration

The Company s policy schemes are both simple and attractive and premium rates charged are comparatively low That the Western India has followed its course of business with strict adherence to sound principles and tested methods has been admitted by its consulting actuary financial journals such as Indian Finance and Capital of Calcutta and by great Indian industrial and commercial leaders like Sir M Visvesvaraya Sir Homi Metha Mr G D Birla and Mr Gowar dhandas Morarji

The Company has maintained very rigidly its traditions of economy sound investments and stability as the following figures as at the end of 1941 will show —

Total Business in Force exceeds	Rs	5 34 00 000
Total Assets		1 66 73 586
Annual Income	,	31 60 430
Life and Reserve Funds		1 50 71 339
Cost Price of Investments		1 33 31 919
Market Value of Investments		1 48 39 051
Resulting Hidden Reserves		15 07 131
Reserves shown in the Balance Sheet		3 96 707



Mr W G Chirmule President

Dividend to shareholders—10%

Expense Ratio 21 41 one of the lowest in the Country

Triennial Bonus Per Thousand

Endowment—Rs 54

Whole Life—Rs 67½

Maximum in the Country

Although the Company has its Head Office at a wayside town in the Presidency the organisation of the Company has spread over all the Provinces of India and the Company has been securing a large business from outside Bombay Presidency It has amongst its organisers some very highly educated young men from different provinces It has branches at Poona Bombay Nagpur

Ahmedabad Karachi Lahore Delhi and Calcutta Organising offices at Indore Nasik Kolhapur Sholapur and Belgaum and Chief Agencies at Ellore Baroda and B E Africa And even during the war the Company has maintained its progress The total paid for business at the end of 1941 is Rs 68 72 648 which is even a little in excess over last year s business figure and its expense ratio for that year is expected to be still further reduced which viewed along with its reserves and bonuses and dividends to Shareholders makes a record in the history of Indian Life Insurance and has no equal not only among companies of the age of Western India but even amongst almost all other Companies



Western India House Bombay

Sir M Visvesvaraya wrote in his foreword of 24th January 1939 to the Silver Jubilee Souvenir of the Company as follows —

This is a commercial undertaking which the leading citizens of Satara have made a notable success It will be difficult for the present generation in India when more than two hundred Indian Life Offices are actually functioning to visualise the value of the pioneering work done by this Company and by its president Mr W G Chirmule in particular in the days when the Indian mind was suspicious and even opposed to the very idea of Insurance

The success of the Company and its present position are worthy of all praise They are claimed by the promoters as a contribution towards the reorientation of the economic life of the people of the Deccan What has pleased me most in all the history of this Company is the spirit of service and sacrifice and the tradition of selfless patriotism which has characterised the efforts of many of the pioneers and leading men who have directed its affairs I wish to associate myself with the hope that Western India may prove a model to Life Offices generally in this Country

And again while presiding over the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Company on 26th February 1939 Sir M Visvesvaraya paid the following tribute to the Company

My inquiries go to show that the administration of the affairs of the Company is conducted with great caution and no relaxation of sound principles or practices is tolerated in the eagerness to attract business I understand too that the expenses of the management are low that lapses are few and that while adhering to a stringent valuation basis the Company has maintained profits at a high level The satisfactory financial results the Company is able to show in these days of cheap money is an evidence that its investments are carefully selected

The House That

WILLIAM JACKS & CO., LTD.

GLASGOW
BIRMINGHAM
LIVERPOOL
MIDDLESBROUGH
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED IN 1880

Directors

MR J GRAY BUCHANAN J P
R RUSSELL WALKER
W G BUCHANAN
J C GAMMON O B E

ASSOCIATED WITH
WILLIAM JACKS & CO (MALAYA) LTD
SINGAPORE
PENANG
IPOH
KUALA LUMPUR
TAIPING
TELUK ANSON

Head Office Winchester House Old Broad Street London and at Metal Exchange

The Company was established as a Partnership Concern in 1880 and comprised Messrs J Gray Buchanan, Stewart Barry and R Russell Walker Originally Mr Bonar Law later to become the Prime Minister of Great Britain was also a Partner

In its early trading the Company dealt mainly in Metals and Rubber They were very large Dealers in Pig Iron and gradually became a great force in the Metal Market of London Their export trade was carried on throughout India Burma and China with various connections in Egypt Europe and North and South America

In those days the Home trade was the main concern of the Company but in the gradual development of its 60 odd years existence Branches have appeared at various points in the East and Far East. At the beginning of this century in view of the large volume of business which it had developed in India the Company decided that the time was ripe for opening Offices of its own Consequently a representative was sent out to study the possibilities and shortly afterwards William Jacks & Co opened its first branch in India in Bombay This was a small office in Medows Street close to where our present Show Room stands The staff consisted of one European 2 clerks and a peon Within a year or two however this staff was found inadequate and had to be considerably increased Shortly afterwards in view of the volume of business being put through in Bombay it was decided to open a similar branch in Calcutta which started very much on the same lines

The main business done by these small branches was in connection with the sale of Hall Distemper and Expanded Metal Both of these products were new to the Indian market and a considerable amount of spadework was necessary As the scope of the business increased it was found that the original premises was much too small and the office was moved to Waudby Road where another assistant was found necessary At the same time reciprocal agreements with the firms to whom the Company was making large supplies of basic material etc in England gave them additional agencies to handle

From this point the firm's interests in India rapidly developed It was found necessary to augment the office staff and to increase the number of European employees. The firm at this stage was however an entirely mercantile concern and had not interested itself in Engineering to any extent but about 25 years ago in view of the rapidly increasing industrial development in India the Company decided to interest itself in Engineering To do this it had to engage qualified Engineers for its staff

The firm pioneered into India among other things the Caterpillar Tractor and Electrode Steam Boiler, but also interested itself in the importation of Asbestos Cement Products in the form of Sheets, Pipes, etc. and rapidly built a name in the building trade as suppliers

Jacks Built . . .

of all kinds of building products The engineering business developed on parallel lines and the Company now regards itself justifiably as one of the leading Specialist Engineering concern in this country having on its staff in India qualified Electrical Mechanical and Agricultural Engineers

During this period branches were opened up in Karachi Lahore Madras and in Rangoon. Subsequently in Delhi and in Quetta

For many years the Karachi Office has been prominent in connection with the export of wool from that port

A few years ago the firm decided to take an interest in the Machine Tool business and now represent the Craven group of Manufacturers of all classes of Machine Tools Their supplies are now mostly confined to Government undertakings

The Company has also interested itself in Industrial enterprise in this country For instance up to the commencement of this war our Associated Co The Crittall Mfg Co (India) Ltd was the leading importers of Metal Windows but owing to the severe export conditions from Great Britain the firm decided to manufacture windows in India. For this purpose it formed a new Company known as William Jacks & Co (Manufacturers) Ltd and built a Works in Karachi in order to locally manufacture windows The venture has been most successful from the outset

The firm is also financially interested in Messrs J C Gammon Ltd one of the leading concrete Engineering Concerns in India and in Messrs Carstairs & Cumming Karachi a Structural Engineering Concern

Prior to the declaration of war there was an establishment of 7 Covenanted European Assistants as well as a number of European trained Indian Officers in Bombay a like number in Calcutta and lesser numbers in the other Branches The bulk of the European Assistants are now serving in His Majesty s Forces

It has always been the policy of the Directors in London to arrange for training of Assistants before proceeding to India and it is an accepted understanding with all assistants when proceeding on leave to Europe that they will take refresher courses in Principal Works This has been found to keep the knowledge of the staff up to-date Members of our staff regularly visit Works in Great Britain and in America so as to keep in touch with the latest developments This policy has been found to pay itself very well

The grand old man of the Company Mr J Gray Buchanan has been for many years a leading member of the London Chamber of Commerce He is the Chairman of Directors of the Company and has for many years been the guiding hand at the helm Mr Buchanan was educated at Glasgow High School in Scotland and joined the then young firm of William Jacks & Co Later the Company moved its Head Office to London to begin its great career as leaders in the Metal and Export world He can now look back upon 54 years association with William Jacks & Co He is a Director of the Expanded Metal Co G M Callender & Co and a Member of the Institute of Structural Engineers Apart from these activities he has been a very prominent member of the London Metal Exchange His Foresight Saga published every week giving Metal Market forecasts has always been much sought after by metal merchants

Mr R Russell Walker, the Managing Director of the Company is largely responsible for the development of its Eastern ramifications and is in control of the entire export side of the business. Needless to say his shrewd knowledge of foreign markets has been invaluable in opening new branches as and when it was decided that these were necessary Mr Walker was educated in Allen Glen s School Glasgow

Mr W G Buchanan who is the son of Mr J G Buchanan spent 6 years in Singapore with the Associated Company William Jacks & Co (Malaya) Ltd before returning to settle down in London

Mr J C Gammon is the very well known authority on concrete engineering Mr Gammon is also a Director and Founder of J C Gammon Ltd and Gammon (Malaya) Ltd. both of which Companies are very well known in their respective areas as Reinforced Concrete Specialists

Recently we regretted to announce the death of Mr Stewart Barry one of the early Partners of the Company Mr Barry was a specialist in Metals and was largely responsible for the firm s amazing expansion in this branch of its business His activities were confined almost exclusively to the Home trade of the Company

In the year 1909 Mr J W Jessop was appointed in London to proceed to Bombay as an Assistant in the then small office at Meadows Street Mr Jessop came straight from Haileybury College to India being probably the youngest Assistant ever appointed to the firm. He has been closely associated with our Directors in the expansion of the Company in India and Burmah and may be said to be largely responsible for its phenomenal growth in this country It is to a large extent due to his foresight that instead of continuing our more or less non technical business of importing paints etc we embarked on the more specialised engineering and building trades and these ventures on his part have been more than fully justified He has for many years been Senior Manager and is well known through out India He takes a leading part in commercial affairs in Bombay and is a Justice of the Peace Among his other activities he is the Managing Director of the Crittall Mfg Co (India) Ltd Director of J C Gammon Ltd and Chairman of Directors of Messrs William Jacks & Co (Manufacturers) Ltd

In 1938 the Partnership was turned into a Limited Liability Co in order to control its very considerable holdings in India and the Far East It has financial interests in many important Eastern concerns but its policy has always been to allow complete freedom in action to its various Branches throughout the world

In spite of its huge export business the Company have always specialised in the Metal Market even to this day and by dint of hard work and efficiency the Company in London are the Sales Organization for the huge Indian Metal interest represented by Messrs Burn & Co

The standing of William Jacks & Co is reflected by the class of Manufacturers who have placed their faith in our ability to handle their goods It is not possible to mention the names of all these Companies here but such concerns as those mentioned below speak for themselves

Thos Firth & John Brown Ltd Firth Vickers Stainless Steels Ltd Crittall Mfg Co Ltd Cleveland Tractor Co U S A Carborundum Co Ltd J Samuel White & Co Ltd. Winget Ltd Laurence Scott & Electromotors Ltd Brush Electrical Engineering Co Ltd The Paraffine Cos U S A Ransomes Sims & Jefferies Ltd Sissons Bros & Co Ltd Petters Ltd Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd Bastian & Allen Ltd

We should also mention that the Company in India are the Secretaries for the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd who are probably the largest importers of compressed air machinery in this country

The war which has now developed in the Far East has to a considerable extent affected our undertaking in that territory Within a short space of a month we lost contact with our Offices in Shanghai Hongkong Penang Taiping Ipoh Teluk Anson and Kuala Lumpur

Our Malayan business naturally specialises in the export of Rubber and Tin It has also been interested in a large number of enterprises in Malaya and has been for many years agents for the Government of Brunei Though actually in a separate concern our Far Eastern Associates developed in the same way and along the same lines as we have in India

The franchise which our London office holds for so many different manufactures in Britain and America extends in most cases to India Burma Ceylon Malaya and China

This huge undertaking has been solely built up as a result of many years forethought and care It has suffered some setbacks but has overcome them one by one We are confident that those which it meets during the present troublous times will be overcome

It is no empty compliment therefore that we pay to the three original Partners who extended energy and money in the Company s great development in the 60 odd years of its existence

THE WOLVERHAMPTON WORKS Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY



Mr W M Martin

THE common heavy metals have been known since antiquity, but the light metals are a product of the last century The Wolverhampton Works Co Ltd , are the pioneers in India of the use of aluminium the commonest of the light metals Started in 1896, by Walter N Cresswell, the Company was the first to produce utensils made from aluminium imported from England They were expensive and looked upon with suspicion To day the Wolverhampton Works is one of the largest producers of, not only utensils, but spinnings and die and sand castings covering many hundreds of the uses to which aluminium is put

Aluminium has become a serious competitor of the more well-known metal, brass, and has many advantages over that metal, which renders it more suitable for many purposes

The Wolverhampton Works has its factory at Worli, employing some 250 men, with its office at the Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street It is closely connected with the British Aluminium Co , Ltd of England from whom most of its aluminium is obtained Overhead conductor, sheet, ingot, wire, powder, sections and foil are a few of the aluminium products in which a large business is done The present Manager is Mr W M Martin, M Inst , Met , J P

INDEX.

—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive Index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticisms to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered

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